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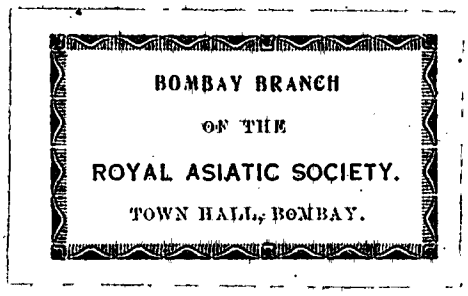

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EAST INDIA: ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES, 1914-1915.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

BY THE

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

134280

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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MEMORANDUM

BY THE

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,

RELATING TO THE

ACCOUNTS of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for 1912-13 and the ESTIMATES for 1913-14 and 1914-15.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

The Gross Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the three years to which this Memorandum refers are as follows :—

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.	Accounts, 1912–13.	Revised Estimate, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.
	£	£	£
Revenue	86,862,598	84,484,600	85,079,400
Expenditure	83,754,964	82,997,900	83,822,900
Surplus or *Deficit*	3,107,634	1,486,700	1,256,500

In these figures all receipts are included in the total of revenue and all outlay in the total of expenditure, with the one exception that the working expenses of railways and the surplus profits paid to certain railway companies are treated not as expenditure but as a deduction from revenue.

Net Revenue and Expenditure.

The figures of Gross Revenue just given include the net receipts of railways without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts (without any deduction on account of interest charges, working expenses, &c.) derived from the other commercial undertakings of the Government of India (*i.e.*, Irrigation works, Post Office and Telegraphs), and from the sale of Opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of Gross Expenditure include refunds and assignments, the interest charges of railways, the working expenses and interest charges of other commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear much greater than they really are

and it is accordingly the practice to present to Parliament an annual statement of Net Income and Expenditure (*see* H. of C.169 of 1914), in which the net revenue derived from commercial undertakings and opium is shown instead of the gross revenue, and similar adjustments are made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) refunds and assignments from the gross yield of land revenue, taxation, &c., and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue but as a separate head of expenditure. In the following table the Net Revenue and Expenditure for 1912-13, 1913-14 and 1914-15 are calculated in the same manner as in the annual Parliamentary return mentioned above.

Net Revenue.

—	Accounts, 1912–13.		Budget, 1913–14.		Revised Estimate, 1913–14.		Budget, 1914–15.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Land Revenue, &c.:								
1. Land Revenue	20,519,247		20,610,200		20,469,900		20,904,500	
2. Forest	2,146,667		2,024,300		2,210,300		2,287,800	
3. Tributes from Native States	419,367		415,300		424,100		404,900	
		23,085,281		23,049,800		23,104,300		23,597,200
II. Opium		4,515,685		306,000		561,800		1,177,100
III. Taxation:								
1. Salt.	3,077,118		3,146,600		3,156,300		3,176,700	
2. Stamps	5,009,774		5,162,900		5,179,500		5,312,800	
3. Excise	8,199,349		8,365,700		8,786,600		9,073,800	
4. Provincial Rates	551,071		27,900		179,400		30,300	
5. Customs	7,049,254		6,712,600		7,218,600		7,093,600	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,731,167		1,747,700		1,899,500		1,867,700	
7. Registration	480,984		490,800		508,000		522,400	
		26,098,717		25,654,200		26,927,900		27,077,300
IV. Commercial Undertakings:								
1. Post Office	235,869		303,600		291,600		470,100	
2. Telegraph	68,178		*39,200*		*4,400*		*87,700*	
3. Railway Revenue Account	4,803,354		4,552,300		4,649,500		3,920,700	
4. Irrigation	1,109,289		839,300		1,006,800		907,900	
		6,216,690		5,656,000		5,943,500		5,211,000
V. Mint		345,016		136,900		268,000		145,500
VI. Exchange		100,879		33,300		113,900		66,700
Total Net Revenue ...		60,362,268		54,836,200		56,919,400		57,274,800

Net Expenditure.

—	Accounts, 1912–13.		Budget, 1913–14.		Revised Estimate, 1913–14.		Budget, 1914–15.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Debt Services (excluding interest payment chargeable to Railways and Irrigation) ...		336,827		22,700		176,700		231,800
II. Military Services:								
1. Army	18,348,723		18,369,200		18,701,500		19,113,500	
2. Marine	392,259		380,000		414,400		411,100	
3. Military Works and Special Defence Works	824,484		897,600		903,500		975,400	
		19,565,466		19,646,800		20,019,400		20,500,000
III. Collection of Revenue		6,514,157		6,796,500		6,693,800		7,134,900
IV. Civil Services:								
1. Civil *Departments*	15,353,908		18,127,800		16,621,000		18,355,700	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,261,904		4,531,100		4,771,300		4,784,700	
3. Civil Works	5,708,322		6,297,600		6,752,200		7,217,100	
		25,324,134		28,956,500		28,144,500		30,357,500
V. Famine Relief and Insurance ...		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000
VI. Provincial adjustments:								
1. Provincial Surpluses (which are added to the Provincial Balances and charged against the Revenue of the year)		4,514,050		—		—		—
2. Provincial Deficits (*i.e.*, amounts taken from Provincial Balances towards defraying expenditure incurred in the year) ...		—		*2,912,600*		*601,700*		*3,205,900*
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue		57,254,634		53,509,900		55,432,700		56,018,300
Surplus *or Deficit* ...		3,107,634		1,326,300		1,486,700		1,256,500

Accounts, 1912–13.

It will be seen from the table that the final accounts for 1912–13 show a surplus of £3,107,634 ; this is less by £286,066 than the amount shown in the Revised Estimate published in March, 1913.

Revised Estimate, 1913–14.

The Revised Estimate of 1913–14 shows, as compared with the Budget of that year, increases of £2,083,200 in net revenue, £1,922,800 in net expenditure, and £160,400 in the surplus, which becomes £1,486,700. The increases and decreases in detail were as follows :—

Net Revenue.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Customs	506,000	Land Revenue ...	140,300
Excise	420,900	Post Office	12,000
Opium	255,800		
Forest	186,000		
Irrigation	167,500		
Assessed Taxes ...	151,800		
Provincial Rates ...	151,500		
Mint	131,100		
Other Heads	264,900		
Total	2,235,500	Total	152,300

Net Expenditure.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Civil Works	454,200	Education	862,400
Army	332,300	Medical	662,900
Debt	154,000	Scientific and Minor Departments ...	110,400
Other Heads	491,400	Collection of Revenue	102,700
Provincial Adjustments	2,310,900	Other Heads	81,600
	3,742,800		1,820,000

Notes on the Heads under which the principal variations occur will be found in Appendix I.

Budget, 1914–15.

The Budget of 1914–15 introduces no changes in taxation.

The net revenue and expenditure are estimated as follows :—

	£
Net Revenue	57,274,800
Net Expenditure	56,018,300
Surplus	1,256,500

As compared with the Revised Estimate for 1913–14 these figures show increases of £355,400 in net revenue, and £585,600 in net expenditure, and a decrease of £230,200 in the surplus.

Provision is made in the Budget for a non-recurring grant of £100,000 to Burma for the development of communications, and for a recurring grant of £42,000 a year to the provincial governments to enable them to remit a number of miscellaneous contributions hitherto paid by local authorities for services rendered by Government officers.

Provision is also made for new recurring expenditure of £60,000 and £40,000 a year on Education and Sanitation respectively. The greater part of these sums has been, or will be, made over to the provincial governments.

The new assignments made for Education in 1914-15 bring up to £756,300 the total of the recurring grants made by the Government of India to the provinces for expenditure on Education in pursuance of the statement made at the Delhi Durbar of 12th December, 1911. (*See* Command Paper 5979, page 4.)

The increases and decreases in the Budget as compared with the Revised Estimates for 1913-14 in detail are as follows:—

Net Revenue.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Opium	615,300	Railways	728,800
Land Revenue	434,600	Provincial Rates ...	149,100
Excise	287,200	Customs	125,000
Post Office	178,500	Mint	122,500
Stamps	133,300	Irrigation	98,900
Other Heads	112,300	Telegraph	83,300
		Other Heads	98,200
Total	1,761,200	Total	1,405,800

Net Expenditure.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Education	759,000	Provincial Adjustments	2,604,200
Medical...	522,300	Other Heads	81,700
Civil Works	465,500		
Collection of Revenue ...	441,100		
Army	412,000		
Police	338,700		
Other Heads	332,900		
Total	3,271,500	Total	2,685,900

Notes on the Heads under which the principal variations occur will be found in Appendix I.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

	Accounts, 1912–13.	Revised Estimate, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.
	£	£	£
Salt	3,077,118	3,156,300	3,176,700
Stamps	5,009,774	5,179,500	5,312,800
Excise	8,199,349	8,786,600	9,073,800
Provincial Rates	551,071	179,400	30,300
Customs...	7,049,254	7,218,600	7,093,600
Assessed Taxes...	1,731,167	1,899,500	1,867,700
Registration	480,984	508,000	522,400
Total	26,098,717	26,927,900	27,077,300
The payment per head, on the assumption that the whole of the taxation, including that on Salt, Excise, and Customs, is paid by the inhabitants of British India, is ...	*s. d.* 2 1·4	*s. d.* 2 2·1	*s. d.* 2 2·1
If the payment of Land Revenue be added, the average becomes	3 9·3	3 9·8	3 10·2
For the purpose of calculating the burden of taxation the figures of population in the three years under review have been based on the Census of March, 1911, an annual increase of population at the rate of ½ per cent. being assumed.			

DEBT TRANSACTIONS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Debt.

1913–14.—£500,000 India Bonds and £1,561,200 Railway Debenture Bonds were discharged.

£2,500,000 Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company 4 per cent. Debenture Stock was issued at 99, and £475,000 3½ per cent. Debenture Bonds of the same Company were issued at par.

A rupee loan of 3 crores (£2,000,000) was issued in July, 1913, at an average price of Rs. 96 : 8 : 8.

£2,000,000 Bengal Nagpur Railway Company 4 per cent. Debenture Stock was issued at 97½, and £500,000 3½ per cent. Debenture Bonds of the same Company were issued at £99 5*s.* in January, 1914, towards providing for capital expenditure in 1914–15.

The Budget provided for the discharge of £500,000 India Bonds, and for the issue in India of a 5 crore (£3⅓ millions) rupee loan, and in England of £5,000,000 India Stock and £750,000 share capital of a guaranteed railway company. The £500,000 India Bonds will be discharged in October 1914, and the rupee loan was issued in July, 1914, at an average price of Rs. 95 : 9 : 7 ; but the programme of loans in England has been modified. £3,000,000 South India Railway Company 4 per cent. Debenture Stock was issued in July, 1914, at 97½, and £1,000,000 Bengal Nagpur Railway Company 3½ per cent. Debenture Bonds were issued in the same month at £99 17*s.* 6*d.*

Irrigation Works.

The figures of the outlay on the construction of Major Irrigation Works incurred during the last two years and estimated to be incurred during the present year are as follows :—

	£
1912–13	1,818,800
1913–14 (Revised Estimate)	1,895,500
1914–15 (Budget)	1,722,900

The total capital outlay up to 31st March, 1914, excluding indirect charges, on Major Irrigation Works, is estimated at £39,447,500.

The net earnings (*i.e*, gross receipts less working expenses) in 1912–13 gave a return of 8·12 per cent. on the mean of the capital expenditure at the beginning and the end of the year. (*See* App. II. *c.*)

Railways.

On the 31st March, 1913, the length of railways in India open for traffic was 33,599 miles, of which 557 miles were opened in the preceding twelve months. The total mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction at the close of the year was 2,572 miles.

The capital expenditure on railways shown in the Government Accounts for 1912–13 and Estimates for 1913–14 and 1914–15 is as follows:—

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Revised Estimate, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914–15.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue:—	£	£	£
(A) Outlay on lines worked by the State and by guaranteed companies:—			
(1) From funds provided by the State ...	8,799,562	10 050,900	9,589,400
(2) From funds raised through companies or provided from other sources.	1,096,553	2,115,800	2,410,600
	9,896,115	12,166,700	12,000,000
(B) Outlay on branch lines not on firm guarantee ...	59,107	173,800	338,300
Expenditure charged to Revenue:—			
Famine protective lines	41,411	9,400	100
Provincial State lines	4,266	2,500	1,900
	45,677	11,900	2,000
Grand Total	10,000,899	12,352,400	12,340,300

The figures given above do not include expenditure on lines other than State and guaranteed railways. In 1912 the capital expenditure on such lines was £1,758,467, of which £685,533 was on railways owned by Native States.

The net traffic receipts, i.e., the gross receipts after paying working expenses but not interest charges, in 1912–13 of open lines in which the Government is directly interested gave a return of 5·83 per cent. on the mean of the capital expenditure at the beginning and end of the year. (*See* App. II. *b*.)

Expenditure on the new capital at Delhi.

The capital expenditure on permanent works at Delhi incurred, or estimated to be incurred, is as follows:—

	£
1911–12	5,000
1912–13	114,900
1913–14	505,000
1914–15	666,700

Liabilities and Assets.

On the 31st of March, 1914, the debt of India amounted to £274,525,112 (viz.:—rupee debt, converted into sterling at 1*s*. 4*d*. the rupee, £97,127,119, and sterling debt, £177,397,993). There were also other obligations of the Government of India, including Savings Bank balances, Judicial and Departmental deposits, balances of Service Funds, &c., amounting to £32,926,552, and the various railway annuities, representing in the present year a charge of £898,775.

Up to the same date the Government of India had devoted £153,859,195 to the construction of Railways, and £39,447,500 to the construction of Irrigation Works. It had purchased from guaranteed companies (in some cases by cash payments, in others by annuities, and in one case by the direct issue of India Stock to the Company) nine railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,386 had been spent from capital raised by the companies. Its advances to Railway Companies stood at £8,554,713 and

it had lent £11,549,716 (net) to Native States, Corporations, Agriculturists, &c. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve, consisting of £4,000,000 held in rupees in India, sterling securities of a market value of £17,165,070, £4,320,000 in gold at the Bank of England, and £24,962 in cash at short notice in London; the cash balances in India, £15,626,667; and the cash balances in England, £8,132,517.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

It was decided that, with effect from 1st April, 1900—

(1) the net profit on the coinage of new rupees should not be treated as revenue, but should be paid to a special reserve (now called the Gold Standard Reserve);

(2) the reserve should be held mainly in sterling securities, the interest being added to the reserve as it accrued.

From July, 1906, a portion of the Reserve has been held in India in rupees in order that the Government of India may be in a favourable position for meeting without delay in times of pressure heavy demands for the issue of rupees in exchange for sterling.

In 1907 it was decided that half of the net profit on coinage from 1st April, 1907, should be used to supplement the funds available for capital expenditure on railways, the other half of the profit and the whole of the interest receipts being added to the Reserve as before. In June, 1912, this arrangement was modified, and it was decided that the interest on investments and the profits on coinage thereafter received, except profits retained in India for building up the silver branch of the Reserve, should be held in gold at the Bank of England until the amount so held reached £5,000,000; no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total *sterling* assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to at least £25,000,000.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance which sat during the past year made certain recommendations bearing on the Gold Standard Reserve; these are at present under consideration.

Statistics, &c., regarding the Gold Standard Reserve.

The total receipts from profit on coinage and from interest and discount up to 31st March, 1914, have been as follows:—

Profits on Coinage—	£	
1900–1	3,031,294	
1901–2	415,100	
1902–3	264,028	
1903–4	2,627,575	
1904–5	1,790,380	
1905–6	3,677,880	
1906–7	4,014,426	
1907–8	2,247,207	
1908–9	102	(arrears).
1909–10	25,190	(„).
1910–11	—	
1911–12	—	
1912–13	3,265,698	
1913–14	2,150,000	
Total	23,508,880	
Interest and discount...	4,050,919	
	27,559,799	

Of this sum £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; the remainder has been paid to the Reserve.

The following table shows the disposal of the sums paid to the Reserve up to 31st March, 1914 :—

	£	£
Profits on Coinage—		
Total Profits realised 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1914	23,508,880	
Deduct amount used for Capital Expenditure on Railways	1,123,655	
Profit paid to Gold Standard Reserve...		22,385,225
Interest and discount received up to 31st March, 1914		4,050,919
Profits and Interest paid to Reserve from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1914		26,436,144
Deduct—		
Loss on Sale and Redemption of Securities	326,844	
Miscellaneous Charges	18,795	
Total deductions		345,639
Amount of Reserve on 31st March, 1914		£26,090,505

	£
Sterling Securities held in England (cost price)	17,745,543
Cash held in England on account of the Reserve	24,962
Gold held at the Bank of England	4,320,000
Rupees held in India on account of the Reserve	4,000,000
	£26,090,505

The Securities purchased for £17,745,542 (as shown above) were as follows :—

Securities.	Nominal Value.	Cost Price.	Market Value on 31st March, 1914.
	£	£	£
2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock	3,566,392	3,216,074	2,701,542
Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock	200,000	195,106	173,000
Guaranteed 2¾ per cent. Stock	438,720	407,188	335,621
Exchequer Bonds	6,918,100	6,907,505	6,952,690
British Treasury Bills	2,400,000	2,381,829	2,388,582
Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock ...	1,092,023	1,076,524	1,004,661
Union of South Africa Treasury Bills	650,000	620,007	642,342
New South Wales Treasury Bills, Stock, and Bonds ...	1,047,000	1,014,205	1,041,670
Securities issued by Governments of other British Colonies	1,332,400	1,335,320	1,332,886
Corporation of London Debentures	95,000	95,452	95,166
Metropolitan Water Board Bills	500,000	496,333	496,908
Total	18,239,635	17,745,543	17,165,070

The net profit on the Gold Standard Reserve Investments up to 31st March, 1914, is shown below :—

	£
Cost price of securities held on 31st March, 1914 ...	17,745,543
Market values on 31st March, 1914	17,165,070
Loss through depreciation	580,473
Loss on sale and redemption of securities	326,844
Total losses	907,317
Miscellaneous charges	18,795
Total of losses and charges	926,112
Interest and Discount received up to 31st March, 1914	4,050,919
Net profit on Investments.	£3,124,807

EXCHANGE AND REMITTANCE.

The sales by the Secretary of State of bills and transfers on India during the last ten years have been as follows :—

1904–5	...	£24,425,558	at an average rate of	1*s.* 4·045*d.*	the rupee.
1905–6	...	£31,580,454	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·043*d.*	,,
1906–7	...	£33,418,716	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·084*d.*	,,
1907–8	...	£15,307,062	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·029*d.*	,,
1908–9	...	£14,144,545	,, ,,	1*s.* 3·9305*d.*	,,
1909–10	...	£27,444,609	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·041*d.*	,,
1910–11	...	£26,212,866	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·061*d.*	,,
1911–12	...	£27,058,550	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·083*d.*	,,
1912–13	...	£25,743,710	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·058*d.*	,,
1913–14	...	£31,200,827	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·070*d.*	,,

In 1908–9 and 1909–10, owing to exceptional conditions of trade, bills payable in London in sterling were sold by the Government of India to the amount of £8,058,000 and £156,000, respectively, at a fixed rate of 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}d.$ the rupee.

SEABORNE TRADE.

The following figures show the Exports from, and Imports into, India during the last three years :—

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
On Private Account.	£	£	£
Imports of Merchandise	92,383,200	107,332,400	122,167,100
Exports of Merchandise	151,897,200	164,059,300	166,041,400
Net Exports of Merchandise	59,514,000	56,726,900	43,874,300
Net Imports of Gold	25,178,200	25,052,400	15,549,200
Net Imports of Silver	3,528,800	4,382,400	4,163,000
Net Imports of Treasure	28,707,000	29,434,800	19,712,200
Net Exports of Merchandise and Treasure on Private Account	30,807,000	27,292,100	24,162,100
Government Transactions.			
Imports of Merchandise	3,653,700	3,754,000	5,347,600
Exports of Merchandise	96,000	86,200	89,700
Net Imports of Merchandise	3,557,700	3,667,800	5,257,900
Net Imports *or Exports* of Gold	*5,000*	*2,384,800*	—
Net Imports of Silver	29,300	7,083,400	4,525,600
Total Net Imports *or Exports* of Treasure	24,300	4,698,600	4,525,600

India Office,

(B39—Gp. 15) A 6

APPENDIX I.

Notes on certain heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

NET REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

	£
Accounts, 1912-13	20,519,247
Budget, 1913-14	20,610,200
Revised Estimate, 1913-14	20,469,900
Budget, 1914-15	20,904,500

The yield of 1913–14 would have been considerably in excess of the Budget estimate but for a loss of revenue amounting to nearly £400,000, due to the failure of monsoon and winter rains in the United Provinces. As it was, the shortage on this account was partially made up for by unexpected increases in Burma, where a good agricultural season was accompanied by activity in oil and mineral production, and in Bombay and the Punjab.

The estimate of revenue for the current year is based on the assumption of normal conditions and makes allowance for the recovery of some of the revenue remitted in 1913-14.

Opium.

	Accounts, 1912–13.	Budget, 1913–14.	Revised Estimate, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.
	£	£	£	£
Receipts	5,124,592	1,445,000	1,638,300	1,839,100
Charges...	608,907	1,139,000	1,076,500	662,000
Net revenue	4,515,685	306,000	561,800	1,177,100

The increase of £255,800 in the net opium revenue over the Budget figures for 1913–14, was due chiefly to the excess of the actual prices obtained for Bengal opium over the estimates in the Budget of the year.

The Budget of 1914–15 provides for the sale of 13,200 chests of Bengal opium for markets other than China at an average price of Rs. 1,700 a chest.

The increase in the estimated revenue is due partly to the larger sales for these markets, and to decreased purchases of Malwa opium and payments to cultivators.

The following table shows the sales, prices, &c., in the years under review.

		Bengal.		Bombay.			
		Chests sold.	Average price.	Chests of Malwa Opium passed for Export.	Rate of Duty per Chest, (Government share).	Chests of Bengal Opium produced.	Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium.
			Rs.		Rs.		£
1912–13	Certificated ...	4,690	5,098	10,881	900*	14,000	511,400
	Uncertificated...	13,200	1,963				
1913–14 (Budget)	Certificated ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,045,200
	Uncertificated...	9,000	1,800	—			
1913–14 (Revised Estimate)	Certificated ...	—	—	—	—	7,000	984,300
	Uncertificated...	9,000	2,120	—			
1914–15 (Budget)	Certificated ...	—	—	—	—	—	567,300
	Uncertificated...	13,200	1,700	—	—	—	

* In addition to the pass duty, Government received half the proceeds of the sale by auction of the right to export. The amount received on this account was £968,800 in 1912–13, and £27,520 in 1913–14.

Stamps.	£
Accounts, 1912-13	5,009,774
Budget, 1913-14	5,162,900
Revised Estimate, 1913-14	5,179,500
Budget, 1914-15	5,312,800

The revised figures for 1913-14 show an increase in receipts from commercial stamps as compared with the Budget Estimates of 1913–14, and a reduction under court fee stamps. As compared with 1912-13 the increase under the former head, which reflects the state of trade, is proportionately much greater than under the latter.

Excise.	£
Accounts, 1912-13	8,199,349
Budget, 1913-14	8,365,700
Revised Estimate, 1913-14	8,786,600
Budget, 1914-15	9,073,800

The figure for 1913-14 is higher by £587,200 than that for 1912-13. The improvement was common to all the provinces, except the Punjab, and is ascribed mainly to the prosperous condition of the country, but also to improved administration and the enhancement of duty. Since 1911-12 the net excise revenue has risen by £1,254,000, and a further substantial increase is expected in the current year.

Provincial Rates.	£
Accounts, 1912-13	551,071
Budget, 1913-14	27,900
Revised Estimate, 1913-14	179,400
Budget, 1914-15	30,300

The difference between the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1913-14 is due to the unavoidable postponement in the United Provinces of the scheme* for making over to local boards the yield of certain taxation previously taken by the local government. The local boards will however be compensated by special contributions in respect of 1913-14, and it is anticipated that the scheme will be carried into full effect in the current year.

* *See* Explanatory Memorandum, 1913–14, Cd. 6926, p. 13.

Customs.

	£
Accounts, 1912-13	7,049,254
Budget, 1913-14	6,712,600
Revised Estimate, 1913-14	7,218,600
Budget, 1914-15	7,093,600

It will be seen that the revised estimates are over £500,000 in excess of the Budget for 1913-14. The increase has been obtained mainly under four heads, Metals and Manufacture of Metals, Sugar, Cotton Manufactures, and Other Manufactured Articles, including woollen goods and apparel.

A reduced Budget Estimate has been taken for 1914-15. The main reduction has been made under Cotton in view of the congestion of stocks already imported and the possibility of a contraction in consumption following on the agricultural depression prevalent in certain districts.

The gross receipts in detail, without deduction on account of drawbacks, &c., are as follows :—

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.
	£	£	£	£
Import duties :—				
Cotton Manufactures	1,282,400	1,268,000	1,390,000	1,200,000
Liquors	839,800	833,300	878,500	884,800
Silver Bullion and Coin	723,100	533,300	583,500	533,300
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals ...	355,100	336,700	480,000	470,000
Other Manufactured Articles	926,900	942,800	1,020,600	1,056,700
Petroleum	468,400	453,300	454,000	433,300
Tobacco	182,800	183,300	193,800	200,500
Other Articles	1,060,800	1,073,900	1,183,000	1,202,400
Excise duty on Cotton Goods	374,400	367,100	346,700	377,200
Export duty on Rice	983,500	871,100	838,300	878,600
Total	7,197,200	6,862,800	7,368,400	7,236,800

Railways.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.
	£	£	£	£
State Railways :—				
Gross Receipts	36,686,364	36,753,500	37,133,500	37,733,700
Working Expenses	*18,682,087*	*18,816,600*	*19,276,900*	*19,826,700*
Net Traffic Receipts	18,004,277	17,936,900	17,856,600	17,907,000
Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c. ...	*709,642*	*398,000*	*432,000*	*641,700*
Interest charges—				
Interest on capital spent or advanced by the State.	*7,072,548*	*7,387,200*	*7,185,400*	*7,391,200*
Interest on capital deposited by Companies.	*1,854,062*	*1,955,100*	*1,973,600*	*2,187,600*
Annuities in purchase of Railways ...	*3,357,672*	*3,379,500*	*3,379,700*	*3,357,700*
Sinking Funds	*184,437*	*191,500*	*191,500*	*199,400*
Total	*13,178,361*	*13,311,300*	*13,162,200*	*13,777,600*
Net Receipts	4,825,916	4,625,600	4,694,400	4,129,400
Guaranteed Railways :—				
Miscellaneous charges (net)	*22,562*	*73,300*	*44,900*	*208,700*
Net Receipts from all Railways	4,803,354	4,552,300	4,649,500	3,920,700

Before 1899–1900 the Railway Revenue Account always showed a net charge. The figures from that year onwards are as follows :—

		£
1899–1900	Net receipt	76,756
1900–1	„	325,124
1901–2	„	846,616
1902–3	„	228,949
1903–4	„	860,669
1904–5	„	2,105,438
1905–6	„	2,001,966
1906–7	„	2,307,673
1907–8	„	1,560,002
1908–9	*Net charge*	*1,242,250*
1909–10	Net receipt	824,922
1910–11	„	2,017,496
1911–12	„	3,787,770
1912–13	„	4,803,354
1913–14 (Revised Estimate)	„	4,649,500
1914–15 (Budget) ...	„	3,920,700

These figures are arrived at after charging in the Account not only all interest charges but also payments in redemption of capital which are made partly through sinking funds and partly through the annuities created for the purchase of various railways.

The following are the amounts of such payments in the three years under review :—

	£
In 1912–13	1,024,999
In 1913–14	1,060,872
In 1914–15	1,098,100

State Railways.—The profit derived by the State from the railways arises from the State lines, under which head are included not only the lines worked by the State (of which the most important are the North-Western, Eastern Bengal, and Oudh and Rohilkhand systems), but also lines which, while classified as State railways, are worked by companies receiving guaranteed interest on their share capital and a share of the surplus profits. Among the most important of the lines included in the latter class are the East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India (including Rajputana-Malwa), Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian, Great Indian Peninsula (including the Indian Midland), Assam-Bengal, and Burma Railways.

As 1912–13 was an exceptional year, the gross receipts for 1913–14 were taken in the Budget at a somewhat less figure. The Revised figures are nearly £380,000 higher than the Budget. The whole of this is due to coaching traffic which did not suffer to the same extent as goods traffic from the agricultural conditions of the year. But the increase in gross receipts was more than counterbalanced by increased working expenses due to larger expenditure on permanent way renewals and rolling stock. Allowing for this, and for slightly reduced interest charges, the net receipt from State Railways works out at about £69,000 more than the Budget Estimate.

The figure of net receipts taken in the Budget for 1914–15 is over £700,000 less than the Revised of the present year. Increased *gross* receipts are expected, but these will be counterbalanced by increased working expenses due partly of course to increased traffic, but also to an increase in the price of coal and the provision for renewals; and interest charges will be higher.

Irrigation.

	Accounts, 1912–13.	Budget, 1913–14.	Revised Estimate, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.
MAJOR WORKS:	£	£	£	£
Receipts	4,145,723	4,149,200	4,292,000	4,283,100
Working Expenses	*1,168,440*	*1,162,600*	*1,230,900*	*1,249,400*
Interest on Debt	*1,282,513*	*1,359,800*	*1,302,400*	*1,364,800*
Net Receipts	1,694,770	1,626,800	1,758,700	1,668,900
Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.	—	*108,600*	*83,800*	*33,500*
MINOR WORKS:				
Receipts	265,494	254,700	261,100	276,200
Expenditure	*850,975*	*933,600*	*929,200*	*1,003,700*
Net Expenditure...	*585,481*	*678,900*	*668,100*	*727,500*
Net Receipts, Major and Minor Works.	1,109,289	839,300	1,006,800	907,900

The decline in the receipts from Major Irrigation Works anticipated in the Budget for 1914–15 is due in the main to increased interest charges. This is a consequence of the large outlay now being incurred in the Punjab and elsewhere, the returns from which will not be received for some time.

It was decided, with effect from 1911–12, to supplement the amount available from the Famine Insurance Grant (page 19) for outlay on Protective Irrigation Works by an annual allotment under the head of "Irrigation" not exceeding 25 lakhs (£166,700). The amount allotted in 1913–14 was £108,600: £83,800 was actually spent. The provision made under this head in the Budget for 1914–15 is £33,500.

NET EXPENDITURE.

Debt Services.

	Accounts, 1912–13.	Budget, 1913–14.	Revised Estimate, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.
	£	£	£	£
Total payments for Interest on Debt	9,524,108	9,346,100	9,312,700	9,575,400
Deduct amount chargeable to Railways (*included under Railways, page* 14).	*7,072,548*	*7,387,200*	*7,185,400*	*7,391,200*
Deduct amount chargeable to Irrigation (*included under Irrigation, page* 15).	*1,282,513*	*1,359,800*	*1,302,400*	*1,364,800*
Interest on Ordinary Debt	1,169,047	599,100	824,900	819,400
Interest on other Obligations	641,488	710,900	729,100	788,400
Total	1,810,535	1,310,000	1,554,000	1,607,800
Interest Receipts on loans, &c., in England and India ...	*1,473,708*	*1,287,300*	*1,377,300*	*1,376,000*
Net Interest Payments other than those chargeable to Railways and Irrigation.	336,827	22,700	176,700	231,800

The total debt is classified in the Accounts as (1) Public Works Debt and (2) Ordinary Debt. The amount entered as belonging to the former category is the equivalent of the total capital expenditure which has been incurred by the State on Railways and Irrigation Works, including the amount advanced to Railway Companies for capital expenditure, and the interest on this portion of the debt is charged under Railways and Irrigation (*see* pages 14 and 15 above); the "Ordinary Debt" consists of

the difference between the total debt in existence and the amount entered as Public Works Debt. In any year in which, owing to the use, for the construction of Public Works, of surplus revenue or deposits, or a portion of the Famine Grant appropriated to the Reduction or avoidance of Debt (*see* page 19), the capital expenditure exceeds the amount of debt incurred in the year, the effect of this system of classification is to cause a decrease to be shown in the amount of the Ordinary Debt, the interest thereon showing a corresponding reduction in due course, while there is a corresponding increase in the Public Works Debt and the interest on it. In 1913–14 the capital outlay exceeded the addition to the total Debt, and the Ordinary Debt was reduced to £12,778,200; and it is expected that by the end of 1914–15 it will be reduced to £8,606,900.

The most important of the "other obligations" referred to in the table above are the Savings Bank Balances, the Service Funds and other special funds held by the Government of India. The sums paid in the form of annuities in respect of the purchase of various railways, being directly chargeable to the Railway Revenue Account (*see* page 14) are not shown under the head of "Debt Services," though their payment is of course an obligation similar to that of the interest on debt.

The amount of the debt and other obligations is shown on page 8 above.

The receipts shown in the table above include the interest received in India on loans granted by the Government to Native States, Municipalities, Port Trusts, Railway Companies, &c., and in England on the balances of the Secretary of State in Council. They also include the interest, in India and England, on the invested portion (now £9,333,300) of the Paper Currency Reserve.

Military Services.

	Accounts, 1912–13.	Budget, 1913–14.	Revised Estimate, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.
	£	£	£	£
Army	18,348,723	18,369,200	18,701,500	19,113,500
Marine	392,259	380,000	414,400	411,100
Military Works	815,217	873,100	879,200	942,400
Special Defence Works	9,267	24,500	24,300	33,000
Total	19,565,466	19,646,800	20,019,400	20,500,000

The details of the Army Charges, which form the most important part of the charges grouped together in the table above, are as follows:—

Net Army Charges in India.

	Accounts, 1912–13.	Budget, 1913–14.	Revised Estimate, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.
NET CHARGES IN INDIA.				
Effective Services:—	£	£	£	£
Army and Garrison and Administrative Staff	659,410	656,300	667,100	662,900
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	8,133,815	8,179,000	8,164,100	8,327,500
Supply and Transport	2,023,833	1,892,000	2,091,400	2,112,300
Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	340,453	366,900	346,200	366,200
Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	450,559	478,600	477,300	551,800
Other Effective Services	950,693	979,000	999,700	966,800
Compensation for dearness of food and forage	383,780	291,100	431,200	426,300
Total Effective Services	12,942,543	12,842,900	13,177,000	13,413,800
Non-effective Charges	632,157	622,900	644,800	648,700
Total, India	13,574,700	13,465,800	13,821,800	14,062,500

Net Army Charges in England.

—	Accounts, 1912–13.	Budget, 1913–14.	Revised Estimate, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.
Effective Services :—				
Charges—	£	£	£	£
Payments to War Office for British Forces in India.	941,643	947,000	912,000	920,000
Furlough Allowances	497,132	499,000	513,000	504,000
Indian Troop Service and Passage of Officers...	270,686	312,900	302,700	327,000
Miscellaneous	104,044	115,700	147,400	119,100
Stores	775,925	848,400	852,700	1,000,500
Total	2,589,430	2,723,000	2,727,800	2,870,600
Receipts—				
Contribution of Imperial Government towards Sea Transport Charges.	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Contribution of Imperial Government towards Military Charges for Aden.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Payment by Imperial Government (on capitation basis) for Indian Native Regiments serving in the Colonies.	44,526	44,000	44,600	44,000
Transfer and Sale of Stores, Recoveries, &c. ...	26,072	56,600	47,500	39,600
Total	300,598	330,600	322,100	313,600
Net Charge for Effective Services	2,288,832	2,392,400	2,405,700	2,557,000
Non-effective Charges (net)	2,485,191	2,511,000	2,474,000	2,494,000
Total, England	4,774,032	4,903,400	4,879,700	5,051,000
Grand Total	18,348,723	18,369,200	18,701,500	19,113,500

The net Army Charges for 1913–14 exceeded the Budget Estimate by £332,300. The main factor in this was an increase in food charges in India, involving payments of £338,000 in excess of the figure taken in the Budget.

The Budget for 1914–15 is higher by £412,000 than the revised estimate for 1913–14. The increase is due to a number of causes, the chief of which are, in India, an increase in the pay of British Service officers consequent on the improvement in pay recently sanctioned by the War Office, the anticipated return of certain Indian troops from China where they are an Imperial charge, and increased food charges; and in England, the purchase of rifles and artillery.

Special Military Expenditure.—As explained in Parliamentary Paper Cd. 4752 of 1909, the practice of making fixed annual grants for special military expenditure which was in force from 1904–5 to 1908–9 was discontinued from the 1st April, 1909, and the Budget grants for such expenditure are now determined by the urgency of the need, the claims of other branches of the administration and the condition of the revenue. Excluding recurring expenditure on completed measures and the recurring expenditure already attained on measures in progress, the total outlay on special measures in 1912–13, 1913–14, and 1914–15 is estimated to be approximately as follows :—

	£
1912–13	625,100
1913–14 (Revised)	710,700
1914–15 (Budget)	1,027,500

These figures include outlay under the four military heads of account, "Army," "Marine," "Military Works" and "Special Defences," but the bulk of the expenditure is under Army and Military Works. The provision made in the Budget for 1914–15 includes £366,900 for Artillery rearmament and the purchase of rifles.

Civil Departments.

The following table shows the charges for the several departments :—

—	Accounts, 1912–13.	Budget, 1913–14.	Revised Estimate, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.
	£	£	£	£
General Administration	1,944,082	1,938,900	1,984,900	2,001,200
Law Courts and Jails	3,241,877	3,336,000	3,399,700	3,416,200
Police	4,522,447	4,815,600	4,737,400	5,076,100
Ports and Pilotage	24,336	39,100	47,800	62,700
Education	2,384,006	3,847,200	2,984,800	3,743,800
Ecclesiastical	126,003	129,200	128,800	134,900
Medical	1,244,713	1,947,200	1,284,300	1,806,600
Political	1,005,923	1,079,000	1,168,100	1,144,200
Scientific and Minor Departments ...	860,521	995,600	885,200	970,000
Total	15,353,908	18,127,800	16,621,000	18,355,700

It will be seen that the large expenditure on Education provided for in the Budget of 1913–14 has been considerably reduced in the Revised Estimates. About £280,000 of the reduction represents, not a failure to spend the money, but a transfer of the provision to the head "Civil Works" under which it has been spent on school buildings, &c. Allowing for this, a sum of about £560,000 of the Budget provision remains unspent. It consists in the main of Imperial grants and stands to the credit of the Provincial Governments for future expenditure on Education.

The Budget for the current year anticipates an expenditure of £3,743,800, more than double the amount spent in 1911–12. £700,000 of the provision represents Imperial grants.

The reduction in the Revised Estimates of the figure under "Medical" in the Budget of 1913–14 is in part due, as is the case under "Education," to a transfer to the head "Civil Works" of provision made in the Budget. The amount so transferred was about £360,000. The Provinces, however, found it impossible to spend £197,000 of the Imperial grants of £720,000 which were at their disposal during the year. These two items account for the greater portion of the decrease.

Of the provision of £1,806,600 under "Medical" in the Budget of 1914–15 about £527,000 consists of Imperial grants to the Provinces.

Famine Relief and Insurance.

—	Accounts, 1912–13.	Budget, 1913–14.	Revised Estimate, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.
	£	£	£	£
Direct Famine Relief	188,885	46,600	171,500	298,500
Protective Railways	41,411	8,600	9,400	100
Protective Irrigation Works	426,501	491,400	490,600	499,900
Reduction or avoidance of Debt	343,203	453,400	328,500	201,500
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

A sum of not less than £1,000,000 is annually appropriated for the purposes of Famine Relief and Insurance. When the outlay on direct famine relief is less than the sum appropriated, the balance is used (1) for the construction or maintenance of protective railways and irrigation works, and (2) for the construction of productive public works, which would otherwise require additional borrowing. The amount used for the last-mentioned purpose is shown under the head of "Reduction or Avoidance of Debt."

Under the arrangements now in force expenditure on famine relief is borne partly, if not entirely, by Imperial Revenues. The scheme enables each Local Government whose Province is liable to famine to build up gradually a fund, to be held to its credit by the Imperial Government, on which it is at liberty to draw when expenditure on famine relief becomes necessary. For this purpose the Local Governments in question are now annually credited with fixed sums. When famine occurs, the Local Government is entitled to draw upon the amount standing to its credit to meet its famine expenditure, and charges thus incurred are shown in the accounts of the Government of India as Imperial expenditure. In the event of the amount at credit being exhausted owing to widespread or severe famine, any further expenditure on famine relief is shared between the Government of India and the Local Government, either equally or in such proportions as may be determined when the circumstances arise.

£130,000 of the Revised Estimate of £171,500 under "Direct Famine Relief" represents expenditure on famine relief in the United Provinces borne under the above system by the Government of India.

Civil Works.

	£
Accounts, 1912–13	5,708,322
Budget, 1913–14	6,297,600
Revised Estimate, 1913–14	6,752,200
Budget, 1914–15	7,217,100

As explained on p. 19, over £600,000 of the expenditure in 1913–14 was transferred from the heads "Education" and "Medical."

The Budget for 1914–15 includes allotments of £537,200 for outlay on civil works from Imperial grants, recurring and non-recurring, for Education, Sanitation, &c.

Provincial Adjustments.

	Provincial Surpluses (which are added to the Provincial Balances and charged against the Revenue of the Year).	Provincial Deficits (*i.e.*, amounts taken from Provincial Balances towards defraying expenditure incurred in the Year).
	£	£
Accounts, 1912–13	4,514,050	—
Budget, 1913–14	—	2,912,600
Revised Estimate, 1913–14	—	601,700
Budget, 1914–15	—	3,205,900

In the Budget for 1913–14 it was anticipated that the share of the revenue of the year to be credited to the Provincial Governments in accordance with the system of financial decentralisation now in force, would amount to £29,280,200, and that the share of the expenditure of the year chargeable to Provincial Governments would be £32,192,800, of which £2,912,600, being the excess of Provincial expenditure over Provincial revenue, would be met from the balances of the Provincial Governments, instead of being charged against the revenues of the year.

Owing to improvements in various revenue receipts, the revenue accruing or credited to the Provincial Governments in the year was £30,707,500. The Provincial share of expenditure was £31,309,200. Thus the Provincial Governments provided from their balances £601,700 towards the expenditure of the year instead of £2,912,600, the figure taken in the Budget of 1913–14.

In 1914–15 the share of the expenditure of the year chargeable to Provincial Governments is expected to amount to £34,048,000. The Provincial share of revenue is estimated at £30,842,100. The excess (£3,205,900) of Provincial Expenditure will be met from Provincial balances.

APPENDIX II. (*a.*)

HOME CHARGES.

The following is an analysis of the Net Expenditure in England charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Net Expenditure.	Accounts, 1912–13.	Revised Estimate, 1913–14.	Budget Estimate, 1914–15.
	£	£	£
Interest on Debt (excluding Interest charged in Railway Revenue and Irrigation Accounts)	1,828,966	1,773,200	1,939,300
Railway Revenue Account	8,922,109	8,923,600	9,033,700
Irrigation : Interest on Debt	124,730	118,900	120,900
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for Management of Debt	64,612	61,100	67,600
Civil Administration :			
Payments on account of Departments in India, passage, outfit, &c.	50,028	69,200	106,300
Royal Visit and Coronation Durbar	293	—	—
Postal Subsidy	54,588	54,600	30,000
Indo-European Telegraph Department	37,117	58,800	41,800
Public Works	2,029	2,500	2,500
Indian Civil Service : Allowances to Selected Candidates, &c.	12,197	12,200	11,300
Lunatics : Maintenance	1,165	1,100	1,000
Political Charges : Diplomatic and Consular Services	*— 13,717*	*— 10,000*	*— 10,400*
„ Pensions : Territorial and Political	11,050	11,200	10,600
„ Other Charges	3,169	8,300	4,600
India Office : Salaries of Establishment	142,860	144,700	145,600
„ Auditor's Department	7,165	7,300	7,500
„ Store Department	25,428	26,900	25,700
„ Bureau of Information for Indian Students	2,814	3,600	3,600
„ Stationery, Postage, Telegrams, Maintenance, and other Charges	24,627	24,400	25,500
Army and Marine, Effective : Home charges of British forces serving in India (deducting receipt of £100,000 from War Office on account of Aden)	851,081	822,000	829,000
„ „ Troop Service and Transport (deducting receipt of £130,000 from War Office)	131,595	158,700	184,000
„ „ Receipt on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies	*44,526*	*44,600*	*44,000*
„ „ His Majesty's ships in Indian Seas	100,051	100,100	100,100
„ „ Other Charges	113,449	140,200	123,600
Stores : Civil and Public Works	352,084	435,000	384,700
„ Telegraph	131,588	146,000	152,200
„ Marine	84,727	116,900	128,500
„ Army	751,516	828,400	971,400
„ Military Works	33,412	41,600	24,000
„ Special Defences (1902)	3,381	11,000	15,200
„ New Capital at Delhi	—	2,800	—
„ Miscellaneous Charges	*— 20,453*	*— 19,000*	49,500
Furlough : Civil	410,957	448,000	432,000
„ Army and Marine	498,013	513,000	505,000
„ Telegraph and Public Works	85,509	88,000	85,000
Non-Effective Charges (including India Office Pensions) :			
Civil	1,449,313	1,443,700	1,455,300
Army and Marine	3,069,365	3,050,300	3,068,400
Total	19,302,292	19,573,700	20,031,000

Expenditure in England not charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Expenditure.	Accounts, 1912–13.	Revised Estimate, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.
	£	£	£
Capital outlay on construction of State Railways	2,440,342	2,994,900	2,641,400
„ „ on Irrigation Works	30,518	74,700	47,000
Payment to Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company for Capital Stock in respect of which holders exercised the option of transferring it to the Secretary of State	—	4,700	—
New Capital at Delhi	6,833	55,500	102,000
Total	2,477,693	3,129,800	2,790,400

APPENDIX II. (*b.*)

RAILWAYS.

MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC (including railways outside the Government accounts).

Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1912		33,057·92 miles.
Additional mileage opened in 1912–13 :—		
I. State Lines worked by the State... ...	58·85 miles	
II. Lines leased to or owned by Guaranteed Companies	251·10 „	
III. Lines owned or worked by Companies without a Government guarantee ...	38·37 „	
IV. Lines owned or worked by Native States	209·05 „	
Total	557·37 miles	
Deduct :— Minor corrections of mileage	16·74 „	
Net total addition ...		540·63 „
Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1913		33,598·55 miles

—	1911–12.	1912–13.
Total number of passengers carried	410,012,600	436,697,500
Total weight of goods carried (in tons)...	78,880,000	86,977,000

Capital Outlay and Net Traffic Receipts.

The lines mentioned below are those of which the transactions are recorded in the Government accounts. The Mean Capital Outlay in 1912-13, including outlay by companies and local boards, is calculated by adding to the total Capital Outlay up to 31st March, 1912 half the outlay in 1912-13.

——	——	Mean Capital Outlay, 1912-13.	Net Traffic Receipts, 1912-13.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Mean Capital Outlay.
		£	£	
	East Indian	50,826,576	4,267,214	8·40
	Bhopal	260,147	27,676	10·64
	Bengal-Nagpur	25,083,032	1,458,008	5·81
	Burma	13,002,459	619,497	4·76
	Assam-Bengal	9,870,867	130,936	1·33
	Jorhat	67,444	2,536	3·76
	Eastern Bengal	18,846,302	927,493	4·92
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (includes Rajputana - Malwa and Nagda-Muttra)	28,003,404	2,105,892	7·52
	Tirhoot	5,076,809	404,887	7·97
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	15,655,247	887,866	5·67
	Agra Delhi Chord	959,785	88,612	9·23
	Lucknow-Bareilly	882,355	80,593	9·13
	Hardwar-Dehra	186,650	14,835	7·95
	North-Western	54,081,888	2,552,024	4·73
	South Indian	13,533,324	853,535	6·31
	Bezwada Extension	81,740	12,284	15·03
	Dhone-Kurnool	66,396	2,989	4·50
	Mysore	1,224,000	109,923	8·98
	Baran-Kotah	308,152	7,768	2·52
	Tinnevelly Quilon (British and Native Section).	1,083,144	24,652	2·27
	Great Indian Peninsula (includes Indian Midland).	44,567,578	2,282,325	5·12
	Madras and Southern Mahratta ...	24,652,781	1,093,413	4·44
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section).	282,203	49,031	17·37
		308,602,283	18,003,989	5·83
Unopened lines, stores, &c.	... ...	5,330,070		
		313,932,353	18,003,989	5·73
Private Companies:—Government payments.	... ...	1,655,330		
	Grand Total	315,587,683		

APPENDIX II. (*c.*)

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital Outlay and Net Earnings.

The Mean Capital Outlay in 1912–13 is calculated by adding to the total Capital Outlay up to 31st March, 1912 half the outlay in 1912–13.

	Mean Capital Outlay 1912–13.	Net Earnings 1912–13 (being gross receipts less working expenses).	Percentage of net Earnings on Mean Capital Outlay.
	£	£	
Bihar:—			
Orissa Project	1,748,640	6,072	·35
Sone	1,725,615	64,193	3·72
Bengal:—			
Midnapore	553,890	923	·17
United Provinces:—			
Ganges	2,199,562	226,442	10·29
Lower Ganges	2,584,747	119,900	4·64
Agra	743,505	27,557	3·71
Eastern Jumna	318,141	72,316	22·73
Betwa	521,729	*2,021*	—
Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province:—			
Western Jumna	1,110,062	124,746	11·24
Upper Bari-Doab	1,373,535	198,223	14·43
Sirhind	1,601,488	241,199	15·06
Lower Chenab	1,987,465	816,604	41·09
Lower Jhelum	1,045,035	217,933	20·86
Lower Swat River	275,524	33,773	12·26
Upper Chenab	1,843,256	160	·01
Upper Jhelum	1,866,860	—	—
Lower Bari-Doab	941,627	—	—
Madras:—			
Godavari Delta	830,788	221,382	26·65
Kistna Delta	1,003,083	191,709	19·11
Pennér Rivers Canal System	376,254	34,862	9·26
Periyar Project	676,794	29,641	4·38
Rushikulya Project	309,186	8,737	2·83
Bombay:—			
E. Nara Works	438,832	30,726	7·00
Mutha Canal and Matoba Tank	493,063	16,148	3·27
Jamrao	541,261	33,128	6·12
Nira Canal and Shetphal Tank	405,117	25,872	6·38
Burma:—			
Mandalay	347,780	18,495	5·32
Shwebo	379,255	33,691	8·88
Other Works	8,401,110	184,872	2·20
Total	36,643,204	2,977,283	8·12

APPENDIX II. (*d.*)

TRADE TABLES.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.—

I.—General Summary.

II.—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.

III.—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.

IV.—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of origin.

V.—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of destination.

I.—*Summary of Sea-borne Trade.*

—	Merchandise.	Treasure.			Total Merchandise and Treasure.
		Gold.	Silver.	Total.	
1911–12.	£	£	£	£	£
Imports:—					
Private	92,383,200	27,662,400	7,952,300	35,614,700	127,997,900
Government ...	3,653,700	—	32,500	32,500	3,686,200
Total	96,036,900	27,662,400	7,984,800	35,647,200	131,684,100
Exports:—					
Private ... { Indian produce.	147,879,100				
Private ... { Re-exports.	4,018,100				
	151,897,200	2,484,200	4,423,500	6,907,700	158,804,900
Government ...	96,000	5,000	3,200	8,200	104,200
Total	151,993,200	2,489,200	4,426,700	6,915,900	158,909,100
Excess of Imports over Exports:—					
Private	—	25,178,200	3,528,800	28,707,000	—
Government ...	3,557,700	—	29,300	24,300	3,582,000
Excess of Exports over Imports:—					
Private	59,514,000	—	—	—	30,807,000
Government ...	—	5,000	—	—	—
1912–13.					
Imports:—					
Private	107,332,400	27,527,200	6,604,800	34,132,000	141,464,400
Government ...	3,754,000	—	7,089,200	7,089,200	10,843,200
Total	111,086,400	27,527,200	13,694,000	41,221,200	152,307,600
Exports:—					
Private ... { Indian produce.	160,899,300				
Private ... { Re-exports.	3,160,000				
	164,059,300	2,474,800	2,222,400	4,697,200	168,756,500
Government ...	86,200	2,384,800	5,800	2,390,600	2,476,800
Total	164,145,500	4,859,600	2,228,200	7,087,800	171,233,300
Excess of Imports over Exports:—					
Private	—	25,052,400	4,382,400	29,434,800	—
Government ...	3,667,800	—	7,083,400	4,698,600	8,366,400
Excess of Exports over Imports:—					
Private	56,726,900	—	—	—	27,292,100
Government ...	—	2,384,800	—	—	—

I.—*Summary of Sea-borne Trade*—continued.

—	Merchandise.	Treasure.			Total Merchandise and Treasure.
		Gold.	Silver.	Total.	
1913–14.	£	£	£	£	£
Imports:—					
Private	122,167,100	18,817,600	5,596,000	24,413,600	146,580,700
Government ...	5,347,600	—	4,546,100	4,546,100	9,893,700
Total	127,514,700	18,817,600	10,142,100	28,959,700	156,474,400
Exports:—					
Private ... Indian produce.	162,923,200				
Private ... Re-exports.	3,118,200				
	166,041,400	3,268,400	1,433,000	4,701,400	170,742,800
Government ...	89,700	—	20,500	20,500	110,200
Total	166,131,100	3,268,400	1,453,500	4,721,900	170,853,000
Excess of Imports over Exports:—					
Private	—	15,549,200	4,163,000	19,712,200	—
Government ...	5,257,900	—	4,525,600	4,525,600	9,783,500
Excess of Exports over Imports:—					
Private	43,874,300	—	—	—	24,162,100
Government ...	—	—	—	—	—

II.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.*

	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.
A. *On Private Account.*	£	£	£
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco:—			
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	198,300	201,400	208,400
B. Fruits and Vegetables	729,700	729,100	753,600
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour...	850,000	87,200	186,600
D. Liquors	1,100,600	1,214,300	1,251,600
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores...	1,291,600	1,566,100	1,649,100
F. Spices	1,028,800	1,087,400	1,154,900
G. Sugar	7,959,600	9,519,200	9,971,200
H. Tea	195,400	139,700	152,400
I. Other Food and Drink	599,100	596,400	611,600
J. Tobacco	444,800	462,600	501,900
Total, Class I.	13,632,900	15,603,400	16,441,300
II. Raw Materials and Produce and articles mainly unmanufactured:—			
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	342,000	778,000	710,900
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	183,300	212,700	175,800
C. Hides and Skins, raw	89,400	92,400	101,100
D. Metallic Ores and Scrap Iron or Steel for remanufacture.	19,900	28,100	42,000
E. Oils	2,950,300	2,660,200	2,934,600
F. Seeds	53,400	41,800	53,400
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	119,000	135,200	150,600
H. Textile Materials	2,222,400	2,813,600	1,204,500
I. Wood and Timber	472,000	398,400	515,600
J. Miscellaneous	941,900	1,108,000	1,149,900
Total, Class II.	7,393,600	8,268,400	7,038,400

II.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately*—continued.

	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.
A. *On Private Account*—continued.	£	£	£
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured :—			
A. Apparel	1,393,700	1,516,500	1,669,400
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	234,600	243,400	236,700
C. Carriages and Carts (including Cycles and Motor Cars)	1,056,000	1,266,200	1,422,600
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	1,454,700	1,462,500	1,605,700
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except Machine Tools), and Instruments	3,252,200	3,650,300	4,291,200
F. Dyes and Colours	1,338,900	1,539,600	1,510,900
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and Manufactures of Wood	208,400	197,700	224,300
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,397,000	1,538,700	1,728,700
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	347,100	285,500	266,700
J. Machinery of all kinds, including Belting for Machinery	3,040,600	3,905,000	5,508,400
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	6,700,900	7,649,800	10,663,300
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	2,756,400	2,657,500	4,010,800
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	1,152,600	1,384,200	1,525,000
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	2,958,000	4,268,600	6,689,800
O. Yarns and Textile Fabrics	38,444,200	45,917,700	50,361,800
P. Miscellaneous	4,134,100	4,473,100	5,055,900
Total, Class III.	69,869,400	81,956,100	96,771,200
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,487,300	1,504,500	1,916,200
Total value of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account	92,383,200	107,332,400	122,167,100
B. *Government Stores*	3,653,700	3,754,000	5,347,600
Grand Total, Imports of Merchandise	96,036,900	111,086,400	127,514,700

III.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.*

	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.
A. *On Private Account.*	£	£	£
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco :—			
A. Fish (excluding Canned Fish)	264,800	250,700	261,600
B. Fruits and Vegetables	317,200	318,600	412,800
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	34,306,400	40,201,100	30,112,300
D. Liquors	4,300	5,700	1,700
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores...	301,300	320,100	362,900
F. Spices	619,400	621,900	609,400
G. Sugar	97,700	169,800	91,600
H. Tea	8,630,900	8,862,600	10,057,800
I. Other Food and Drink	899,800	1,045,200	1,025,100
J. Tobacco	271,700	255,800	319,700
Total, Class I.	45,713,500	52,051,500	43,254,900

III.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately*—continued.

	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.
A. *On Private Account*—continued.	£	£	£
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured :			
A. Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	514,000	589,300	461,400
B. Gums, Resins and Lac	1,413,000	1,463,400	1,376,600
C. Hides and Skins, raw	6,295,700	7,845,500	7,816,800
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture.	611,400	976,400	1,034,300
E. Oils	723,000	571,900	657,100
F. Seeds	18,719,900	15,139,900	17,116,500
G. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	78,000	54,600	72,200
H. Textile materials	37,228,400	39,601,200	50,458,300
I. Wood and Timber	623,300	794,100	702,200
J. Miscellaneous	1,443,200	1,951,400	1,976,600
Total, Class II	67,649,900	68,987,700	81,672,000
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured :—			
A. Apparel	131,200	114,700	106,500
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	100	—	—
C. Carriages and Carts, including Cycles and Motor Cars.	3,000	2,700	2,100
D. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	9,074,000	7,862,000	2,637,100
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except Machine Tools) and Instruments.	41,500	45,600	51,100
F. Dyes and Colours	792,300	759,200	695,800
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	49,400	46,500	40,200
H. Glassware and Earthenware	13,400	14,200	12,900
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	3,006,100	3,082,500	2,834,000
J. Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery.	3,200	800	1,200
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	71,800	329,700	295,100
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	366,400	172,600	133,300
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	4,000	5,200	4,800
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	6,100	7,700	10,000
O. Yarns and Textile fabrics	17,423,400	23,620,500	27,147,500
P. Miscellaneous	2,016,900	2,157,100	2,422,200
Total, Class III	33,002,800	38,221,000	36,394,100
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,512,900	1,639,100	1,602,200
Total value of exports of merchandise on private account.	147,879,100	160,899,300	162,923,200
B. Government Stores, exports	38,600	52,500	47,600
Total exports of Indian merchandise ...	147,917,700	160,951,800	162,970,800
C. Re-exports—On Private Account	4,018,100	3,160,000	3,118,200
Government Stores	57,400	33,700	42,100
Total	4,075,500	3,193,700	3,160,300
Grand Total, exports of merchandise	151,993,200	164,145,500	166,131,100

IV.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of origin.*

NOTE—The figures in this Table are based on the new system of registration according to country of consignment.

Countries.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.*
	£	£	£
Europe:—			
United Kingdom	57,635,200	67,628,100	78,333,100
Russia	76,500	344,600	37,700
Norway and Sweden	518,400	578,100	497,400
Germany	5,968,800	6,868,900	8,452,000
Holland	804,000	971,600	1,033,400
Belgium	1,542,400	2,028,900	2,839,000
France	1,427,200	1,452,700	1,794,900
Italy	838,600	1,047,900	1,478,100
Austria-Hungary	1,770,800	2,351,700	2,844,800
Other countries	543,400	712,900	700,200
Total	71,125,300	83,985,400	98,010,600
Asia:—			
Turkey	413,100	374,800	379,200
Aden Dependencies	294,700	352,900	286,700
Arabia	316,000	352,700	383,100
Persia	405,300	473,300	474,700
Ceylon	460,700	503,600	548,100
Straits Settlements	1,985,200	2,057,000	2,293,200
Borneo, Java, and Sumatra	6,755,100	6,813,500	7,773,900
Siam	249,900	206,800	185,300
Hong Kong	608,900	635,300	654,900
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	1,034,000	1,375,800	1,136,700
Japan	2,318,300	2,711,100	3,187,700
Other countries	368,200	466,400	540,800
Total	15,209,400	16,323,200	17,844,300
Africa and adjacent Islands:—			
Egypt	162,200	209,000	199,700
Portuguese East Africa	13,500	64,300	100,500
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	1,277,400	2,159,500	1,685,100
British East Africa (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	270,000	222,700	258,900
Other East African Ports	34,000	52,300	66,600
Other countries	30,200	208,400	156,800
Total	1,787,300	2,916,200	2,467,600
America:—			
United States of America	3,527,300	3,468,700	3,186,100
South America	300	100	800
Other countries	2,100	2,200	6,100
Total	3,529,700	3,471,000	3,193,000
Australasia and Oceania	731,600	636,700	651,600
Grand Total	92,383,300	107,332,500	122,167,100

V.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of destination.*

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are based on the new system of registration according to the country of final destination.

Countries.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.*
	£	£	£
Europe:—			
United Kingdom	38,427,800	40,433,600	38,234,300
Russia	1,158,200	1,328,600	1,636,200
Germany	15,058,100	16,575,500	16,867,800
Holland	2,212,900	2,488,300	2,359,700
Belgium	8,883,300	8,758,200	8,008,400
France	9,162,100	10,502,700	11,711,500
Spain	1,191,300	1,217,300	1,479,200
Italy	4,186,900	4,600,700	5,219,000
Austria-Hungary	5,047,000	4,834,800	6,408,800
Turkey	162,500	98,000	70,800
Other Countries	502,400	625,400	716,000
Total	85,992,500	91,463,100	92,711,700

* Preliminary figures.

V.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of destination*—concluded.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are based on the new system of registration according to the country of final destination.

Countries.	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.*
	£	£	£
Asia:—			
Turkey	1,431,900	1,455,600	1,782,900
Aden and Dependencies	746,000	834,000	816,200
Arabia	595,600	533,100	796,400
Persia	312,800	338,300	438,800
Ceylon	5,529,800	5,974,000	5,866,300
Straits Settlements	5,734,600	6,006,700	4,367,500
Borneo, Java, and Sumatra	3,031,600	2,343,000	1,415,500
Siam	362,200	517,100	621,900
Indo-China	491,700	285,700	509,400
Hong-Kong	5,421,800	6,251,900	5,102,300
China (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao)	6,730,600	7,337,000	3,799,200
Japan	11,152,800	12,472,900	15,124,400
Other Countries	632,100	1,010,800	608,000
Total	42,173,500	45,360,100	41,248,800
Africa and adjacent Islands:—			
Egypt	1,137,300	1,252,300	3,202,700
Cape Colony	216,300	266,200	243,700
Natal	428,000	548,200	535,100
Portuguese East Africa	306,600	391,500	331,100
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles) ...	966,400	923,300	867,700
British East Africa (including Zanzibar and Pemba) ...	508,200	478,100	506,000
Other East African Ports	584,400	532,000	542,000
Other Countries	31,600	51,500	90,000
Total	4,178,800	4,443,100	6,318,300
America:—			
Canada	678,300	956,900	952,000
United States of America	10,393,800	12,526,700	14,518,100
West Indies	410,800	514,400	561,900
South America	1,711,300	3,111,800	3,181,800
Other Countries	1,100	4,900	7,400
Total	13,195,300	17,114,700	19,221,200
Australia and Oceania...	2,339,000	2,518,300	3,321,500
Grand Total	147,879,100	160,899,300	162,821,500

* Preliminary figures.

EAST INDIA: ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES, 1915-1916.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

XIV
28

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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MEMORANDUM

BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,

RELATING TO THE

ACCOUNTS of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for 1913-14 and the ESTIMATES for 1914-15 and 1915-16.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

The Gross Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the three years to which this Memorandum refers are as follows:—

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.	Accounts, 1913–14.	Revised Estimate, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.
	£	£	£
Revenue	85,207,175	80,157,600	80,400,200
Expenditure	82,894,752	82,943,400	83,357,300
Surplus or *Deficit*	2,312,423	*— 2,785,800*	*— 2,957,100*

In these figures all receipts are included in the total of revenue and all outlay in the total of expenditure, with the one exception that the working expenses of railways and the surplus profits paid to certain railway companies are treated not as expenditure but as a deduction from revenue.

Net Revenue and Expenditure.

The figures of Gross Revenue just given include the net receipts of railways without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts (without any deduction on account of interest charges, working expenses, &c.) derived from the other commercial undertakings of the Government of India (*i.e.*, Irrigation works, Post Office and Telegraphs), and from the sale of Opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of Gross Expenditure include refunds and assignments, the interest charges of railways, the working expenses and interest charges of other commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear much greater than they really are

and it is accordingly the practice to present to Parliament an annual statement of Net Income and Expenditure (*see* H. of C. 118 of 1915), in which the net revenue derived from commercial undertakings and opium is shown instead of the gross revenue, and similar adjustments are made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) refunds and assignments from the gross yield of land revenue, taxation, &c., and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue but as a separate head of expenditure. In the following table the Net Revenue and Expenditure for 1913-14, 1914-15 and 1915-16 are calculated in the same manner as in the annual Parliamentary return mentioned above.

Net Revenue.

—	Accounts, 1913-14.		Budget, 1914-15.		Revised Estimate, 1914-15.		Budget, 1915-16.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Land Revenue, &c.:								
1. Land Revenue	20,621,481		20,904,500		20,260,400		21,340,600	
2. Forest	2,219,936		2,287,800		1,988,300		2,108,800	
3. Tributes from Native States	412,618		404,900		399,600		409,000	
		23,254,035		23,597,200		22,648,300		23,858,400
II. Opium		606,348		1,177,100		903,000		881,500
III. Taxation:								
1. Salt	3,182,501		3,176,700		3,502,800		3,072,500	
2. Stamps	5,260,120		5,312,800		4,983,200		5,047,500	
3. Excise	8,790,777		9,073,800		8,699,700		8,689,100	
4. Provincial Rates	179,688		30,300		36,800		30,400	
5. Customs	7,410,846		7,093,600		6,190,500		5,803,200	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,936,772		1,867,700		1,991,000		1,864,200	
7. Registration	517,976		522,400		491,200		512,000	
		27,278,680		27,077,300		25,895,200		25,018,900
IV. Commercial Undertakings:								
1. Posts and Telegraphs ...	325,535		382,400		229,200		284,900	
2. Railway Revenue Account	4,789,533		3,920,700		1,913,600		1,189,700	
3. Irrigation	1,181,292		907,900		964,200		1,144,500	
		6,296,360		5,211,000		3,107,000		2,619,100
V. Mint		207,211		145,500		*—81,500*		*—30,700*
VI. Exchange		119,741		66,700		71,700		—
Total Net Revenue ...		57,762,375		57,274,800		52,543,700		52,347,200

Net Expenditure.

—	Accounts, 1913-14.		Budget, 1914-15.		Revised Estimate, 1914-15.		Budget, 1915-16.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Debt Services (excluding interest payment chargeable to Railways and Irrigation) ...		163,534		231,800		459,300		419,000
II. Military Services:								
1. Army	18,585,733		19,113,500		19,174,700		18,898,600	
2. Marine	423,303		411,100		366,500		582,200	
3. Military Works and Special Defence Works	887,077		975,400		965,500		688,400	
		19,896,113		20,500,000		20,506,700		20,169,200
III. Collection of Revenue		6,684,914		7,134,900		6,706,400		7,023,700
IV. Civil Services:								
1. Civil Departments	16,525,913		18,355,700		17,455,300		17,673,800	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,750,966		4,784,700		4,712,600		4,537,200	
3. Civil Works	6,711,398		7,217,100		6,744,200		5,559,000	
		27,988,277		30,357,500		28,912,100		27,770,000
V. Famine Relief and Insurance ...		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000
VI. Provincial adjustments:								
1. Provincial Surpluses (which are added to the Provincial Balances and charged against the Revenue of the year)		—		—		—		—
2. Provincial Deficits (*i.e.*, amounts taken from Provincial Balances towards defraying expenditure incurred in the year) ...		*—282,886*		*—3,205,900*		*—2,255,000*		*—1,077,600*
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue		55,449,952		56,018,300		55,329,500		55,304,300
Surplus *or Deficit* ...		2,312,423		1,256,500		*—2,785,800*		*—2,957,100*

Accounts, 1913–14.

It will be seen from the table that the final accounts for 1913–14 show a surplus of £2,312,423; this is more by £825,723 than the amount shown in the Revised Estimate published in March, 1914.

Revised Estimate, 1914–15.

The Revised Estimate of 1914–15 shows, as compared with the Budget of that year, decreases of £4,731,100 in net revenue and £688,800 in net expenditure, with the result that the estimated surplus of £1,256,500 is converted into a deficit of £2,785,800, a worsening of £4,042,300. This complete dislocation of the financial forecast is attributable to the war. The increases and decreases in detail were as follows:—

Net Revenue.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Salt	326,100	Railway Revenue Account	2,007,100
Assessed Taxes ...	123,300	Customs	903,100
Irrigation	56,300	Land Revenue ...	644,100
Provincial Rates ...	6,500	Excise	374,100
Exchange	5,000	Stamps	329,600
		Forest	299,500
		Opium	274,100
		Mint	227,000
		Posts and Telegraphs...	153,200
		Other Heads	36,500
Total	517,200	Total	5,248,300

Net Expenditure.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Debt	227,500	Education	760,900
Law Courts	139,700	Civil Works	472,600
Other Heads	315,900	Collection of Revenue	428,500
Provincial Adjustments	950,900	Medical	353,700
		Other Heads	307,100
Total	1,634,000	Total	2,322,800

Notes on the Heads under which the principal variations occur will be found in Appendix I. Provincial Adjustments are dealt with in some detail on page 21.

Budget, 1915–16.

The net revenue and expenditure are estimated as follows:—

	£
Net Revenue	52,347,200
Net Expenditure	55,304,300
Deficit	2,957,100

As compared with the Revised Estimate for 1914–15 these figures show decreases of £196,500 in net revenue and £25,200 in net expenditure, and an increase of £171,300 in the deficit.

The Budget has been based on the assumption that war conditions will prevail throughout the financial year, and it is to this fact that the deficit is due. But as the deficit is to be ascribed to wholly exceptional circumstances, not of a permanent character, additional taxation has not been imposed.

Provision to meet the deficit and for the maintenance of adequate balances has been made through borrowing in the capital programme of the year.

Last year's Budget provided for a non-recurring grant to Burma of £100,000. It has now been decided to make this grant a recurring one, since it has been found that the existing settlement with the Province was not framed on as favourable a basis for the Local Government as the corresponding settlements with other Provinces. An arrangement has also been made with the Punjab Government by which that Government surrender to the Government of India a crore of rupees from its balances (which have been increased largely by non-recurring receipts from the sale of Government lands) in return for a permanent assignment of 3½ lakhs a year.

The increases and decreases in the Budget as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1914-15 in detail are as follows:—

Net Revenue.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Land Revenue	1,080,200	Railways	723,900
Irrigation	180,300	Salt	430,300
Forest	120,500	Customs	387,300
Stamps	64,300	Assessed Taxes	126,800
Other Heads	136,600	Other Heads	110,200
Total	1,581,900	Total	1,778,500

Net Expenditure.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Collection of Revenue ...	317,300	Civil Works	1,184,900
Marine	215,700	Military Works and Special Defence Works	277,100
Education	137,000	Furlough and Absentee Allowances	277,000
Police	113,800	Army	276,100
Other Heads	200,700	Other Heads	172,000
Provincial Adjustments	1,177,400		
Total	2,161,900	Total	2,187,100

Notes on the Heads under which the principal variations occur will be found in Appendix I.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

	Accounts, 1913–14.	Revised Estimate, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.
	£	£	£
Salt	3,182,501	3,502,800	3,072,500
Stamps	5,260,120	4,983,200	5,047,500
Excise	8,790,777	8,699,700	8,689,100
Provincial Rates	179,688	36,800	30,400
Customs...	7,410,846	6,190,500	5,803,200
Assessed Taxes...	1,936,772	1,991,000	1,864,200
Registration	517,976	491,200	512,000
Total	27,278,680	25,895,200	25,018,900
The payment per head, on the assumption that the whole of the taxation, including that on Salt, Excise, and Customs, is paid by the inhabitants of British India, is ...	*s. d.* 2 2·4	*s. d.* 2 0·9	*s. d.* 2 0
If the payment of Land Revenue be added, the average becomes	3 10·4	3 8·5	3 8·4
For the purpose of calculating the burden of taxation the figures of population in the three years under review have been based on the Census of March, 1911, an annual increase of population at the rate of ½ per cent. being assumed.			

DEBT TRANSACTIONS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Debt.

1914–15.—£500,000 India Bonds were discharged. Apart from renewals of Debentures created in previous years, £1,000,000 3½ per cent. Debenture Bonds of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company were issued at 99⅞, and £2,318,248* 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of the South Indian Railway Company was issued at 97½. The following issues of India Sterling Bills were also made :—

September, 1914.—£2,000,000, with a currency of twelve months at an average rate of discount of £4 1*s.* 0·59*d.*

November, 1914.—£2,500,000, with a currency of twelve months at an average rate of discount of £4 3*s.* 3·15*d.*

November, 1914.—£2,500,000, with a currency of six months at an average rate of discount of £3 16*s.* 5·67*d.*

A rupee loan of 5 crores (£3,333,300) was issued in July, 1914, at an average price of Rs. 95 : 9 : 7, and £8,000,000 was borrowed from the Gold Standard Reserve in India, of which £1,000,000 was subsequently repaid within the financial year. The latter was an exceptional measure arising out of the abnormal conditions caused by the war.

1915–16.—The Budget provides for the discharge of £500,000 India Bonds and £407,500 Railway Debentures, and for the issue in India of a 4½ crore (£3 millions) rupee loan. In England it is proposed to borrow £6,500,000 through issues of Debenture Stock of guaranteed railway companies, and in pursuance of this programme £3,500,000 East India Railway 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock was issued in May, 1915, at 99. The Budget provided for the renewal of the £7,000,000 India Bills issued in 1914–15, but actually the £2,500,000 six months' bills that matured in May, 1915, were discharged without renewal. It is intended to continue the loan of £7,000,000 from the Gold Standard Reserve outstanding at the end of 1914–15.

* The amount of the issue originally announced was £3,000,000, and this amount was fully subscribed. But in view of the special circumstances caused by the war, certain remissions were offered to persons paying for stock by instalments, with the result that the actual amount of stock issued was reduced to £2,318,248.

Irrigation Works.

The outlay on the construction of Major Irrigation Works incurred during the last two years and estimated to be incurred during the present year is as follows :—

	£
1913–14	1,888,900
1914–15 (Revised Estimate)	1,725,400
1915–16 (Budget)	1,582,900

The total capital outlay up to 31st March, 1915, excluding indirect charges, on Major Irrigation Works, is estimated at £41,166,300.

The net earnings (*i.e.*, gross receipts less working expenses) in 1913–14 gave a return of 8·40 per cent. on the mean of the capital expenditure at the beginning and the end of the year. (*See* App. II. *c.*)

Railways.

On the 31st March, 1914, the length of railways in India open for traffic was 34,656 miles, of which 1,053 miles were opened in the preceding twelve months. The total mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction at the close of the year was 2,443 miles.

The capital expenditure on railways shown in the Government Accounts for 1913–14 and Estimates for 1914–15 and 1915–16 is as follows :—

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue :—	£	£	£
(A) Outlay on lines worked by the State and by guaranteed companies :—			
(1) From funds provided by the State ...	10,248,533	8,116,500	1,037,700
(2) From funds raised through companies or provided from other sources.	2,057,700	3,431,500	6,962,300
	12,306,233	11,548,000	8,000,000*
(B) Outlay on branch lines not on firm guarantee ...	179,269	484,900	321,400
Expenditure charged to Revenue :—			
Famine protective lines	8,576	*— 1,500*	—
Provincial State lines	1,414	1,600	1,300
	9,990	100	1,300
Grand Total	12,495,492	12,033,000	8,322,700

* Since the introduction of the Budget the estimate of capital outlay in 1915–16 has been reduced to £7,767,000.

The figures given above do not include expenditure on lines other than State and guaranteed railways. In 1913–4 the capital expenditure on such lines was £1,781,800, of which £426,133 was on railways owned by Native States.

In 1913–14 the net traffic receipts, *i.e.*, the gross receipts after paying working expenses but not interest charges, of open lines in which the Government is directly interested, gave a return of 5·62 per cent. on the mean of the capital expenditure at the beginning and end of the year. (*See* App. II. *b*.)

Expenditure on the new capital at Delhi.

The capital expenditure on permanent works at Delhi incurred, or estimated to be incurred, is as follows :—

	£
1911–12	5,000
1912–13	114,900
1913–14	447,100
1914–15	363,400
1915–16	266,700

Liabilities and Assets.

On the 31st of March, 1915, the debt of India amounted to £284,248,976 (viz. :—rupee debt, converted into sterling at 1*s*. 4*d*. the rupee, £100,684,219, and sterling debt, £183,564,757). There were also other obligations of the Government of India, including Savings Bank balances, Judicial and Departmental deposits, balances of Service Funds, &c., amounting to £29,854,446, and the various railway annuities, representing in the present year a charge of £929,427. A loan of £7,000,000 from the Gold Standard Reserve in India was also outstanding at the end of the year.

Up to the same date the Government of India had devoted £162,383,319 to the construction of Railways, and £41,166,300 to the construction of Irrigation Works. It had purchased from guaranteed companies (in some cases by cash payments, in others by annuities, and in one case by the direct issue of India Stock to the Company) nine railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,386 had been spent from capital raised by the companies. Its advances to Railway Companies stood at £7,943,337, and it had lent £12,602,956 (net) to Native States, Corporations, Agriculturists, &c. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve, consisting of £5,238,184 held in gold in India, £7,000,000 temporarily advanced to Treasury Balances in India, sterling securities of an estimated value of £12,148,746, £1,250,000 in gold at the Bank of England, and £8,150 in cash at short notice in London ; the cash balances in India, £14,733,333 ; and the cash balances in England, £7,905,201 (these are actuals, and hence differ from the " Revised " figures on page 9).

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

The following is a summary of the total receipts and disbursements of the Government of India :—

	Budget, 1914–15.	Revised, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.
	£	£	£
RECEIPTS—			
Opening balance, England	7,457,034	8,157,732	7,620,132
Opening balance, India	14,707,131	15,608,253	13,855,353
Total opening balance	22,164,165	23,765,985	21,475,485
Revenue surplus	1,256,500	—	—
Capital provided through Companies or Native States towards outlay on Public Works	1,771,400	4,478,200	6,920,600
Permanent and temporary debt (net incurred)	7,274,600	17,060,500	2,008,700
Unfunded debt (net incurred)	1,772,100	—	—
Remittances	—	—	705,700
Council Bills (receipts)	20,000,000	6,900,000*	7,100,000
Total	54,238,765	52,204,685	38,210,485
DISBURSEMENTS—			
Revenue deficit	—	2,785,800	2,957,100
Capital expenditure on Railways, Irrigation, and Delhi	14,205,000	13,559,300	9,688,100
Unfunded debt (net discharged)	—	5,070,900	219,900
Loans, deposits, and advances (net)	2,753,000	544,600	1,635,100
Remittances	6,200	2,111,400	—
Council bills (payments)	20,000,000	6,657,200	7,260,000
Total	36,964,200	30,729,200	21,760,200
Closing balance, England	4,896,534	7,620,132	4,017,032
Closing balance, India	12,378,031	13,855,353	12,433,253
Total closing balance	17,274,565	21,475,485	16,450,285
Total	54,238,765	52,204,685	38,210,485

* Exclusive of £600,000 placed to Gold Standard Reserve (see page 11). The actual receipts from Council Bills, including the above £600,000, were £7,794,002 (see page 12).

The increase in the opening balance of the Revised was mainly due to an improvement in the Revenue accounts of 1913-14. This advantage was, however, far more than counterbalanced by the dislocation of trade caused by the European War and the consequent shortage of revenue, the details of which are explained on pages 13 to 17, and by the heavy drain on the Post Office Savings Banks, leading to a net payment of £5,070,900 under "unfunded debt." The Budget surplus of £1,256,500 has been converted into a deficit of £2,785,800, and it was found necessary to borrow largely in excess of original anticipations, £7,000,000 being raised by India bills, and £8,000,000 being advanced as a temporary loan from the Gold Standard Reserve, of which £7,000,000 was outstanding at the end of the year. With the help of these loans, the revised estimate of the closing balance in India and the United Kingdom was £21,475,485.

On the assumption that war conditions will continue throughout 1915–16 a deficit on the Revenue account approaching £3,000,000 is anticipated, and though provision is made for the renewal of the India Bills and the continuance of the loan from the Gold Standard Reserve mentioned above, the anticipated closing balance on 31st March, 1916, is reduced to £16,450,285.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

It was decided that, with effect from 1st April, 1900—

(1) the net profit on the coinage of new rupees should not be treated as revenue, but should be paid to a special reserve (now called the Gold Standard Reserve);

(2) the reserve should be held mainly in sterling securities, the interest being added to the reserve as it accrued.

From July, 1906, a portion of the Reserve was held in India in rupees in order that the Government of India might be in a favourable position for meeting heavy demands for the issue of rupees without delay in times of pressure.

In 1907 it was decided that half of the net profit on coinage from 1st April, 1907, should be used to supplement the funds available for capital expenditure on railways, the other half of the profit and the whole of the interest receipts being added to the Reserve as before. In June, 1912, this arrangement was modified, and it was decided that the interest on investments and the profits on coinage thereafter received, except profits retained in India for building up the rupee branch of the Reserve to the amount of 6 crores should be held in gold at the Bank of England until the amount so held reached £5,000,000; no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total *sterling* assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to at least £25,000,000.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance which reported in February, 1914, made certain recommendations bearing on the Gold Standard Reserve. In view of the disturbance of financial conditions caused by the war decisions on the more important of these recommendations have been deferred; but in August, 1915, the silver branch of the Reserve was abolished, in accordance with the Royal Commission's proposal, and the 6 crores of rupees held therein were exchanged for a corresponding amount in gold (£4,000,000) from the Paper Currency Reserve.

Statistics, &c., regarding the Gold Standard Reserve.

The total receipts from profit on coinage and from interest and discount up to 31st March, 1915, have been as follows:—

Profits on Coinage—	£
1900–1905	8,128,377*
1905–6	3,677,880
1906–7	4,014,426
1907–8	2,247,207
1908–9	102 (arrears).
1909–10	25,190 („).
1910–11	—
1911–12	—
1912–13	3,265,698
1913–14	2,150,000
1914–15	25,110
Total	23,533,990
Interest and discount...	4,644,962
	28,178,952

Of this sum £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; the remainder has been paid to the Reserve.

* Separate figures for the years 1900–1905 will be found in the explanatory memorandum for 1914–15. [Cd. 7539.]

The following table shows the disposal of the sums paid to the Reserve up to 31st March, 1915 :—

	£	£		£
Profits on Coinage—				
Total Profits realised 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1915	23,533,990		Sterling Securities held in England (estimated value)	12,148,746
Deduct amount used for Capital Expenditure on Railways	1,123,655		Cash held in England on account of the Reserve	8,150
			Gold held at the Bank of England	1,250,000
Profit paid to Gold Standard Reserve...		22,410,335	Gold held in India on account of the Reserve...	5,238,184
Interest and discount received up to 31st March, 1915		4,644,962	Temporary loan from the Reserve to Treasury Balances in India	7,000,000
Profits and Interest paid to Reserve from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1915		27,055,297		
Deduct—				
Loss on Sale and Redemption of Securities	370,827			
Loss through depreciation	1,019,473			
Miscellaneous Charges	19,917			
Total deductions		1,410,217		
Amount of Reserve on 31st March, 1915		£25,645,080		£25,645,080

In 1914–15 bills and telegraphic transfers on London to the amount of £8,707,000 were sold, the proceeds being paid to the Gold Standard Reserve in India and the bills and transfers being met from the resources of the Reserve in London. Subsequently £600,000 was appropriated to the Reserve in England from the proceeds of Council Bills. The net result of these transactions was to increase the Indian, and decrease the English, portion of the Reserve by £8,107,000.

The Securities purchased for £13,168,219 (as shown above) were as follows :—

Securities.	Nominal Value.	Cost Price.	Estimated Value on 31st March, 1915.
	£	£	£
2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock	3,266,392	2,945,542	2,172,150
Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock	200,000	195,106	156,500
Guaranteed 2¾ per cent. Stock	438,720	407,188	287,362
Exchequer Bonds	6,901,600	6,890,994	6,906,725
Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock ...	1,092,023	1,076,524	960,980
New South Wales Treasury Bills and Stock	863,000	834,785	856,799
Securities issued by Governments of other British Colonies	766,000	772,629	763,568
Corporation of London Debentures	45,000	45,451	44,662
Total	13,572,735	13,168,219	12,148,746

The net profit on the Gold Standard Reserve Investments up to 31st March, 1915, is shown below :—

	£
Cost price of securities held on 31st March, 1915 ...	13,168,219
Estimated value on 31st March, 1915	12,148,746
Loss through depreciation	1,019,473
Loss on sale and redemption of securities	370,827
Total losses	1,390,300
Miscellaneous charges	19,917
Total of losses and charges	1,410,217
Interest and Discount received up to 31st March, 1915	4,644,962
Net profit on Investments	£3,234,745

EXCHANGE AND REMITTANCE.

The sales by the Secretary of State of bills and transfers on India and by the Government of India of bills and telegraphic transfers on London during the last ten years have been as follows :—

Sales by Secretary of State.

1905–6	...	£31,580,454	at an average rate of	1*s.* 4·043*d.*	the rupee.
1906–7	...	£33,418,716	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·084*d.*	,,
1907–8	...	£15,307,062	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·029*d.*	,,
1908–9	...	£14,144,545	,, ,,	1*s.* 3·9305*d.*	,,
1909–10	...	£27,444,609	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·041*d.*	,,
1910–11	...	£26,212,866	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·061*d.*	,,
1911–12	...	£27,058,550	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·083*d.*	,,
1912–13	...	£25,743,710	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·058*d.*	,,
1913–14	...	£31,200,827	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·070*d.*	,,
1914–15	...	£7,794,002	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·004*d.*	,,

Sales by Government of India.

1908–9	...	£8,058,000	Bills at 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}d.$ the rupee.
1909–10	...	£156,000	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
1914–15	...	£8,707,000	,, and Transfers { Bills at 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}d.$ the rupee. Transfers at 1*s.* $3\frac{13}{16}d.$ and 1*s.* $3\frac{27}{32}d.$ the rupee.

SEABORNE TRADE.

The following figures show the Exports from, and Imports into, India during the last three years :—

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
On Private Account.	£	£	£
Imports of Merchandise	107,332,400	122,165,300	91,940,100
Exports of Merchandise	164,059,300	165,919,200	121,020,500
Net Exports of Merchandise	56,726,900	43,753,900	29,080,400
Net Imports of Gold	25,052,400	15,549,200	5,636,100
Net Imports of Silver	4,382,400	4,163,000	6,675,300
Net Imports of Treasure	29,434,800	19,712,200	12,311,400
Net Exports of Merchandise and Treasure on Private Account	27,292,100	24,041,700	16,769,000
Government Transactions.			
Imports of Merchandise	3,754,000	5,373,100	4,667,800
Exports of Merchandise	86,200	85,800	397,700
Net Imports of Merchandise	3,667,800	5,287,600	4,270,100
Net Imports *or Exports* of Gold	*–2,384,800*	—	*— 537,800*
Net Imports *or Exports* of Silver	7,083,400	4,525,600	*— 761,000*
Total Net Imports *or Exports* of Treasure	4,698,600	4,525,600	*— 1,298,800*

India Office,
August, 1915.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

APPENDIX I.

Notes on certain heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

NET REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

	£
Accounts, 1913-14	20,621,481
Budget, 1914-15	20,904,500
Revised Estimate, 1914-15	20,260,400
Budget, 1915-16	21,340,600

The revenue collections of 1914–15 are expected to fall short of the Budget estimate by about £540,000. The decline is shared by all the Provinces with the exception of the United Provinces (where a good harvest has accelerated the recovery of arrears), and is chiefly due to the economic depression resulting from the war as well as to damage to certain crops in Madras, Bihar, and elsewhere by deficient or excessive rainfall.

The estimate of revenue for the current year is based on the assumption of a normal monsoon and provides for some recovery from the depression prevailing in 1914-15. Allowance is also made for an increase in certain Provinces on account of the growth of the revenue demand and a larger recovery of outstanding arrears.

Forest.

	£
Accounts, 1913-14	2,219,936
Budget, 1914-15	2,287,800
Revised Estimate, 1914–15	1,988,300
Budget, 1915-16	2,108,800

The greater part of the decrease in the Revised is accounted for by a decline in the receipts in the United Provinces of about £96,000 owing to delay in the introduction of the scheme for the supply of sleepers to State Railways and to a decline in the Burma receipts resulting from a diminished demand for teak.

Opium.

—	Accounts, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.	Revised Estimate, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.
	£	£	£	£
Receipts	1,624,878	1,839,100	1,566,100	1,798,000
Charges...	1,018,530	662,000	663,100	916,500
Net revenue	606,348	1,177,100	903,000	881,500

The decrease of £274,100 in the net opium revenue as compared with the Budget figures for 1914–15 was due chiefly to the disturbance of the opium market in consequence of the war, which led to a reduction in the number of chests of Bengal opium sold in the year, and to the realisation of a lower average price per chest than had been anticipated.

Apart from the expected requirements of the Straits Settlements which are now met direct by the Government of India, the Budget of 1915–16 provides for the sale of 13,480 chests of Bengal opium at an average price of Rs. 1,653 a chest. An increased demand is anticipated for the supply of opium to home markets for medical purposes.

The decrease in the estimated revenue arises mainly from the inclusion of special provision for purchases of Malwa opium to supplement the Bengal supply.

The following table shows the sales, prices, &c., in the years under review :—

—	Bengal.		Chests of Bengal Opium produced.	Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium.
	Chests sold.	Average price.		
		Rs.		£
1913–14*	9,070	2,116	7,000	928,800
1914–15 (Budget)	13,200	1,700	—	567,300
1914–15 (Revised Estimate)...	11,780	1,587	12,000	573,400
1915–16 (Budget)	13,480	1,653	—	826,100

* In 1913–14 Government also received £27,500 from pass and auction fees in connection with sales of Malwa opium.

Salt.

	£
Accounts, 1913-14	3,182,501
Budget, 1914-15	3,176,700
Revised Estimate, 1914-15	3,502,800
Budget, 1915-16	3,072,500

The increase in the revised estimate arises mainly from speculative clearances and replenishment of stock as well as to advance payment of revenue in expectation of an enhancement of the salt duty. The presence of these features in 1914–15 will probably tend to reduce the receipts in 1915–16, and the Budget for that year assumes a decline of about £100,000 from the corresponding figure in the 1914–15 Budget.

Stamps.

	£
Accounts, 1913-14	5,260,120
Budget, 1914-15	5,312,800
Revised Estimate, 1914-15	4,983,200
Budget, 1915-16	5,047,500

The substantial decline in the revised estimate for 1914–15 reflects the disturbance in trade and business consequent on the outbreak of war.

Excise.

	£
Accounts, 1913-14	8,790,777
Budget, 1914-15	9,073,800
Revised Estimate, 1914-15	8,699,700
Budget, 1915-16	8,689,100

The decrease in revenue is ascribed to the set-back in prosperity and the rise in prices resulting from the war. This decrease, which is shared by all the Provinces except Burma and Assam, has been especially marked in Madras, where the decline of revenue is expected to amount to £177,000.

Customs.

	£
Accounts, 1913-14	7,410,846
Budget, 1914-15	7,093,600
Revised Estimate, 1914-15	6,190,500
Budget, 1915-16	5,803,200

The revised estimates are over £900,000 lower than the Budget for 1914–15. This is due to the effect of the war on India's foreign trade, which has suffered from the stoppage of trade with the enemy countries, the contraction in the supply of certain commodities available for import into India, the reduction in the shipping available for the transport of private merchandise, the temporary insecurity of trade routes, and the disturbance of economic conditions in India, associated with a reduction in the demand for imported commodities.

The revenue derived from the export duty on rice has also been affected by the famine in Northern India in the earlier part of the year and the shortage in the winter crop in Bengal. The only important increases of revenue arise from the duties on silver and petroleum.

A reduced Budget Estimate has been taken for 1915–16 which makes allowance for the effect of war conditions for twelve months as against eight months in 1914–15. Some improvement in external trade is assumed and a substantial increase is expected in the yield of the export duty on rice in view of improved agricultural conditions.

The gross receipts in detail, without deduction on account of drawbacks, &c., are as follows :—

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
Import duties :—	£	£	£	£
Cotton Manufactures	1,419,600	1,200,000	1,023,300	933,300
Liquors	891,200	884,800	802,200	766,700
Silver Bullion and Coin	661,700	533,300	1,000,000	666,700
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals ...	488,600	470,000	326,700	300,000
Other Manufactured Articles	1,022,700	1,056,700	713,300	666,700
Petroleum	470,200	433,300	616,700	533,300
Tobacco	195,300	200,500	180,000	173,300
Other Articles	1,187,900	1,202,400	793,500	769,700
Excise duty on Cotton Goods	362,600	377,200	313,900	333,300
Export duty on Rice	858,400	878,600	596,600	800,000
Total	7,558,200	7,236,800	6,366,200	5,943,000

Railways.

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
State Railways :—	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts	37,546,135	37,733,700	35,639,700	35,341,700
Working Expenses	*19,572,745*	*19,826,700*	*19,754,700*	*19,913,100*
Net Traffic Receipts	17,973,390	17,907,000	15,885,000	15,428,600
Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c. ...	*440,857*	*641,700*	*685,700*	*488,200*
Interest charges—				
Interest on capital spent or advanced by the State.	*7,303,145*	*7,391,200*	*7,642,500*	*7,765,700*
Interest on capital deposited by Companies.	*1,952,416*	*2,187,600*	*1,998,300*	*2,253,300*
Annuities in purchase of Railways ...	*3,379,581*	*3,357,700*	*3,357,700*	*3,357,700*
Sinking Funds	*191,707*	*199,400*	*199,400*	*208,100*
Total	*13,267,706*	*13,777,600*	*13,873,600*	*14,073,000*
Net Receipts	4,705,684	4,129,400	2,011,400	1,355,600
Guaranteed Railways :—				
Miscellaneous receipts *and charges* (*net*)...	83,849	*208,700*	*97,800*	*165,900*
Net Receipts from all Railways	4,789,533	3,920,700	1,913,600	1,189,700

The position of the Railway Revenue Account in recent years is exhibited in the following table :—

		£
1906–7	Net receipt	2,307,673
1907–8	„	1,560,002
1908–9	*Net charge*	*1,242,250*
1909–10	Net receipt	824,922
1910–11	„	2,017,496
1911–12	„	3,787,770
1912–13	„	4,803,354
1913–14	„	4,789,533
1914–15 (Revised Estimate)	„	1,913,600
1915–16 (Budget) ...	„	1,189,700

These figures are arrived at after charging in the Account not only all interest charges but also payments in redemption of capital which are made partly through sinking funds and partly through the annuities created for the purchase of various railways.

The following are the amounts of such payments in the three years under review :—

	£
In 1913–14	1,060,872
In 1914–15	1,098,329
In 1915–16	1,137,500

State Railways.—The profit derived by the State from the railways arises from the State lines, under which head are included not only the lines worked by the State (of which the most important are the North-Western, Eastern Bengal, and Oudh and Rohilkhand systems), but also lines which, while classified as State railways, are worked by companies receiving guaranteed interest on their share capital and a share of the surplus profits. Among the most important of the lines included in the latter class are the East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India (including Rajputana-Malwa), Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Assam-Bengal, and Burma Railways.

The Budget for 1914–15 anticipated a moderate increase over the gross receipts of the previous year, but the war led to a heavy reduction in receipts, which are now expected to fall about £2,000,000 below the original forecast. Almost all the railways contribute to this decline, but the greater part of it occurs on the Great Indian Peninsula, Eastern Bengal, and North-Western systems, whose gross receipts have fallen to the extent of £1,600,000 owing mainly to the restricted exports of cotton, jute, and wheat.

The figure of net receipts taken in the Budget for 1915–16 is over £700,000 less than the Revised of the present year. On the assumption that the depression consequent on the war will continue in some measure throughout the year, the estimates of gross receipts is £300,000 lower than the Revised of the present year, while the working expenses are higher owing to provision having been made for a larger programme of renewals of permanent way and rolling stock.

Irrigation.

	Accounts, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.	Revised Estimate, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.
MAJOR WORKS:	£	£	£	£
Receipts	4,450,340	4,283,100	4,447,400	4,512,100
Working Expenses	*1,214,429*	*1,249,400*	*1,276,400*	*1,271,400*
Interest on Debt	*1,304,860*	*1,364,800*	*1,366,600*	*1,423,300*
Net Receipts	1,931,051	1,668,900	1,804,400	1,817,400
Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.	*83,689*	*33,500*	*66,800*	—
MINOR WORKS:				
Receipts	262,819	276,200	259,200	283,200
Expenditure	*928,889*	*1,003,700*	*1,032,600*	*956,100*
Net Expenditure...	*666,070*	*727,500*	*773,400*	*672,900*
Net Receipts, Major and Minor Works.	1,181,292	907,900	964,200	1,144,500

The revised estimate of net receipts from Major Irrigation Works shows an improvement of £135,500 over the Budget figure. A large share of this arises in the United Provinces from the irrigation of larger crop areas in consequence of a deficient rainfall.

It was decided, with effect from 1911–12, to supplement the amount available from the Famine Insurance Grant (page 20) for outlay on Protective Irrigation Works by an annual allotment under the head of "Irrigation" not exceeding 25 lakhs (£166,700). The amount allotted in the Budget of 1914–15 was £33,500; but the actual expenditure is estimated at £66,800. No provision is made under this head in the Budget for 1915–16.

Mint.

	£
Accounts, 1913–14	207,211
Budget, 1914–15	145,500
Revised Estimate, 1914–15	*—81,500*
Budget, 1915–16	*—30,700*

The conversion in the Revised of an anticipated net receipt into net expenditure, involving a worsening of £227,000 from the Budget, arises from the trade depression, which has been accompanied by a decline in the profits on the circulation of nickel coins. There is also no likelihood of any revenue from the profit on the circulation of bronze coins or from fees for coining dollars.

NET EXPENDITURE.

Debt Services.

	Accounts, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.	Revised Estimate, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.
	£	£	£	£
Total payments for Interest on Debt	9,334,418	9,575,400	9,751,300	10,019,000
Deduct amount chargeable to Railways (*included under Railways, page* 14).	*7,303,145*	*7,391,200*	*7,642,500*	*7,765,700*
Deduct amount chargeable to Irrigation (*included under Irrigation, page* 15).	*1,304,846*	*1,364,800*	*1,366,600*	*1,423,300*
Interest on Ordinary Debt	726,427	819,400	742,200	830,000
Interest on other Obligations	789,226	788,400	738,700	646,100
Total	1,515,653	1,607,800	1,480,900	1,476,100
Interest Receipts on loans, &c., in England and India ...	*1,352,119*	*1,376,000*	*1,021,600*	*1,057,100*
Net Interest Payments other than those chargeable to Railways and Irrigation.	163,534	231,800	459,300	419,000

The total debt is classified in the Accounts as (1) Public Works Debt and (2) Ordinary Debt. The amount entered as belonging to the former category is the equivalent of the total capital expenditure which has been incurred by the State on Railways and Irrigation Works, including the amount advanced to Railway Companies for capital expenditure, and the interest on this portion of the debt is charged under Railways and Irrigation (*see* pages 15 and 16 above); the "Ordinary Debt" consists of the difference between the total debt in existence and the amount entered as Public Works Debt. In any year in which, owing to the use, for the construction of Public Works, of surplus revenue or deposits, or a portion of the Famine Grant appropriated to the Reduction or avoidance of Debt (*see* page 20), the capital expenditure exceeds the amount of debt incurred in the year, the effect of this system of classification is to

cause a decrease to be shown in the amount of the Ordinary Debt, the interest thereon showing a corresponding reduction in due course, while there is a corresponding increase in the Public Works Debt and the interest on it. In 1914–15 the capital outlay exceeded the addition to the total Debt, and the Ordinary Debt was reduced to £6,148,400; and it is expected that by the end of 1915–16 it will be reduced to £5,461,700.

The most important of the "other obligations" referred to in the table above are the Savings Bank Balances, the Service Funds and other special funds held by the Government of India. The sums paid in the form of annuities in respect of the purchase of various railways, being directly chargeable to the Railway Revenue Account (*see* page 15) are not shown under the head of "Debt Services," though their payment is of course an obligation similar to that of the interest on debt.

The amount of the debt and other obligations is shown on page 8 above.

The receipts shown in the table above include the interest received in India on loans granted by the Government to Native States, Municipalities, Port Trusts, Railway Companies, &c., and in England on the balances of the Secretary of State in Council. They also include the interest, in India and England, on the invested portion (now £9,333,300) of the Paper Currency Reserve.

Military Services.

—	Accounts, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.	Revised Estimate, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.
	£	£	£	£
Army	18,585,733	19,113,500	19,174,700	18,898,600
Marine	423,303	411,100	366,500	582,200
Military Works	870,693	942,400	942.000	667,300
Special Defence Works	16,384	33,000	23,500	21,100
Total	19,896,113	20,500,000	20,506,700	20,169,200

The details of the Army Charges, which form the most important part of the charges grouped together in the table above, are as follows:—

Net Army Charges in India.

—	Accounts, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.	Revised Estimate, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.
NET CHARGES IN INDIA.				
Effective Services:—	£	£	£	£
Army and Garrison and Administrative Staff ...	677,978	662,900	610,200	523,500
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges ...	8,153,802	8,327,500	7,237,300	5,501,400
Supply and Transport	2,067,400	2,112,300	1,882,600	1,502,900
Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	343,905	366,200	313,200	243,200
Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	464,125	551,800	565,300	397,100
Other Effective Services...	1,012,445	966,800	2,985,300	5,674,400
Compensation for dearness of food and forage	418,736	426,300	380,600	289,100
Total Effective Services	13,138,391	13,413,800	13,974,500	14,131,600
Non-effective Charges...	643,779	648,700	650,500	955,600
Total, India	13,782,170	14,062,500	14,625,000	15,087,200

Net Army Charges in England.

—	Accounts, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.	Revised Estimate, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.
Effective Services:—				
Charges—	£	£	£	£
Payments to War Office for British Forces in India.	917,287	920,000	930,700	930,700
Furlough Allowances	506,707	504,000	346,000	136,000
Indian Troop Service and Passage of Officers...	303,162	327,000	112,800	14,000
Miscellaneous	111,946	119,100	141,100	86,000
Stores	799,774	1,000,500	850,200	740,400
Total	2,638,876	2,870,600	2,380,800	1,907,100
Receipts—				
Contribution of Imperial Government towards Sea Transport Charges.	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Contribution of Imperial Government towards Military Charges for Aden.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Payment by Imperial Government (on capitation basis) for Indian Native Regiments serving in the Colonies.	53,585	44,000	60,000	50,000
Transfer and Sale of Stores, Recoveries, &c. ...	31,442	39,600	30,100	21,700
Total	315,027	313,600	320,100	301,700
Net Charge for Effective Services	2,323,849	2,557,000	2,060,700	1,605,400
Non-effective Charges (net)	2,479,714	2,494,000	2,489,000	2,206,000
Total, England	4,803,563	5,051,000	4,549,700	3,811,400
Grand Total	18,585,733	19,113,500	19,174,700	18,898,600

The net Army Charges for 1914–15 exceeded the Budget Estimate by £61,200. It was not possible to comply fully with the original store demands of the year, but the saving resulting from this cause and the suspension of the Indian troop service has been counterbalanced by increases in other directions including unforeseen expenditure incurred as a result of the war.

The Budget for 1915–16 is lower by £276,100 than the revised estimate for 1914–15. This results from a combination of factors; increases occurring from the recall of effective officers and special war measures, while decreases are anticipated in respect of furlough allowances and store demands.

Under Non-effective Charges (India) is included a large provision for wound and family pension charges arising out of the war; this is counterbalanced by a corresponding reduction of (Home) non-effective payments to the Imperial Government, which bears the extra pensionary charges attributable to the war.

Special Military Expenditure.—As explained in Parliamentary Paper Cd. 4752 of 1909, the practice of making fixed annual grants for special military expenditure which was in force from 1904–5 to 1908–9 was discontinued from the 1st April, 1909, and the Budget grants for such expenditure are now determined by the urgency of the need, the claims of other branches of the administration and the condition of the revenue. Excluding recurring expenditure on completed measures and the recurring expenditure already attained on measures in progress, the total outlay on special measures in 1913–14, 1914–15, and 1915–16 is estimated to be approximately as follows:—

	£
1913–14	710,700
1914–15 (Revised)	805,100
1915–16 (Budget)	490,900

These figures include outlay under the four military heads of account, "Army," "Marine," "Military Works" and "Special Defences." The Budget for 1915–16 is on a reduced scale in consequence of existing conditions. Provision is included for £188,600 for a new despatch vessel for duty in the Persian Gulf, a new station ship for Rangoon, and a new dredger for Bombay Dockyard.

Civil Departments.

The following table shows the charges for the several departments :—

—	Accounts, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.	Revised Estimate, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.
	£	£	£	£
General Administration	1,983,647	2,001,200	2,070,000	2,019,500
Law Courts and Jails	3,408,824	3,416,200	3,601,000	3,609,700
Police	4,734,651	5,076,100	5,108,400	5,222,200
Ports and Pilotage	51,017	62,700	73,800	64,600
Education	2,928,904	3,743,800	2,982,900	3,119,900
Ecclesiastical	127,712	134,900	127,700	135,300
Medical	1,257,547	1,806,600	1,452,900	1,403,100
Political	1,159,190	1,144,200	1,154,100	1,156,300
Agriculture...	469,042	537,000	505,000	537,600
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	405,379	433,000	379,500	405,600
Total	16,525,913	18,355,700	17,455,300	17,673,800

It will be seen that the Revised Estimate of expenditure on Education in 1914–15 is about £760,900 less than the Budget. About £70,000 of the reduction represents, not a failure to spend the money, but a transfer of the provision to the head "Civil Works" under which it has been spent on school buildings, &c. The remainder consists mainly of unspent portions of Imperial grants, and stands to the credit of the Provincial Governments for future expenditure on Education. The Budget for the current year anticipates an expenditure of £3,119,900, a small increase on the Revised for 1914–15. About £1,000,000 of the provision represents recurring and non-recurring Imperial grants.

The decrease in the Revised Estimates of the figure under "Medical" in the Budget of 1914–15 is in part due to a transfer to the head "Civil Works" of provision made in the Budget; but also arises from actual reduction in the anticipated expenditure from Imperial grants for the development of sanitation and from savings in all Provinces in consequence of the transfer to temporary military duty of medical officers in civil employ and lapses in Budget allotments.

Famine Relief and Insurance.

—	Accounts, 1913–14.	Budget, 1914–15.	Revised Estimate, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.
	£	£	£	£
Direct Famine Relief	157,511	298,500	289,900	7,100
Protective Railways	8,576	100	*— 1,500*	—
Protective Irrigation Works	491,424	499,900	501,500	500,000
Reduction or avoidance of Debt	342,489	201,500	210,100	492,900
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

A sum of not less than £1,000,000 is annually appropriated for the purposes of Famine Relief and Insurance. When the outlay on direct famine relief is less than the sum appropriated, the balance is used (1) for the construction or maintenance of protective railways and irrigation works, and (2) for the construction of productive public works, which would otherwise require additional borrowing. The amount used for the last-mentioned purpose is shown under the head of "Reduction or Avoidance of Debt."

Under the arrangements now in force expenditure on famine relief is borne partly, if not entirely, by Imperial Revenues. The scheme enables each Local Government whose Province is liable to famine to build up gradually a fund, to be held to its credit by the Imperial Government, on which it is at liberty to draw when expenditure on famine relief becomes necessary. For this purpose the Local Governments in question are now annually credited with fixed sums under their Provincial Settlements. When famine occurs, the Local Government is entitled to draw upon the amount standing to its credit to meet its famine expenditure, and charges thus incurred are shown in the accounts of the Government of India as Imperial expenditure. In the event of the amount at credit being exhausted owing to widespread or severe famine, any further expenditure on famine relief is shared between the Government of India and the Local Government, either equally or in such proportions as may be determined when the circumstances arise.

£243,300 of the Revised Estimate of £289,900 under "Direct Famine Relief" represents expenditure on famine relief in the United Provinces borne under the above system by the Government of India.

Civil Works.

	£
Accounts, 1913–14	6,711,398
Budget, 1914–15	7,217,100
Revised Estimate, 1914–15	6,744,200
Budget, 1915–16	5,559,000

The effect of the war on the general financial situation led to a curtailment of the programme of construction contemplated in the Budget, and has involved a large reduction in the provision for grants to local bodies and for new works in 1915–16.

Provincial Adjustments.

	Provincial Surpluses (which are added to the Provincial Balances and charged against the Revenue of the Year).	Provincial Deficits (*i.e.*, amounts taken from Provincial Balances towards defraying expenditure incurred in the Year).
	£	£
Accounts, 1913–14	—	282,886
Budget, 1914–15	—	3,205,900
Revised Estimate, 1914–15	—	2,255,000
Budget, 1915–16	—	1,077,600

In the Budget for 1914–15 it was anticipated that the share of the revenue of the year to be credited to the Provincial Governments in accordance with the system of financial decentralisation now in force, would amount to £30,842,100, and that the share of the expenditure of the year chargeable to Provincial Governments would be £34,048,000, of which £3,205,900, being the excess of Provincial expenditure over Provincial revenue, would be met from the balances of the Provincial Governments, instead of being charged against the revenues of the year.

The revised estimate of the revenue accruing or credited to the Provincial Governments in the year was £30,228,400. The Provincial share of expenditure was £32,483,400. Thus the Provincial Governments provided from their balances £2,255,000 towards the expenditure of the year instead of £3,205,900, the figure taken in the Budget of 1914–15.

In 1915–16 the share of the expenditure of the year chargeable to Provincial Governments is expected to amount to £31,827,800. The Provincial share of revenue is estimated at £30,750,200. The excess (£1,077,600) of Provincial Expenditure will be met from Provincial balances.

The whole of the Provincial deficit of 1913–14, and great part of the deficit shown in the revised Estimate of 1914–15, and in the Budget of 1915–16 represents expenditure against unspent portions of grants made from Imperial to Provincial revenues in the prosperous years 1910–11, 1911–12, 1912–13, and to a small extent in 1913–14, for non-recurring expenditure chiefly on Education and Sanitation. It is estimated that at the end of 1915–16 there will still remain in the balances standing to the credit of the Provinces, unspent portions of such grants amounting nearly to £2,500,000.

APPENDIX II. (*a.*)

HOME CHARGES.

The following is an analysis of the Net Expenditure in England charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Net Expenditure.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
	£	£	£
Interest on Debt (excluding Interest charged in Railway Revenue and Irrigation Accounts)	1,768,519	2,139,900	2,131,600
Railway Revenue Account	8,923,098	9,076,700	9,350,600
Irrigation : Interest on Debt	118,679	120,600	122,200
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for Management of Debt	61,091	59,900	62,100
Civil Administration :			
Payments on account of Departments in India, passage, outfit, &c.	67,976	68,500	85,700
Postal Subsidy	54,588	54,600	— *15,000*
Indo-European Telegraph Department	54,830	— *10,400*	— *83,400*
Public Works	2,445	3,500	2,000
Indian Civil Service : Allowances to Selected Candidates, &c.	11,715	12,000	8,700
Lunatics : Maintenance	943	700	600
Political Charges : Diplomatic and Consular Services	— *10,034*	— *11,300*	— *12,300*
„ Pensions : Territorial and Political	11,189	10,600	10,600
„ Other Charges	8,174	4,800	5,200
India Office : Salaries of Establishment	144,353	146,300	146,800
„ Auditor's Department	7,440	7,600	7,200
„ Store Department	27,192	27,400	26,800
„ Bureau of Information for Indian Students	2,811	3,300	3,300
„ Stationery, Postage, Telegrams, Maintenance, and other Charges	23,118	30,400	32,900
Army and Marine, Effective : Home charges of British forces serving in India (deducting receipt of £100,000 from War Office on account of Aden)	825,699	836,700	830,700
„ „ Troop Service and Transport (deducting receipt of £130,000 from War Office)	159,096	— *26,200*	— *116,000*
„ „ Receipt on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies	— *53,585*	— *60,000*	— *50,000*
„ „ His Majesty's ships in Indian Seas	100,047	100,100	100,100
„ „ Other Charges	109,297	129,500	73,500
Stores : Civil and Public Works	409,806	416,300	336,500
„ Telegraph	142,378	150,000	140,000
„ Marine	117,656	81,000	284,600
„ Army	786,733	842,700	732,200
„ Military Works	37,951	34,400	18,000
„ Special Defences (1902)	9,236	13,000	6,500
„ New Capital at Delhi	4,174	5,300	—
„ Miscellaneous Charges	— *16,590*	112,900	29,900
Furlough : Civil	450,326	360,000	83,000
„ Army and Marine	508,345	346,200	136,800
„ Posts, Telegraph and Public Works	86,164	69,900	13,500
Non-Effective Charges (including India Office Pensions) :			
Civil	1,443,371	1,471,500	1,491,100
Army and Marine	3,056,824	3,052,300	2,768,900
Total	19,455,055	19,680,700	18,764,900

Expenditure in England not charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Expenditure.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
	£	£	£
Capital outlay on construction of State Railways	2,993,876	2,434,100	1,450,200
„ „ on Irrigation Works	58,795	60,000	39,000
Payment to Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company for Capital Stock in respect of which holders exercised the option of transferring it to the Secretary of State	4,711	—	—
New Capital at Delhi	36,411	57,900	83,500
Total	3,093,793	2,552,000	1,572,700

APPENDIX II. (*b.*)

RAILWAYS.

MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC (including railways outside the Government accounts).

Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1913		33,602·53 miles.
Additional mileage opened in 1913–14 :—		
I. State Lines worked by the State... ...	243·06 miles	
II. Lines leased to or owned by Guaranteed Companies	586·61 „	
III. Lines owned or worked by Companies without a Government guarantee ...	76·09 „	
IV. Native State lines worked by Native States or by Companies...	147·71 „	
Total addition		1,053·47 miles
Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1914, after allowing for minor corrections due to re-alignments, &c.		34,656·00 miles

	1912–13.	1913–14.
Total number of passengers carried	436,697,500	457,717,900
Total weight of goods carried (in tons)...	86,977,000	82,613,000

Capital Outlay and Net Traffic Receipts.

The lines mentioned below are those of which the transactions are recorded in the Government accounts. The Mean Capital Outlay in 1913-14, including outlay by companies and local boards, is calculated by adding to the total Capital Outlay up to 31st March, 1913, half the outlay in 1913-14.

		Mean Capital Outlay, 1913-14.	Net Traffic Receipts, 1913-14.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Mean Capital Outlay.
		£	£	
—	East Indian	52,216,337	4,019,882	7·69
	Bhopal	265,493	18,598	7·00
	Bengal-Nagpur	26,039,642	1,439,550	5·49
	Burma	13,521,063	772,149	5·71
	Assam-Bengal	10,133,030	151,599	1·49
	Jorhat	70,283	2,287	3·25
	Eastern Bengal	19,745,993	1,123,487	5·69
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (includes Rajputana - Malwa and Nagda-Muttra)	28,786,970	2,202,308	7·65
	Tirhoot	5,166,292	420,809	8·14
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	16,857,344	822,399	4·88
	Agra Delhi Chord	968,731	61,402	6·34
	Lucknow-Bareilly	884,768	88,873	10·04
	Hardwar-Dehra	186,747	16,178	8·66
	North-Western	56,391,375	2,495,105	4·42
	South Indian	14,130,213	786,903	5·57
	Bezwada Extension	82,174	7,908	9·62
	Dhone-Kurnool	67,181	2,992	4·45
	Mysore	1,224,000	110,328	9·01
	Baran-Kotah	309,851	5,917	1·91
	Tinnevelly Quilon (British and Native Section).	1,082,853	23,720	2·20
	Great Indian Peninsula (includes Indian Midland).	46,602,859	2,258,667	4·34
	Madras and Southern Mahratta ...	24,888,002	1,106,624	4·45
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)...	287,154	44,475	15·49
		319,908,355	17,973,160	5·62
Unopened lines, stores, &c.	... ...	5,153,102		
		325,061,457	17,973,160	5·53
Private Companies:—Government payments.	... ...	1,774,423		
	Grand Total	326,835,880		

APPENDIX II. (c.)

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital Outlay and Net Earnings.

The Mean Capital Outlay in 1913–14 is calculated by adding to the total Capital Outlay up to 31st March, 1913, half the outlay in 1913–14.

—	Mean Capital Outlay 1913–14.	Net Earnings 1913–14 (being gross receipts less working expenses).	Percentage of net Earnings on Mean Capital Outlay.
Bihar:—	£	£	
Orissa Project	1,753,817	951	0·05
Sone	1,727,128	82,195	4·76
Bengal:—			
Midnapur	553,936	2,092	0·38
United Provinces:—			
Ganges	2,261,882	243,841	10·78
Lower Ganges	2,586,888	161,806	6·26
Agra	748,681	35,435	4·74
Eastern Jumna	320,626	92,148	28·75
Betwa	525,966	786	0·15
Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province:—			
Western Jumna	1,115,474	149,493	13·41
Upper Bari-Doab	1,373,226	230,110	16·76
Sirhind	1,609,416	196,562	12·22
Lower Chenab	2,020,692	885,669	43·82
Lower Jhelum	1,038 526	225,818	21·73
Lower Swat River	275,540	34,250	12·43
Upper Chenab	1,984,003	11,607	0·59
Upper Jhelum	2,225,798	—	—
Lower Bari-Doab	1,156,402	— *2,645*	—
Madras:—			
Godavari Delta	839,750	205,114	22·40
Kistna Delta	1,001,637	191,947	19·16
Pennér River Canals System	377,515	31,118	8·24
Periyar Project	678,901	27,539	4·06
Rushikulya Project	309,871	8,374	2·70
Bombay:—			
E. Nara Works	438,910	27,854	6·35
Mutha Canal and Matoba Tank	493,504	18,087	3·67
Jamrao	543,991	32,400	5·96
Nira Canal and Shetphal Tank	405,791	28,532	7·03
Burma:—			
Mandalay	358,566	20,404	5·69
Shwebo	381,113	35,311	9·27
Other Works	9,407,327	259,099	2·76
Total	38,514,877	3,235,897	8·40

APPENDIX II. (*d.*)

TRADE TABLES.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.—

I.—General Summary.

II.—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.

III.—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.

IV.—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of origin.

V.—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of destination.

I.—*Summary of Sea-borne Trade.*

—	Merchandise.	Treasure.			Total Merchandise and Treasure.
		Gold.	Silver.	Total.	
1912–13.	£	£	£	£	£
Imports:—					
Private	107,332,400	27,527,200	6,604,800	34,132,000	141,464,400
Government ...	3,754,000	—	7,089,200	7,089,200	10,843,200
Total	111,086,400	27,527,200	13,694,000	41,221,200	152,307,600
Exports:—					
Private ... Indian produce.	160,899,300				
Private ... Re-exports.	3,160,000				
	164,059,300	2,474,800	2,222,300	4,697,100	168,756,400
Government ...	86,200	2,384,900	5,800	2,390,700	2,476,900
Total	164,145,500	4,859,700	2,228,100	7,087,800	171,233,300
Excess of Imports over Exports:—					
Private	—	25,052,400	4,382,500	29,434,900	—
Government ...	3,667,800	—	7,083,400	4,698,500	8,366,300
Excess of Exports over Imports:—					
Private	56,726,900	—	—	—	27,292,000
Government ...	—	2,384,900	—	—	—
1913–14.					
Imports:—					
Private	122,165,300	18,817,600	5,596,000	24,413,600	146,578,900
Government ...	5,373,400	—	4,546,100	4,546,100	9,919,500
Total	127,538,700	18,817,600	10,142,100	28,959,700	156,498,400
Exports:—					
Private ... Indian produce.	162,801,000				
Private ... Re-exports.	3,118,200				
	165,919,200	3,268,400	1,433,000	4,701,400	170,620,600
Government ...	85,800	—	20,500	20,500	106,300
Total	166,005,000	3,268,400	1,453,500	4,721,900	170,726,900
Excess of Imports over Exports:—					
Private	—	15,549,200	4,163,000	19,712,200	—
Government ...	5,287,600	—	4,525,600	4,525,600	9,813,200
Excess of Exports over Imports:—					
Private	43,753,900	—	—	—	24,041,700
Government ...	—	—	—	—	—

I.—*Summary of Sea-borne Trade*—continued.

—	Merchandise.	Treasure.			Total Merchandise and Treasure.
		Gold.	Silver.	Total.	
1914–15.	£	£	£	£	£
Imports:—					
Private	91,940,100	7,135,700	7,377,900	14,513,600	106,453,700
Government ...	4,667,800	200	25,100	25,300	4,963,100
Total	96,607,900	7,135,900	7,403,000	14,538,900	111,146,800
Exports:—					
Private ... (Indian produce.)	118,282,700				
Private ... (Re-exports.)	2,737,800				
	121,020,500	1,499,600	702,600	2,202,200	123,222,700
Government ...	397,700	538,000	786,100	1,324,100	1,721,800
Total	121,418,200	2,037,600	1,488,700	3,526,300	124,944,500
Excess of Imports over Exports:—					
Private	—	5,636,100	6,675,300	12,311,400	—
Government ...	4,270,100	—	—	—	2,971,300
Excess of Exports over Imports:—					
Private	29,080,400	—	—	—	16,769,000
Government ...	—	537,800	761,000	1,298,800	—

II.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.*

A. *On Private Account.*	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.
	£	£	£
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco:—			
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	201,400	208,400	195,200
B. Fruits and Vegetables	729,100	753,600	761,500
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour...	87,200	186,600	311,500
D. Liquors	1,214,300	1,251,600	1,032,800
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores...	1,566,100	1,649,100	1,404,800
F. Spices	1,087,400	1,154,900	1,145,800
G. Sugar	9,519,200	9,971,200	7,021,700
H. Tea	139,700	152,400	177,000
I. Other Food and Drink	596,400	611,600	529,300
J. Tobacco	462,600	501,900	481,800
Total, Class I	15,603,400	16,441,300	13,061,400
II. Raw Materials and Produce and articles mainly unmanufactured:—			
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	778,000	710,900	523,200
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	212,700	175,800	86,100
C. Hides and Skins, raw	92,400	101,100	71,800
D. Metallic Ores and Scrap Iron or Steel for re-manufacture.	28,100	42,000	21,500
E. Oils	2,660,200	2,934,600	3,118,200
F. Seeds	41,800	53,400	180,300
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	135,200	150,600	134,100
H. Textile Materials	2,813,600	1,204,500	1,126,600
I. Wood and Timber	398,400	515,600	486,300
J. Miscellaneous	1,108,000	1,149,900	464,600
Total, Class II	8,268,400	7,038,400	6,212,700

II.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately*—continued.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
A. *On Private Account*—continued.	£	£	£
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured :—			
A. Apparel	1,516,500	1,669,400	1,078,800
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	243,300	236,700	214,000
C. Carriages and Carts (including Cycles and Motor Cars)	1,266,200	1,422,700	920,300
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	1,462,500	1,605,700	1,484,300
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except Machine Tools), and Instruments	3,650,300	4,291,100	2,860,100
F. Dyes and Colours	1,539,600	1,510,900	1,003,300
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and Manufactures of Wood	197,600	224,300	164,500
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,538,700	1,728,700	944,800
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	285,500	266,700	195,400
J. Machinery of all kinds, including Belting for Machinery	3,905,000	5,508,400	4,307,700
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	7,649,800	10,663,300	6,500,300
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	2,657,500	4,010,800	2,657,800
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	1,384,200	1,525,000	1,225,900
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	4,268,600	6,689,800	6,721,700
O. Yarns and Textile Fabrics	45,917,700	50,360,000	36,191,900
P. Miscellaneous	4,473,100	5,056,000	4,636,400
Total, Class III	81,956,100	96,769,500	71,107,200
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,504,600	1,916,100	1,558,800
Total value of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account	107,332,500	122,165,300	91,940,100
B. *Government Stores*	3,754,000	5,373,400	4,667,800
Grand Total, Imports of Merchandise	111,086,500	127,538,600	96,607,900

III.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.*

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
A. *On Private Account.*	£	£	£
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco :—			
A. Fish (excluding Canned Fish)	250,700	261,600	235,800
B. Fruits and Vegetables	318,600	412,800	342,700
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	40,201,100	30,094,200	19,365,700
D. Liquors	5,700	1,700	100
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores...	320,100	362,900	303,200
F. Spices	621 900	609,400	638,600
G. Sugar	169,800	91,600	58,700
H. Tea	8,862,600	9,983,400	10,346,500
I. Other Food and Drink	1,045,200	1,025,100	1,104,000
J. Tobacco	255,800	319,600	245,400
Total, Class I	52,051,500	43,162,300	32,640,700

III.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately*—continued.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
A. *On Private Account*—continued.	£	£	£
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured:			
A. Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	589,300	461,400	352,000
B. Gums, Resins and Lac	1,463,400	1,376,600	1,109,100
C. Hides and Skins, raw	7,845,500	7,815,300	5,207,500
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture.	976,400	1,034,500	712,500
E. Oils	571,900	657,100	693,700
F. Seeds	15,139,900	17,117,000	9,769,300
G. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	54,600	72,200	40,000
H. Textile materials	39,601,200	50,429,500	33,262,200
I. Wood and Timber	794,100	702,200	616,400
J. Miscellaneous	1,951,400	1,976,600	1,585,300
Total, Class II	68,987,700	81,642,400	53,348,000
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:—			
A. Apparel	114,700	106,600	74,700
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	—	—	—
C. Carriages and Carts, including Cycles and Motor Cars.	2,700	2,100	1,300
D. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	7,862,000	2,637,200	1,573,900
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except Machine Tools) and Instruments.	45,600	51,100	24,000
F. Dyes and Colours	759,200	695,800	1,079,200
G. Furniture, Cabinet-ware, and manufactures of wood.	46,500	40,200	27,300
H. Glassware and Earthenware	14,200	12,900	7,800
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	3,082,500	2,833,500	3,173,000
J. Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery.	800	1,300	1,100
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	329,700	295,100	189,500
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	172,600	133,400	162,700
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	5,200	4,800	3,300
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	7,700	10,300	8,600
O. Yarns and Textile fabrics	23,620,500	27,147,600	22,700,200
P. Miscellaneous	2,157,100	2,422,300	2,028,500
Total, Class III	38,221,000	36,394,100	31,055,100
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,639,100	1,602,200	1,238,800
Total value of exports of merchandise on private account.	160,899,300	162,801,000	118,282,600
B. Government Stores, exports	52,500	48,400	339,600
Total exports of Indian merchandise ...	160,951,800	162,849,400	118,622,200
C. Re-exports—On Private Account	3,160,000	3,118,200	2,737,800
Government Stores	33,700	37,400	58,200
Total	3,193,700	3,155,600	2,796,000
Grand Total, exports of merchandise	164,145,500	166,005,000	121,418,200

IV.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of origin.*

NOTE—The figures in this Table are based on the new system of registration according to country of consignment.

Countries.	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.*
	£	£	£
Europe:—			
United Kingdom	67,628,100	78,388,100	61,912,000
Russia	344,600	38,700	24,400
Norway and Sweden	578,100	498,500	512,100
Germany	6,868,900	8,443,900	3,108,800
Holland	971,600	1,035,400	850,100
Belgium	2,028,900	2,838,500	1,086,300
France	1,452,700	1,794,400	1,175,800
Italy	1,047,900	1,463,600	1,015,300
Austria-Hungary	2,351,700	2,860,300	860,400
Other countries	712,900	704,500	373,600
Total	83,985,400	98,065,900	70,918,800
Asia:—			
Turkey	374,800	379,200	219,100
Aden Dependencies	352,900	291,800	536,800
Arabia	352,700	383,200	214,200
Persia	473,300	474,700	469,600
Ceylon	503,600	539,000	553,100
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	2,057,000	2,281,700	2,253,500
Borneo, Java, and Sumatra	6,813,500	7,774,100	6,105,200
Siam	206,800	185,300	289,300
Hong Kong	635,300	654,800	632,600
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	1,375,800	1,136,900	1,046,500
Japan	2,711,100	3,186,800	2,967,500
Other countries	466,400	540,900	179,000
Total	16,323,200	17,828,400	15,466,400
Africa and adjacent Islands:—			
Egypt	209,000	200,500	247,000
Portuguese East Africa	64,300	100,500	94,800
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	2,159,500	1,685,100	1,158,500
British East Africa (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	222,700	258,700	209,500
Other East African Ports	52,300	57,500	44,100
Other countries	208,400	156,900	96,800
Total	2,916,200	2,459,200	1,850,700
America:—			
United States of America	3,468,700	3,193,600	3,120,100
South America	100	800	—
Other countries	2,200	6,100	30,500
Total	3,471,000	3,200,500	3,150,600
Australasia and Oceania	636,700	611,300	566,100
Grand Total	107,332,500	122,165,300	91,952,600

V.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of destination.*

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are based on the new system of registration according to the country of final destination.

Countries.	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.*
	£	£	£
Europe:—			
United Kingdom	40,433,600	38,236,800	37,296,400
Russia	1,328,600	1,636,200	1,233,900
Germany	16,575,500	17,570,500	6,785,000
Holland	2,488,300	2,941,800	800,300
Belgium	8,758,200	8,043,200	3,513,900
France	10,502,700	11,788,500	5,876,500
Spain	1,217,300	1,485,400	1,215,000
Italy	4,600,700	5,223,400	4,554,400
Austria-Hungary	4,834,800	6,649,900	3,012,300
Turkey	98,000	70,800	27,900
Other Countries	625,400	814,200	884,800
Total	91,463,100	94,460,700	65,200,400

* Preliminary figures.

V.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of destination*—concluded.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are based on the new system of registration according to the country of final destination.

Countries.	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.*
	£	£	£
Asia :—			
Turkey	1,455,600	1,784,700	1,034,800
Aden and Dependencies	834,000	815,700	807,700
Arabia	533,100	795,000	515,100
Persia	338,300	438,800	383,400
Ceylon	5,974,000	5,865,700	5,037,100
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	6,006,700	4,367,500	3,366,100
Borneo, Java, and Sumatra	2,343,000	1,415,700	1,411,300
Siam	517,100	621,900	616,600
Indo-China	285,700	509,400	709,000
Hong-Kong	6,251,900	5,102,000	2,809,000
China (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao)	7,337,000	3,801,200	2,687,900
Japan	12,472,900	15,115,900	10,437,900
Other Countries	1,010,800	629,100	405,300
Total	45,360,100	41,262,600	30,221,200
Africa and adjacent Islands :—			
Egypt	1,252,300	1,460,300	1,164,600
Cape Colony	266,200	243,900	255,500
Natal	548,200	535,100	625,700
Portuguese East Africa	391,500	325,100	294,000
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	923,300	848,800	1,036,000
British East Africa (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	478,100	506,000	403,500
Other East African Ports	532,000	541,900	353,500
Other Countries	51,500	74,800	35,200
Total	4,443,100	4,535,900	4,168,000
America :—			
Canada	956,900	952,000	759,600
United States of America	12,526,700	14,518,900	11,561,900
West Indies	514,400	561,600	722,200
South America	3,111,800	3,178,600	2,388,000
Other Countries	4,900	9,200	31,000
Total	17,114,700	19,220,300	15,462,700
Australia and Oceania	2,518,300	3,321,500	3,246,700
Grand Total	160,899,300	162,801,000	118,299,000

* Preliminary figures.

EAST INDIA (ESTIMATE).

ESTIMATE

OF

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

For the Year 1914–15,

COMPARED WITH THE RESULTS OF 1913–14.

India Office,
4 May 1915.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Presented pursuant to the Government of India Act*, 1858, *Sec.* 53.)

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No. 1.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED REVENUE

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1913-14.	ESTIMATE,* 1914-15.
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE:	£.	£.
Land Revenue	21,391,575	21,056,300
Opium	1,624,878	1,566,100
Salt	3,445,305	3,772,000
Stamps	5,318,293	5,045,300
Excise	8,894,300	8,809,100
Provincial Rates	180,210	37,100
Customs	7,558,220	6,366,200
Assessed Taxes	1,950,250	2,008,700
Forest	2,229,872	1,998,500
Registration	518,962	492,300
Tributes from Native States	616,881	607,100
TOTAL £.	53,728,746	51,758,700
INTEREST £.	1,352,119	1,021,229
POST AND TELEGRAPHS £.	3,598,519	3,549,370
MINT £.	339,841	57,900
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:		
Law and Justice:		
Courts	373,791	405,600
Jails	288,448	291,700
Police	130,339	132,200
Ports and Pilotage	153,609	138,900
Education	247,905	258,800
Medical	80,388	86,833
Agriculture	65,897	65,500
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	67,909	103,624
TOTAL £.	1,408,286	1,483,157
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	206,810	207,171
Stationery and Printing	93,416	98,300
Exchange	119,741	71,700
Miscellaneous	352,612	383,414
TOTAL £.	772,579	760,585
RAILWAYS:		
State Railways (Gross Receipts)	37,546,135	35,639,724
Deduct—Working Expenses	*19,572,745*	*19,754,700*
„ Surplus profits paid to Companies, &c.	*440,857*	*685,700*
Net Receipts	17,532,533	15,199,324
Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest).	93,101	68,995
TOTAL £.	17,625,634	15,268,319
IRRIGATION:		
Major Works:		
Direct Receipts	2,765,966	2,750,200
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,684,374	1,697,200
Minor Works and Navigation	262,819	259,200
TOTAL £.	4,713,159	4,706,600
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:		
Civil Works £.	298,640	266,400
MILITARY SERVICES:		
Army:		
Effective	1,080,631	1,021,087
Non-effective	122,875	123,193
Marine	89,542	89,200
Military Works	76,604	75,000
TOTAL £.	1,369,652	1,308,480
TOTAL REVENUE £.	85,207,175	80,180,740

* This Estimate contains, as regards the transactions in India, the figures adopted in the Financial Statement, and as regards those in England, the figures made up to 31st March, shown in the Home Accounts.

and EXPENDITURE for 1914–15, compared with the RESULTS of 1913–14.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1913–14	ESTIMATE,* 1914–15.
	£.	£.
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:		
Refunds and Drawbacks	336,142	377,900
Assignments and Compensations	1,241,101	1,276,500
Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:		
Land Revenue	3,966,422	3,955,741
Opium (including cost of Production)	1,012,440	657,470
Salt (including cost of Production)	368,373	368,793
Stamps	173,143	109,104
Excise	437,529	462,539
Customs	261,252	269,224
Assessed Taxes	31,254	33,000
Forest	1,174,488	1,240,984
Registration	255,453	261,600
TOTAL £.	9,274,597	9,012,855
INTEREST:		
Interest on Debt	9,334,418	9,751,203
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways	*7,303,145*	*7,713,800*
„ Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*1,304,846*	*1,371,379*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	726,427	
Interest on other Obligations	789,226	738,700
TOTAL £.	1,515,653	1,404,734
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS £.	3,272,984	3,279,447
MINT £.	132,630	139,305
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS		
General Administration	1,983,647	2,069,022
Law and Justice:		
Courts	3,088,160	3,288,501
Jails	982,903	1,009,757
Police	4,864,990	5,240,606
Ports and Pilotage	204,626	212,601
Education	3,176,809	3,241,720
Ecclesiastical	127,712	127,713
Medical	1,337,935	1,539,740
Political	1,159,190	1,154,075
Agriculture	534,939	570,500
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	473,288	478,245
TOTAL £.	17,934,199	18,932,480
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:		
Territorial and Political Pensions	220,720	216,350
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	451,606	360,379
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	3,390,487	3,509,561
Stationery and Printing	729,756	761,207
Miscellaneous	602,235	530,508
TOTAL £.	5,403,804	5,378,005
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:		
Famine Relief	157,511	289,900
Construction of Protective Railways	8,576	—1,500
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	491,424	500,736
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	342,489	210,100
TOTAL £.	1,000,000	999,236
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:		
State Railways:—Interest on Debt	6,887,842	7,616,150
Annuities in purchase of Railways	3,379,581	3,357,665
Sinking Funds	191,707	199,554
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	415,303	97,650
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	1,952,416	1,988,369
Subsidized Companies:—Land, &c.	55,146	114,000
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	—45,994	52,800
TOTAL £.	12,836,101	13,426,188
IRRIGATION:		
Major Works:—Working Expenses	1,214,443	1,276,400
Interest on Debt	1,304,846	1,371,379
Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance	83,689	66,800
Minor Works and Navigation	928,889	1,032,553
TOTAL £.	3,531,867	3,747,132
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:		
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	1,414	1,600
Civil Works	7,008,624	7,006,014
TOTAL £.	7,010,038	7,007,614
MILITARY SERVICES:		
Army: Effective	16,542,871	16,988,894
Non-effective	3,246,368	3,257,964
Marine	512,845	467,884
Military Works	947,297	1,013,128
Special Defences (1902)	16,384	19,736
TOTAL £.	21,265,765	21,737,606
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £.	83,177,638	85,064,592

	Accounts, 1913–14.	Estimate, 1914–15.		
	£	£		
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the Year	325,692	—	325,692	—
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	*608,578*	*2,255,000*	*608,578*	*2,255,000*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE £.			82,894,752	82,809,592
RAILWAY, IRRIGATION AND OTHER CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:				
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works:				
State Railways			10,483,200	10,540,660
Irrigation Works			1,282,362	1,148,533
Initial Expenditure on New Capital at Delhi			447,134	366,410
TOTAL £.			12,212,696	12,055,603

	ACCOUNTS, 1913–14.	ESTIMATE,* 1914–15.
	£.	£.
Revenue	85,207,175	80,180,740
Expenditure chargeable to Revenue	82,894,752	82,809,592
Surplus (+) Deficit (−) £.	+2,312,423	−2,628,852

No. 2.—ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED REVENUE (Imperial and Provincial) compared with the

HEADS OF REVENUE.	INDIA, GENERAL.		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.		BURMA.		ASSAM.		
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	21,19,835	21,14,000	1,87,17,229	1,82,50,000	4,63,07,377	4,24,14,000	78,86,558	74,50,000	1
Opium	31,310	30,000	5,20,891	4,75,000	3,79,027	3,43,000	5,41,552	5,60,000	2
Salt	1,19,33,135	1,44,58,000	–	–	22,24,656	22,70,000	897	1,000	3
Stamps	8,52,063	8,44,000	39,39,587	36,34,000	36,19,029	33,50,000	13,99,197	14,18,000	4
Excise	22,02,550	21,79,000	1,16,24,099	1,10,00,000	83,42,572	86,93,000	52,58,690	53,93,000	5
Provincial Rates	3,188	1,000	–	–	–	–	11,782	15,000	6
Customs	36,885	22,000	3,00,919	2,47,000	1,86,42,766	1,27,77,000	–	–	7
Assessed Taxes	26,39,143	27,71,000	8,62,741	8,95,000	22,90,649	25,75,000	4,27,067	4,13,000	8
Forest	8,46,200	6,00,000	31,86,454	34,70,000	1,15,71,965	99,29,000	10,97,969	9,50,000	9
Registration	51,308	49,000	4,18,084	3,93,000	2,48,155	2,44,000	1,08,711	1,16,000	10
Tributes from Native States	19,61,417	18,40,000	2,42,687	2,39,000	4,53,900	4,53,000	50,100	50,000	11
TOTAL	2,26,77,034	2,49,08,000	3,98,12,691	3,86,03,000	9,40,80,096	8,30,48,000	1,67,82,523	1,63,66,000	12
INTEREST	79,22,761	47,17,000	1,82,442	1,77,000	1,42,937	1,36,000	24,239	71,000	13
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	5,39,06,914	5,26,42,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
MINT	18,44,733	44,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:									
Law and Justice:									
Courts of Law	1,43,524	3,53,000	2,89,281	2,65,000	6,84,281	6,66,000	1,25,675	1,38,000	16
Jails	4,35,970	4,00,000	2,81,162	3,04,000	4,93,229	4,19,000	91,622	1,01,000	17
Police	37,859	41,000	26,902	25,000	4,61,975	5,29,000	1,22,398	1,37,000	18
Ports and Pilotage	–	–	–	–	5,18,919	4,34,000	–	–	19
Education	74,621	75,000	2,03,667	2,16,000	2,89,331	3,60,000	1,34,639	1,65,000	20
Medical	8,742	7,000	17,386	16,000	1,04,390	1,05,000	23,920	25,000	21
Agriculture	1,30,750	1,12,000	1,10,198	1,32,000	13,851	15,000	8,232	9,000	22
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	1,42,454	1,78,000	32,194	27,000	310	2,000	10,186	10,000	23
TOTAL	9,73,920	11,66,000	9,59,890	9,85,000	25,66,286	25,30,000	5,16,672	5,85,000	24
MISCELLANEOUS:									
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	3,61,193	4,16,000	1,83,062	2,25,000	1,00,955	1,07,000	24,792	64,000	25
Stationery and Printing	4,60,175	4,39,000	64,813	65,000	53,165	51,000	8,019	7,000	26
Exchange	17,96,110	10,75,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
Miscellaneous	7,42,043	21,40,000	1,90,791	1,70,000	1,78,015	1,55,000	54,114	57,000	28
TOTAL	33,59,521	40,70,000	4,38,666	4,60,000	3,32,135	3,13,000	86,925	98,000	29
RAILWAYS:									
State Railways (Gross Receipts)	56,30,64,774	53,44,75,000	–	–	–	–	1,23,805	1,15,000	30
Deduct—Working Expenses	*29,35,01,683*	*29,62,13,000*	–	–	–	–	*89,499*	*1,07,000*	31
„ Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c.	*66,12,854*	*1,02,86,000*	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
Net Receipts	26,29,50,237	22,79,76,000	–	–	–	–	34,306	8,000	33
Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest).	2,44,967	3,25,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
TOTAL	26,31,95,204	22,83,01,000	–	–	–	–	34,306	8,000	35
IRRIGATION:									
Major Works: Direct Receipts	–	–	1,39,771	1,07,000	12,43,922	11,94,000	–	–	36
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	–	–	4,968	6,000	2,18,624	2,29,000	–	–	37
Minor Works and Navigation	68,101	65,000	56,221	43,000	13,68,741	15,14,000	–	–	38
TOTAL	68,101	65,000	2,00,960	1,56,000	28,31,287	29,37,000	–	–	39
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:									
Civil Works	2,08,930	2,12,000	2,79,365	2,91,000	3,60,959	3,49,000	1,52,443	1,62,000	40
MILITARY SERVICES:									
Army: Effective	1,14,84,062	1,06,63,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	41
Non-effective	13,00,736	12,83,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	42
Marine	13,43,125	13,38,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	43
Military Works	11,49,059	11,25,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	44
TOTAL	1,52,76,982	1,44,09,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	45
TOTAL REVENUE	36,94,33,200	33,05,34,000	4,18,74,014	4,06,72,000	10,03,13,700	8,93,13,000	1,75,97,108	1,72,90,000	46

in each of the PROVINCES of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1914–15, RESULTS of 1913–14.

	BENGAL.		BIHAR AND ORISSA.		UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.		CARRIED FORWARD.		HEADS OF REVENUE.
	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE:
1	2,80,28,537	2,84,80,000	1,63,99,199	1,54,60,000	5,90,78,394	6,25,48,000	17,85,37,129	17,67,16,000	Land Revenue.
2	1,97,84,323	1,92,39,000	4,14,698	3,90,000	6,54,431	6,18,000	2,23,26,232	2,16,55,000	Opium.
3	1,30,41,436	1,40,00,000	1,314	1,000	–	–	2,72,01,438	3,07,30,000	Salt.
4	2,19,10,831	2,02,00,000	67,62,790	67,00,000	1,19,51,748	1,17,00,000	5,04,35,245	4,78,46,000	Stamps.
5	1,53,88,578	1,55,00,000	1,12,60,115	1,16,00,000	1,33,03,687	1,24,00,000	6,73,89,291	6,67,65,000	Excise.
6	1,31,340	1,10,000	1,67,953	1,64,000	23,65,542	2,20,000	26,79,805	5,10,000	Provincial Rates.
7	3,48,60,241	2,93,17,000	1,14,491	25,000	2,22,931	2,00,000	5,41,78,233	4,25,88,000	Customs.
8	66,37,916	69,00,000	13,85,293	14,00,000	26,80,693	26,02,000	1,69,23,502	1,75,56,000	Assessed Taxes.
9	16,16,111	13,10,000	4,91,735	5,20,000	37,12,487	32,81,000	2,25,22,921	2,00,60,000	Forest.
10	20,16,144	18,00,000	6,28,855	6,50,000	7,04,603	7,07,000	41,75,860	39,59,000	Registration.
11	67,701	68,000	85,499	86,000	3,21,000	3,21,000	31,82,304	30,57,000	Tributes from Native States.
12	14,34,83,158	13,69,24,000	3,77,11,942	3,69,96,000	9,49,95,516	9,45,97,000	44,95,42,960	43,14,42,000	- - - TOTAL.
13	16,24,689	16,37,000	2,22,546	2,44,000	11,56,424	15,09,000	1,12,76,038	84,91,000	INTEREST.
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,39,06,014	5,26,42,000	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,44,733	44,000	MINT.
									RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:
16	8,42,811	8,62,000	2,69,601	2,90,000	6,77,355	7,41,000	30,32,528	33,15,000	Law and Justice:
17	6,71,947	7,31,000	7,26,397	7,00,000	3,73,035	3,61,000	30,73,362	30,16,000	Courts of Law.
18	1,56,684	1,87,000	46,517	38,000	1,01,626	87,000	9,53,061	10,44,000	Jails.
19	16,76,604	15,25,000	–	–	–	–	21,95,523	19,59,000	Police.
20	8,10,953	8,12,000	2,69,993	2,90,000	6,08,851	6,04,000	23,92,055	25,22,000	Ports and Pilotage.
21	4,20,307	3,75,000	13,852	17,000	72,485	2,18,000	6,61,082	7,63,000	Education.
22	78,756	78,000	21,497	23,000	1,83,256	1,86,000	5,46,450	5,55,000	Medical.
23	1,98,925	4,30,000	3,740	5,000	25,339	22,000	4,13,148	6,74,000	Agriculture.
									Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.
24	48,56,987	50,00,000	13,51,597	13,63,000	20,41,947	22,19,000	1,32,67,209	1,38,48,000	- - - TOTAL.
									MISCELLANEOUS:
25	2,19,903	2,07,000	1,00,515	1,11,000	2,60,988	2,65,000	12,50,508	13,65,000	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.
26	1,38,345	1,57,000	29,287	30,000	2,25,867	2,36,000	9,79,971	9,85,000	Stationery and Printing.
27	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,96,110	10,75,000	Exchange.
28	8,14,772	7,32,000	2,82,387	4,05,000	5,77,239	4,51,000	28,39,361	41,10,000	Miscellaneous.
29	11,72,420	10,96,000	4,12,189	5,46,000	10,64,094	9,52,000	68,65,950	75,35,000	- - - TOTAL.
									RAILWAYS:
30	–	–	–	–	–	–	56,31,88,579	53,45,90,000	State Railways (Gross Receipts).
31	–	–	–	–	–	–	*29,35,91,182*	*29,63,20,000*	*Deduct.*—Working Expenses.
32	–	–	–	–	–	–	*66,12,854*	*1,02,86,000*	Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c.
33	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,29,84,543	22,79,84,000	Net Receipts.
34	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,44,967	3,25,000	Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest).
35	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,32,29,510	22,83,09,000	- - - TOTAL.
									IRRIGATION:
36	2,46,579	2,40,000	25,75,520	24,12,000	97,69,472	1,03,00,000	1,39,75,264	1,42,53,000	Major Works: Direct Receipts.
37	–	–	–	–	17,52,532	17,52,000	19,76,124	19,87,000	Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.
38	6,13,882	5,75,000	72,167	73,000	1,53,752	1,95,000	23,32,864	24,65,000	Minor Works and Navigation.
39	8,60,461	8,15,000	26,47,687	24,85,000	1,16,75,756	1,22,47,000	1,82,84,252	1,87,05,000	- - - TOTAL.
									OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:
40	6,73,698	6,87,000	3,78,313	3,81,000	5,82,690	4,90,000	26,36,398	25,72,000	Civil Works.
									MILITARY SERVICES:
41	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,14,84,962	1,06,63,000	Army: Effective.
42	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,00,736	12,83,000	Non-effective.
43	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,43,125	13,38,000	Marine.
44	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,49,059	11,25,000	Military Works.
45	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,52,76,982	1,44,09,000	- - - TOTAL.
46	15,26,71,413	14,61,59,000	4,27,24,184	4,20,15,000	11,15,16,427	11,20,14,000	83,61,30,046	77,79,97,000	- - - TOTAL REVENUE.

No. 2.—ACCOUNT showing the Estimated Revenue (Imperial and Provincial) in each of the

HEADS OF REVENUE.	BROUGHT FORWARD.		PUNJAB.		N.W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	17,85,37,129	17,67,16,000	2,69,43,631	2,86,79,000	20,83,806	22,09,000	5,73,08,948	5,71,45,000	5,60,00,115	1
Opium	2,23,26,232	2,16,55,000	6,51,954	6,35,000	46,555	45,000	3,94,928	4,07,000	9,53,509	2
Salt	2,72,01,438	3,07,30,000	–	–	–	–	1,11,65,670	1,15,50,000	1,33,12,469	3
Stamps	5,04,35,245	4,78,46,000	56,24,557	55,00,000	6,67,211	6,13,000	1,41,67,616	1,37,70,000	88,79,758	4
Excise	6,73,80,291	6,67,65,000	69,13,580	69,52,000	3,50,113	3,70,000	3,65,11,075	3,64,50,000	2,22,59,446	5
Provincial Rates	26,79,805	5,10,000	20,572	42,000	2,777	4,000	–	–	–	6
Customs	5,41,78,233	4,25,88,000	18,094	7,000	–	–	91,22,078	88,18,000	5,00,54,987	7
Assessed Taxes	1,69,23,502	1,75,56,000	17,19,918	17,20,000	1,52,860	1,55,000	37,48,360	39,71,000	67,09,105	8
Forest	2,25,22,921	2,00,60,000	13,54,943	13,60,000	2,66,741	2,37,000	42,00,320	38,70,000	51,03,156	9
Registration	41,75,860	39,59,000	3,77,516	3,66,000	44,958	44,000	23,58,537	22,35,000	8,27,555	10
Tributes from Native States	31,82,304	30,57,000	1,45,391	1,44,000	–	–	44,96,519	44,97,000	14,28,999	11
TOTAL	44,95,42,960	43,14,42,000	4,37,70,066	4,54,05,000	36,15,021	36,77,000	14,34,74,051	14,27,13,000	16,55,29,099	12
INTEREST	1,12,76,038	84,91,000	2,75,285	3,14,000	29,382	30,000	10,07,990	10,40,000	29,02,606	13
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	5,39,06,014	5,26,42,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
MINT	18,44,733	44,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,51,921	15
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:										
Law and Justice:										
Courts of Law	30,32,528	33,15,000	5,54,353	6,29,000	1,44,782	1,50,000	10,94,576	11,30,000	7,80,626	16
Jails	30,73,362	30,16,000	3,93,642	4,50,000	32,562	35,000	5,44,928	6,00,000	2,82,232	17
Police	9,53,061	10,44,000	2,03,666	1,61,000	20,782	32,000	4,88,562	4,91,000	2,89,014	18
Ports and Pilotage	21,95,523	19,59,000	–	–	–	–	86	–	1,08,524	19
Education	23,92,655	25,22,000	4,49,433	4,66,000	13,173	25,000	3,11,011	3,20,000	5,52,899	20
Medical	6,61,082	7,63,000	64,731	73,000	181	2,000	1,91,716	1,55,000	2,77,970	21
Agriculture	5,46,450	5,55,000	2,16,560	1,83,000	2,167	3,000	1,00,652	1,18,000	1,22,622	22
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	4,13,148	6,74,000	1,555	8,000	212	1,000	5,71,567	8,22,000	17,726	23
TOTAL	1,32,67,209	1,38,48,000	18,83,940	19,80,000	2,13,859	2,48,000	33,03,098	36,36,000	24,31,613	24
MISCELLANEOUS:										
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	12,50,508	13,65,000	1,82,376	1,83,000	19,653	23,000	2,07,874	2,26,000	5,13,715	25
Stationery and Printing	9,79,971	9,85,000	1,36,358	1,95,000	20,387	23,000	1,49,461	1,58,000	1,15,066	26
Exchange	17,96,110	19,75,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
Miscellaneous	28,39,361	41,10,000	6,74,180	4,66,000	1,17,698	1,21,000	4,51,856	4,00,000	5,95,411	28
TOTAL	68,65,950	75,35,000	9,92,914	8,44,000	1,57,738	1,67,000	8,09,191	7,84,000	12,24,192	29
RAILWAYS:										
State Railways (Gross Receipts)	56,31,88,579	53,45,90,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
Deduct—Working Expenses	*29,35,91,182*	*29,63,20,000*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c.	*66,12,854*	*1,02,86,000*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
Net Receipts	26,29,84,543	22,79,84,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest).	2,44,967	3,25,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
TOTAL	26,32,29,510	22,83,09,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35
IRRIGATION:										
Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,39,75,264	1,42,53,000	2,46,57,424	2,42,05,000	8,51,212	8,43,000	2,65,374	3,05,000	17,40,211	36
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	19,76,124	19,87,000	1,60,90,927	1,02,50,000	73,846	66,000	1,06,43,538	1,05,91,000	24,72,179	37
Minor Works and Navigation	23,32,864	24,65,000	9,78,701	8,20,000	–	–	2,52,323	2,25,000	3,78,401	38
TOTAL	1,82,84,252	1,87,05,000	3,57,36,052	3,52,75,000	9,25,058	9,09,000	1,11,61,235	1,11,21,000	45,90,791	39
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:										
Civil Works	26,36,398	25,72,000	6,15,586	5,13,000	1,48,739	1,56,000	3,43,767	4,14,000	7,35,116	40
MILITARY SERVICES:										
Army: Effective	1,14,84,062	1,06,63,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41
Non-effective	13,00,736	12,83,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42
Marine	13,43,125	13,38,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43
Military Works	11,49,059	11,25,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44
TOTAL	1,52,76,982	1,44,09,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45
TOTAL REVENUE	83,61,30,046	77,79,97,000	8,32,73,843	8,43,31,000	50,89,797	51,87,000	16,00,99,332	15,97,08,000	18,06,65,338	46

Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1914–15, compared with the Results of 1913–14—*continued*.

	BOMBAY.	TOTAL INDIA.				ENGLAND.		GRAND TOTAL.		HEADS OF REVENUE.
	1914–15.	Rupees.		Rupees converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1.		1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	
		1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE:
1	5,10,96,000	32,08,73,629	31,58,45,000	21,391,575	21,056,300	–	–	21,391,575	21,056,300	Land Revenue.
2	7,50,000	2,43,73,178	2,34,92,000	1,624,878	1,566,100	–	–	1,624,878	1,566,100	Opium.
3	1,43,00,000	5,16,79,577	5,65,80,000	3,445,305	3,772,000	–	–	3,445,305	3,772,000	Salt.
4	79,50,000	7,97,74,387	7,56,79,000	5,318,293	5,045,300	–	–	5,318,293	5,045,300	Stamps.
5	2,16,00,000	13,34,14,505	13,21,37,000	8,894,300	8,809,100	–	–	8,894,300	8,809,100	Excise.
6	–	27,03,154	5,56,000	180,210	37,100	–	–	180,210	37,100	Provincial Rates.
7	4,40,80,000	11,33,73,362	9,54,93,000	7,558,220	6,366,200	–	–	7,558,220	6,366,200	Customs.
8	67,29,000	2,92,53,745	3,01,31,000	1,950,250	2,008,700	–	–	1,950,250	2,008,700	Assessed Taxes.
9	44,50,000	3,34,48,081	2,99,77,000	2,229,872	1,998,500	–	–	2,229,872	1,998,500	Forest.
10	7,80,000	77,84,426	73,84,000	518,962	492,300	–	–	518,962	492,300	Registration.
11	14,08,000	92,53,213	91,06,000	616,881	607,100	–	–	616,881	607,100	Tributes from Native States.
12	15,31,43,000	80,59,31,197	77,63,80,000	53,728,746	51,758,700	–	–	53,728,746	51,758,700	- - - TOTAL.
13	27,12,000	1,54,91,301	1,25,87,000	1,032,754	839,100	319,365	182,129	1,352,119	1,021,229	INTEREST.
14	–	5,39,06,014	5,26,42,000	3,593,734	3,509,500	4,785	39,870	3,598,519	3,549,370	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
15	8,25,000	50,96,654	8,69,000	339,777	57,900	64	–	339,841	57,900	MINT.
										RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:
16	8,50,000	56,06,865	60,84,000	373,791	405,600	–	–	373,791	405,600	Law and Justice:
17	2,75,000	43,26,726	43,76,000	288,448	291,700	–	–	288,448	291,700	Courts of Law.
18	2,55,000	19,55,085	19,83,000	130,339	132,200	–	–	130,339	132,200	Jails.
19	1,24,000	23,04,123	20,83,000	153,609	138,900	–	–	153,609	138,900	Police.
20	5,49,000	37,18,571	38,82,000	247,905	258,800	–	–	247,905	258,800	Ports and Pilotage.
21	3,00,000	11,95,680	12,93,000	79,712	86,200	676	633	80,388	86,833	Education.
22	1,23,000	9,88,451	9,82,000	65,897	65,500	–	–	65,897	65,500	Medical.
23	40,000	10,04,208	15,45,000	66,947	103,000	962	624	67,909	103,624	Agriculture.
										Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.
24	25,16,000	2,10,99,719	2,22,28,000	1,406,648	1,481,900	1,638	1,257	1,408,286	1,483,157	- - - TOTAL.
										MISCELLANEOUS:
25	5,75,000	21,74,126	23,72,000	144,941	158,100	61,869	49,071	206,810	207,171	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.
26	1,13,000	14,01,243	14,74,000	93,416	98,300	–	–	93,416	98,300	Stationery and Printing.
27	–	17,96,110	10,75,000	119,741	71,700	–	–	119,741	71,700	Exchange.
28	4,32,000	46,78,506	55,29,000	311,991	368,600	40,711	14,814	352,612	383,414	Miscellaneous.
29	11,20,000	1,00,49,985	1,04,50,000	669,999	696,700	102,580	63,885	772,579	760,585	- - - TOTAL.
										RAILWAYS:
30	–	56,31,88,579	53,45,90,000	37,545,905	35,639,300	230	424	37,546,135	35,639,724	State Railways (Gross Receipts).
31	–	*29,35,91,182*	*29,63,20,000*	*19,572,745*	*19,754,700*	–	–	*19,572,745*	*19,754,700*	*Deduct*—Working Expenses.
32	–	*66,12,854*	*1,02,86,000*	*440,857*	*685,700*	–	–	*440,857*	*685,700*	Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c.
33	–	26,29,84,543	22,79,84,000	17,532,303	15,198,900	230	424	17,532,533	15,199,324	Net Receipts.
34	–	2,44,967	3,25,000	16,331	21,700	76,770	47,295	93,101	68,995	Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest).
35	–	26,32,29,510	22,83,09,000	17,548,634	15,220,600	77,000	47,719	17,625,634	15,268,319	- - - TOTAL.
										IRRIGATION:
36	16,47,000	4,14,89,485	4,12,53,000	2,765,966	2,750,200	–	–	2,765,966	2,750,200	Major Works: Direct Receipts.
37	25,64,000	2,52,65,614	2,54,58,000	1,684,374	1,697,200	–	–	1,684,374	1,697,200	Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.
38	3,78,000	39,42,289	38,88,000	262,819	259,200	–	–	262,819	259,200	Minor Works and Navigation.
39	45,89,000	7,06,97,388	7,05,99,000	4,713,159	4,706,600	–	–	4,713,159	4,706,600	- - - TOTAL.
										OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:
40	3,42,000	44,79,606	39,97,000	298,640	266,400	–	–	298,640	266,400	Civil Works.
										MILITARY SERVICES:
41	–	1,14,84,062	1,06,63,000	765,604	710,900	315,027	310,187	1,080,631	1,021,087	Army: Effective.
42	–	13,00,736	12,83,000	86,716	85,500	36,159	37,693	122,875	123,193	Non-effective.
43	–	13,43,125	13,38,000	89,542	89,200	–	–	89,542	89,200	Marine.
44	–	11,49,059	11,25,000	76,604	75,000	–	–	76,604	75,000	Military Works.
45	–	1,52,76,982	1,44,09,000	1,018,466	960,600	351,186	347,880	1,369,652	1,308,480	- - - TOTAL.
46	16,52,47,000	1,26,52,58,356	1,19,24,70,000	84,350,557	79,498,000	856,618	682,740	85,207,175	80,180,740	- TOTAL REVENUE.

No. 3.—ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (Imperial and Provincial) compared with the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	INDIA, GENERAL.		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.		BURMA.		ASSAM.		
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Refunds and Drawbacks	65,384	1,13,000	84,596	1,05,000	6,85,729	7,93,000	32,572	48,000	1
Assignments and Compensations	33,91,043	34,51,000	25,94,313	25,59,000	415	1,000	47,649	80,000	2
Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:									
Land Revenue	7,32,799	7,38,000	40,18,749	41,41,000	70,06,631	70,13,000	15,26,750	15,98,000	3
Opium (including cost of Production)	8,500	8,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Salt (including cost of Production)	13,21,818	13,45,000	–	–	45,639	46,000	903	1,000	5
Stamps	14,56,243	13,79,000	1,29,551	1,35,000	1,01,592	1,01,000	59,383	52,000	6
Excise	1,16,432	1,21,000	3,46,508	4,43,000	12,68,898	12,76,000	1,14,400	1,20,000	7
Customs	–	–	–	–	6,44,522	6,53,000	–	–	8
Assessed Taxes	2,674	3,000	12,908	16,000	46,539	47,000	4,663	5,000	9
Forest	9,37,472	10,50,000	19,53,129	19,24,000	42,75,066	48,33,000	9,10,240	9,58,000	10
Registration	16,282	16,000	1,32,386	1,34,000	1,06,644	1,06,000	58,611	65,000	11
TOTAL	51,36,161	54,66,000	92,72,140	94,57,000	1,41,81,675	1,48,69,000	27,55,171	29,27,000	12
INTEREST:									
Interest on Debt	4,80,23,611	5,15,59,000	1,38,183	1,70,000	87,576	91,000	33,716	39,000	13
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways (*a*)	*5,39,53,685*	*6,01,13,000*	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
" " " Irrigation	*1,77,92,499*	*1,86,90,000*	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	−2,37,22,573	−2,72,44,000	1,38,183	1,70,000	87,576	91,000	33,716	39,000	16
Interest on other Obligations	99,13,871	89,78,000	59,205	72,000	75,665	88,000	22,056	27,000	17
TOTAL	−1,38,08,702	−1,82,66,000	1,97,388	2,42,000	1,63,241	1,79,000	55,772	66,000	18
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	4,50,77,341	4,60,55,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
MINT	9,97,830	13,98,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:									
General Administration	67,35,954	70,20,000	11,25,809	11,84,000	20,94,979	22,06,000	7,23,131	7,82,000	21
Law and Justice:									
Courts of Law	5,11,519	6,36,000	27,86,972	28,14,000	48,81,629	50,19,000	9,33,847	10,09,000	22
Jails	17,66,354	18,56,000	6,80,139	6,84,000	18,32,603	15,03,000	2,72,251	2,88,000	23
Police	19,41,498	21,81,000	34,11,226	35,10,000	1,31,18,008	1,35,81,000	23,87,928	23,92,000	24
Ports and Pilotage	–	–	–	–	13,49,167	14,79,000	60,902	55,000	25
Education	11,65,211	12,49,000	22,02,034	25,85,000	29,23,909	32,16,000	12,15,892	16,06,000	26
Ecclesiastical	2,07,206	2,24,000	98,280	1,01,000	1,44,884	1,37,000	16,765	19,000	27
Medical	17,27,375	20,10,000	11,66,605	15,23,000	20,63,540	32,05,000	6,55,611	7,11,000	28
Political	90,28,706	90,27,000	23,716	33,000	13,58,263	20,39,000	16,15,626	5,42,000	29
Agriculture	7,98,878	8,21,000	7,44,209	7,56,000	5,18,139	5,39,000	2,14,585	2,91,000	30
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	45,45,822	44,98,000	74,025	75,000	97,799	1,17,000	93,460	93,000	31
TOTAL	2,84,28,523	2,95,22,000	1,23,13,015	1,32,62,000	3,03,88,940	3,30,41,000	81,89,998	77,88,000	32
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:									
Territorial and Political Pensions	1,98,522	2,20,000	1,71,252	1,78,000	1,48,662	1,51,000	4,511	5,000	33
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	9,278	4,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	14,06,158	14,70,000	8,66,965	9,25,000	9,27,374	10,74,000	2,83,152	3,08,000	35
Stationery and Printing	2,89,086	3,44,000	4,06,981	4,02,000	6,94,463	7,60,000	1,65,810	1,70,000	36
Miscellaneous	39,91,986	16,35,000	1,37,152	1,56,000	5,49,515	6,06,000	3,98,194	4,35,000	37
TOTAL	58,95,030	36,73,000	15,81,350	16,61,000	23,20,014	25,91,000	8,51,667	9,18,000	38
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:									
Famine Relief	3,909	2,57,000	14,751	1,15,000	–	–	–	–	39
Construction of Protective Railways	1,17,532	−22,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	40
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	−12,55,344	−10,02,000	19,80,776	18,14,000	9,909	6,000	–	–	41
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	13,87,329	2,26,000	12,80,000	4,56,000	–	–	–	–	42
TOTAL	2,53,426	−5,41,000	32,75,527	23,85,000	9,909	6,000	–	–	43
Carried forward to page 12	7,19,79,609	6,73,07,000	2,66,39,420	2,70,07,000	4,70,63,779	5,06,86,000	1,18,52,608	1,16,99,000	44

	ACCOUNTS, 1913-14.			
	India.	India converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1.	England.	TOTAL.
(*a*) Included under the following Heads:—	Rs.	£	£	£
State Railways—Interest on Debt	5,03,56,634	3,357,109	3,530,733	6,887,842
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	35,97,051	239,803	175,500	415,303
TOTAL	5,39,53,685	3,596,912	3,706,233	7,303,145

in each of the PROVINCES of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1914-15, RESULTS of 1913-14.

	BENGAL.		BIHAR AND ORISSA.		UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.		CARRIED FORWARD.		HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:
1	8,03,695	9,25,000	1,32,643	1,31,000	2,48,378	2,79,000	20,52,897	23,96,000	Refunds and Drawbacks.
2	1,24,375	1,32,000	1,47,937	1,09,000	3,30,105	3,34,000	66,35,837	66,66,000	Assignments and Compensations.
									Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:
3	55,35,858	58,75,000	33,87,812	35,88,000	88,65,404	91,58,000	3,10,74,003	3,21,11,000	Land Revenue.
4	24,129	22,000	–	–	1,51,12,916	98,19,000	1,51,45,545	98,50,000	Opium (including cost of Production).
5	3,14,935	3,27,000	69,954	79,000	–	–	17,53,249	17,98,000	Salt (including cost of *Production*).
6	7,23,132	5,51,000	2,15,483	1,88,000	3,16,617	2,47,000	89,515	–1,05,000	Stamps.
7	6,25,743	7,41,000	5,50,017	5,71,000	4,34,532	4,52,000	34,56,530	37,24,000	Excise.
8	13,78,763	13,87,000	16,685	16,000	–	–	20,39,970	20,56,000	Customs.
9	1,54,577	1,54,000	44,790	45,000	264	–	2,66,415	2,70,000	Assessed Taxes.
10	6,40,157	6,84,000	3,55,648	3,96,000	18,96,014	22,84,000	1,09,67,726	1,21,29,000	Forest.
11	11,26,558	11,51,000	3,32,556	3,62,000	2,89,214	2,94,000	20,62,251	21,28,000	Registration.
12	1,14,51,922	1,19,50,000	52,53,425	54,87,000	2,74,93,444	2,28,67,000	7,55,43,928	7,30,23,000	- - - TOTAL.
									INTEREST:
13	4,39,897	4,40,000	1,01,914	1,04,000	11,31,501	13,73,000	4,99,56,398	5,37,76,000	Interest on Debt.
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	*5,39,53,685*	*6,01,13,000*	*Deduct*—Amounts chargeable to Railways (*a*).
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1,77,92,499*	*1,86,90,000*	" " " Irrigation.
16	4,39,897	4,40,000	1,01,914	1,04,000	11,31,501	13,73,000	–2,17,89,786	–2,50,27,000	Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt.
17	1,13,925	1,41,000	67,742	85,000	9,30,605	8,58,000	1,11,83,069	1,02,49,000	Interest on other Obligations.
18	5,53,822	5,81,000	1,69,656	1,89,000	20,62,106	22,31,000	–1,06,06,717	–1,47,78,000	- - - TOTAL.
19	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,50,77,341	4,60,55,000	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,97,830	13,98,000	MINT.
									SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:
21	29,03,576	28,87,000	16,10,910	15,94,000	31,42,780	22,01,000	1,73,37,139	1,78,74,000	General Administration.
22	1,00,37,547	1,03,01,000	32,98,531	34,90,000	63,90,754	66,58,000	2,88,40,799	2,99,30,000	Law and Justice:
23	22,62,882	23,78,000	14,54,178	14,96,000	20,59,519	23,00,000	1,03,27,926	1,05,03,000	Courts of Law.
24	94,71,081	1,02,80,000	45,76,942	47,52,000	1,11,39,477	1,23,92,000	4,60,46,160	4,91,93,000	Jails.
25	14,3[illegible]377	13,74,000	957	1,000	–	–	28,32,403	29,09,000	Police.
26	81,12,515	85,25,000	38,34,826	36,12,000	78,58,337	71,32,000	2,73,42,724	2,79,23,000	Ports and Pilotage.
27	1,64,515	1,97,000	32,243	32,000	2,74,749	2,60,000	9,55,642	9,70,000	Education.
28	28,50,459	30,23,000	9,14,408	9,86,000	37,54,222	32,53,000	1,31,38,220	1,46,81,000	Ecclesiastical.
29	38,375	34,000	64,917	55,000	1,06,746	1,27,000	1,22,36,369	1,18,57,000	Medical.
30	2,32,516	2,76,000	4,58,119	5,03,000	12,05,141	11,55,000	48,71,617	50,41,000	Political.
31	5,21,072	5,30,000	30,303	30,000	97,633	91,000	54,60,114	54,34,000	Agriculture.
									Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.
32	3,87,42,945	4,06,06,000	1,62,76,334	1,65,26,000	3,50,26,358	3,55,69,000	16,93,66,113	17,63,14,000	- - - TOTAL.
									MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:
33	7,93,382	7,45,000	40,762	64,000	7,52,347	7,50,000	21,02,438	21,13,000	Territorial and Political Pensions.
34	16	–	153	–	–	–	2,447	4,000	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
35	31,38,879	33,24,000	9,10,613	9,34,000	34,85,672	36,92,000	1,10,18,813	1,17,27,000	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
36	15,55,491	14,26,000	3,28,743	6,61,000	9,18,067	9,24,000	43,57,644	46,67,000	Stationery and Printing.
37	6,24,723	6,74,000	1,51,956	1,51,000	5,34,054	3,52,000	63,87,580	40,09,000	Miscellaneous.
38	61,12,494	61,69,000	14,32,227	18,10,000	56,90,140	57,16,000	2,38,82,922	2,25,10,000	- - - TOTAL.
									FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:
39	–	–	–	–	18,83,002	36,66,000	19,01,662	40,38,000	Famine Relief.
40	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,17,532	–22,000	Construction of Protective Railways.
41	7,396	3,000	4,89,682	2,03,000	14,69,780	13,38,000	27,02,199	23,62,000	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.
42	60,000	60,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	33,71,329	13,92,000	Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.
43	67,396	63,000	6,89,682	4,03,000	38,02,782	54,54,000	80,98,722	77,70,000	- - - TOTAL.
44	5 69,28,579	5,93,69,000	2,38,21,324	2,44,15,000	7,40,74,830	7,18,39,000	31,23,60,149	31,93,22,000	- - - Carried forward to page 13.

ESTIMATE, 1914-15.			
India.	India converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1.	England.	TOTAL.
Rs.	£	£	£
5,98,67,000	3,991,100	3,625,050	7,616,150
2,46,000	16,400	81,250	97,650
6,01,13,000	4,007,500	3,706,300	7,713,800

(*a*) Included under the following Heads:—
State Railways—Interest on Debt.
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.

TOTAL.

No. 3.—Account showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial and Provincial) in each of the

Heads of Expenditure.	Brought Forward.		Punjab.		N.W. Frontier Province.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	
Direct Demands on the Revenues:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Refunds and Drawbacks	20,52,897	23,96,000	1,82,367	2,00,000	23,604	21,000	6,13,604	6,77,000	21,69,657	1
Assignments and Compensations	66,35,837	66,66,000	1,09,366	1,03,000	17,736	18,000	13,07,325	12,29,000	1,05,46,248	2
Charges in respect of Collections, viz.:—										
Land Revenue	3,10,74,003	3,21,11,000	49,09,849	49,99,000	6,20,763	6,41,000	1,46,94,474	1,26,11,000	84,71,319	3
Opium (including cost of Production)	2,51,45,545	98,50,000	+	-	-	-	-	-	29,895	4
Salt (including cost of Production)	17,53,249	17,98,000	+	+	-	-	14,76,117	14,38,000	22,39,336	5
Stamps	89,515	—1,05,000	1,91,685	1,84,000	26,391	22,000	4,46,089	4,50,000	2,45,299	6
Excise	34,56,530	37,24,000	1,85,580	2,15,000	12,929	14,000	18,20,840	18,29,000	10,85,613	7
Customs	20,39,970	20,56,000	-	+	-	-	4,06,895	4,15,000	14,65,409	8
Assessed Taxes	2,66,445	2,70,000	76,935	14,000	968	1,000	39,175	41,000	1,45,318	9
Forest	1,09,67,726	1,21,29,000	9,19,177	9,24,000	1,31,023	1,23,000	29,35,817	28,30,000	25,89,878	10
Registration	20,62,251	21,28,000	1,19,932	1,26,000	11,196	12,000	12,68,755	12,84,000	3,69,660	11
Total	7,55,43,938	7,30,23,000	66,34,891	67,65,000	8,44,599	8,52,000	2,50,09,091	2,28,04,000	2,93,57,632	12
Interest:										
Interest on Debt	4,99,56,393	5,37,76,000	1,74,066	1,83,000	-	-	3,21,999	3,27,000	8,71,865	13
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways	*5,39,53,685*	*6,01,13,000*	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
" " " Irrigation	*1,77,92,499*	*1,86,90,000*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	*—2,17,89,786*	*—2,50,27,000*	1,74,066	1,83,000	-	-	3,21,999	3,27,000	8,71,865	16
Interest on other Obligations	1,11,83,069	1,02,49,000	1,10,241	1,25,000	-	-	1,49,193	1,80,000	3,95,882	17
Total	*—1,06,06,717*	*—1,47,78,000*	2,84,307	3,08,000	-	-	4,71,192	5,07,000	12,67,747	18
Posts and Telegraphs	4,50,77,341	4,60,55,000	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	19
Mint	9,97,830	13,98,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,33,159	20
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments:										
General Administration	1,73,37,139	1,78,74,000	16,88,150	18,03,000	3,11,794	3,24,000	19,09,332	20,06,000	26,50,209	21
Law and Justice:										
Courts of Law	2,88,40,799	2,99,30,000	42,55,055	46,56,000	6,19,800	6,49,000	68,67,819	82,98,000	56,36,537	22
Jails	1,03,27,926	1,05,02,000	14,27,260	15,81,000	2,09,693	2,14,000	14,99,324	15,62,000	12,76,989	23
Police	4,60,46,360	4,91,93,000	58,93,463	61,19,000	17,05,508	13,80,000	92,47,539	1,09,94,000	1,00,57,735	24
Ports and Pilotage	28,39,403	29,09,000	-	-	-	-	45,677	37,000	1,81,310	25
Education	2,73,12,724	2,79,23,000	44,69,352	41,99,000	4,87,529	4,86,000	79,54,125	79,38,000	72,75,648	26
Ecclesiastical	9,55,642	9,70,000	2,44,884	2,49,000	43,012	44,000	3,27,854	3,17,000	3,42,065	27
Medical	1,31,38,220	1,46,81,000	13,72,398	27,91,000	2,26,251	2,67,000	24,86,398	24,99,000	27,20,970	28
Political	1,22,36,369	1,18,57,000	6,92,886	6,50,000	31,59,306	32,24,000	1,92,419	1,35,000	8,79,986	29
Agriculture	48,71,617	50,41,000	9,91,361	11,78,000	1,05,234	88,000	9,15,378	9,53,000	11,21,639	30
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	54,60,114	54,34,000	1,10,662	94,000	9,743	9,000	8,82,533	9,78,000	1,33,320	31
Total	16,93,66,113	17,63,14,000	2,11,45,471	2,33,20,000	68,77,886	70,85,000	3,24,25,098	3,57,17,000	3,22,76,408	32
Miscellaneous Civil Charges:										
Territorial and Political Pensions	21,09,438	21,13,000	81,638	76,000	66,975	61,000	3,53,700	3,75,000	5,31,218	33
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	9,447	4,000	-	-	-	-	6,993	2,000	2,768	34
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	2,10,28,813	2,17,27,000	21,77,192	23,20,000	1,70,624	1,64,000	31,53,986	34,98,000	36,51,980	35
Stationery and Printing	43,57,644	46,87,000	6,94,472	7,71,000	1,09,250	1,12,000	20,07,609	21,14,000	21,97,739	36
Miscellaneous	63,87,580	40,09,000	4,55,741	5,55,000	37,210	35,000	5,58,526	5,44,000	8,99,073	37
Total	2,38,82,922	2,25,40,000	34,09,043	37,22,000	3,84,059	3,72,000	60,80 813	64,73,000	72,82,778	38
Famine Relief and Insurance:										
Famine Relief	19,01,662	40,38,000	1,61,521	2,00,000	-	-	-	-	2,99,488	39
Construction of Protective Railways	1,17,532	—22,000	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	40
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	27,02,199	23,62,000	-	-	-	-	3,50,032	4,40,000	10,76,766	41
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	33,77,329	13,92,000	1,40,000	1,40,000	-	-	2,50,000	2,50,000	13,70,000	42
Total	80,98,722	77,70,000	3,01,521	3,40,000	-	-	6,00,032	6,90,000	57,46,254	43
Carried forward to page 14	31,23,60,149	31,23,22,000	3,17,75,233	3,44,55,000	81,06,544	83,09,000	6,45,86,226	6,61,91,000	7,67,63,978	44

Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1914-15, compared with the Results of 1913-14—*continued*.

	BOMBAY.	TOTAL INDIA.				ENGLAND.		GRAND TOTAL.		
	1914-15.	Rupees.		Rupees converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1.		1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
		1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:
1	22,74,000	50,42,129	56,68,000	336,142	377,900	-	-	336,142	377,900	Refunds and Drawbacks
2	1,11,31,000	1,86,16,512	1,91,47,000	1,241,101	1,276,500	-	-	1,241,101	1,276,500	Assignments and Compensations.
										Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:—
3	89,50,000	5,97,70,498	5,93,12,000	3,984,693	3,954,100	1,729	1,641	3,986,422	3,955,741	Land Revenue.
4	9,000	1,51,75,440	98,59,000	1,011,696	657,200	744	270	1,012,440	657,470	Opium (including cost of Production).
5	22,70,000	54,68,762	55,06,000	364,580	367,100	793	1,693	365,373	368,793	Salt (including cost of Production).
6	2,40,000	9,98,979	7,91,000	66,598	52,700	106,545	56,404	173,143	109,104	Stamps.
7	11,51,000	65,61,492	69,33,000	437,432	462,200	96	329	437,529	462,529	Excise.
8	15,58,000	39,12,274	40,29,000	260,818	268,600	434	624	261,252	269,224	Customs.
9	1,69,000	4,68,801	4,95,000	31,254	33,000	-	-	31,254	33,000	Assessed Taxes.
10	25,50,000	1,75,43,624	1,85,56,000	1,169,575	1,237,100	4,913	3,884	1,174,488	1,240,984	Forest.
11	3,74,000	38,31,793	39,24,000	255,453	261,600	-	-	255,453	261,600	Registration.
12	3,07,76,000	13,73,90,151	13,42,20,000	9,159,343	8,948,000	115,254	64,855	9,274,597	9,012,855	. . . TOTAL.
										INTEREST:
13	8,14,000	5,13,24,328	5,51,00,000	3,421,622	3,673,300	5,912,796	6,077,903	9,334,418	9,751,203	Interest on Debt.
14	-	*5,39,53,685*	*6,01,13,000*	*3,596,912*	*4,007,500*	*3,706,233*	*3,706,300*	*7,303,145*	*7,713,800*	*Deduct*—Amounts chargeable to Railways.
15	-	*1,77,92,499*	*1,86,90,000*	*1,186,167*	*1,246,000*	*118,679*	*125,379*	*1,304,846*	*1,371,379*	" " " Irrigation.
16	8,14,000	*-2,04,21,856*	*-2,37,03,000*	*-1,361,457*	*-1,580,200*	2,087,884	2,246,224	726,427	666,024	Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt.
17	5,27,000	1,18,38,385	1,10,81,000	789,226	738,700	-	-	789,226	738,700	Interest on other Obligations.
18	13,41,000	*-85,83,471*	*-1,26,22,000*	*-572,231*	*-841,500*	2,087,884	2,246,224	1,515,653	1,404,724	. . . TOTAL.
19	-	4,50,77,341	4,60,55,000	3,005,156	3,070,300	267,828	209,147	3,272,984	3,279,447	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
20	5,50,000	18,30,989	19,48,000	122,066	129,900	10,564	9,405	132,630	139,305	MINT.
										SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:
21	29,13,000	2,38,96,624	2,49,20,000	1,593,108	1,661,300	390,539	407,722	1,983,647	2,069,022	General Administration.
22	57,82,000	4,63,20,010	4,93,15,000	3,088,001	3,287,700	159	801	3,088,160	3,288,501	Law and Justice: Courts of Law.
23	12,80,000	1,47,41,192	1,51,39,000	982,746	1,009,300	157	457	982,903	1,009,757	Jails.
24	1,05,05,000	7,29,40,405	7,85,91,000	4,863,360	5,239,400	1,630	1,206	4,864,990	5,240,606	Police.
25	2,43,000	30,66,390	31,89,000	204,426	212,600	200	1	204,626	212,601	Ports and Pilotage.
26	79,26,000	4,74,96,388	4,84,72,000	3,166,426	3,231,400	10,383	10,320	3,176,809	3,241,720	Education.
27	3,30,000	19,13,457	19,10,000	127,564	127,300	148	413	127,712	127,713	Ecclesiastical.
28	27,63,000	1,99,44,237	2,30,01,000	1,329,616	1,533,400	8,319	6,340	1,337,935	1,539,740	Medical.
29	10,86,000	1,71,60,666	1,69,51,000	1,144,044	1,130,100	15,146	23,975	1,159,190	1,154,075	Political.
30	12,60,000	80,05,229	85,20,000	533,682	568,000	1,257	2 500	534,939	570,500	Agriculture.
31	1,35,000	65,96,378	66,50,000	439,759	443,300	33,529	34,915	473,288	478,215	Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.
32	3,42,22,000	26,20,90,976	27,66,58,000	17,472,732	18,443,800	461,467	488,630	17,934,199	18,932,430	. . . TOTAL.
										MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:
33	5,24,000	31,42,969	30,86,000	209,531	205,800	11,189	10,550	220,720	216,350	Territorial and Political Pensions.
34	7,000	19,208	13,000	1,280	900	450,326	359,479	451,606	360,379	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
35	39,50,000	2,01,72,594	2,16,59,000	1,344,840	1,443,900	2,054,647	2,065,664	3,399,487	3,509,564	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
36	20,33,000	93,66,714	97,17,000	624,448	647,800	105,308	113,407	729,756	761,207	Stationery and Printing.
37	8,95,000	83,38,130	60,38,000	556,875	402,500	46,360	128,008	602,235	530,508	Miscellaneous.
38	74,06,000	4,10,39,615	4,05,13,000	2,735,974	2,700,900	2,667,830	2,677,105	5,403,804	5,378,005	. . . TOTAL.
										FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:
39	1,10,000	23,62,671	43,48,000	157,511	289,900	"	-	157,511	289,900	Famine Relief.
40	-	1,17,532	*-22,000*	7,835	*-1,500*	741	-	8,576	*-1,500*	Construction of Protective Railways.
41	44,35,000	71,28,997	72,37,000	475,267	482,500	16,157	18,236	491,424	500,736	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.
42	13,70,000	51,37,329	31,52,000	342,489	210,100	-	-	342,489	210,100	Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.
43	59,15,000	1,47,46,529	1,47,15,000	983,102	981,000	16,898	18,236	1,000,000	999,236	. . . TOTAL.
44	8,02,10,000	49,35,92,130	50,14,87,000	32,906,142	33,432,400	5,627,725	5,713,652	38,533,867	39,146,052	. . . Carried forward to page 15.

No. 3.—ACCOUNT showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial and Provincial) in each of the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	INDIA, GENERAL.		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.		BURMA.		ASSAM.		
	1913-14	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Brought forward from page 8	7,19,79,609	6,73,07,000	2,66,39,420	2,70,07,000	4,70,63,779	5,06,86,000	1,18,52,608	1,16,99,000	1
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:									
State Railways:									
Interest on Debt	5,03,56,634	5,98,67,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Annuities in purchase of Railways	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Sinking Funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.	35,97,051	2,46,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	34,47,590	8,40,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Subsidized Companies:									
Land, &c.	7,88,791	17,00,000	–	–	–	–	5,112	5,000	7
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	—6,87,945	7,91,000	–	–	–	–	—465	–	8
TOTAL	5,75,02,121	6,34,44,000	–	–	–	–	4,647	5,000	9
IRRIGATION:									
Major Works:									
Working Expenses	–	–	75,429	78,000	4,45,896	9,00,000	–	–	10
Interest on Debt	—17,80,183	—18,09,000	4,75,910	6,19,000	7,60,163	8,31,000	–	–	11
Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.	12,55,344	10,02,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Minor Works and Navigation	3,85,085	3,09,000	5,73,720	9,04,000	10,95,549	12,50,000	1,15,211	1,32,000	13
TOTAL	—1,39,754	—4,98,000	11,25,059	16,01,000	23,01,608	29,81,000	1,15,211	1,32,000	14
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:									
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues.	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,213	24,000	15
Civil Works	43,52,951	40,18,000	80,49,646	91,51,000	1,04,75,658	1,16,22,000	66,59,504	54,53,000	16
TOTAL	43,52,951	40,18,000	80,49,646	91,51,000	1,04,75,658	1,16,22,000	*66,80,717*	*54,77,000*	17
MILITARY SERVICES:									
Army:									
Effective	20,85,59,916	22,02,81,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Non-effective	1,09,57,429	1,10,41,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
Marine	38,35,541	36,06,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Military Works	1,35,84,108	1,46,61,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
Special Defences (1902)	1,07,225	1,57,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
TOTAL	23,70,44,219	24,97,46,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	37,07,39,146	38,40,17,000	3,58,14,125	3,77,59,000	5,98,41,045	6,52,89,000	1,86,53,183	1,73,13,000	24
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Government, not spent by them in the year.	–	–	18,81,245	–	9,14,026	–	–	–	25
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	–	–	–	*14,38,000*	–	*55,23,000*	*22,17,691*	*26,96,000*	26
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	37,07,39,146	38,40,17,000	3,76,95,370	3,63,21,000	6,07,55,071	5,97,66,000	1,64,35,492	1,46,17,000	27
RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION AND OTHER CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:									
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works:									
State Railways	11,22,69,200	12,17,49,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
Irrigation Works	–	–	22,07,348	25,00,000	18,86,658	16,72,000	–	–	29
Initial Expenditure on New Capital at Delhi	61,60,836	45,83,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
TOTAL	11,84,30,036	12,63,32,000	22,07,348	25,00,000	18,86,658	16,72,000	–	–	31

Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1914–15, compared with the Results of 1913–14—*continued*.

	BENGAL.		BIHAR AND ORISSA.		UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.		CARRIED FORWARD.		HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	5,69,28,579	5,93,69,000	2,38,21,324	2,44,15,000	7,40,74,830	7,18,39,000	31,23,60,149	31,23,22,000	. . . Brought forward from page 9.
									RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:
									State Railways:
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,03,56,634	5,98,67,000	Interest on Debt.
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Annuities in purchase of Railways.
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sinking Funds.
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	35,97,051	2,46,000	Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.
6	–	–	–	–	–	–	34,47,590	8,40,000	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.
									Subsidized Companies:
7	579	–	–	–	32,175	5,000	8,26,657	17,10,000	Land, &c.
8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–6,88,410	7,91,000	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.
9	579	–	–	–	32,175	5,000	5,75,39,522	6,34,54,000	. . . TOTAL.
									IRRIGATION:
									Major Works:
10	2,97,789	2,58,000	13,01,899	14,12,000	34,24,222	34,38,000	55,45,235	60,86,000	Working Expenses.
11	3,67,921	3,68,000	20,20,165	20,36,000	37,19,558	38,09,000	55,63,534	58,54,000	Interest on Debt.
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,55,344	10,02,000	Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.
13	19,26,421	27,96,000	4,89,670	4,43,000	5,00,633	5,26,000	50,86,289	62,60,000	Minor Works and Navigation.
14	25,92,131	34,22,000	38,11,724	38,91,000	76,44,413	77,73,000	1,74,50,402	1,93,02,000	. . . TOTAL.
									OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,213	24,000	Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues.
16	1,18,80,081	1,30,00,000	85,31,486	99,82,000	1,01,47,139	83,76,000	6,00,96,465	6,16,02,000	Civil Works.
17	1,18,80,081	1,30,00,000	85,31,486	99,82,000	1,01,47,139	83,76,000	6,01,17,678	6,16,26,000	. . . TOTAL.
									MILITARY SERVICES:
									Army:
18	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,85,59,916	22,02,81,000	Effective.
19	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,09,57,429	1,10,41,000	Non-effective.
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	38,36,541	36,06,000	Marine.
21	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,35,84,108	1,46,61,000	Military Works.
22	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,07,225	1,57,000	Special Defences (1902).
23	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,70,44,219	24,97,46,000	. . . TOTAL.
24	7,14,01,370	7,57,91,000	3,61,64,544	3,82,88,000	9,18,98,557	8,79,93,000	68,45,11,970	70,64,50,000	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
25	4,80,842	–	–	–	50,704	–	33,26,817	–	*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.
26	–	*36,80,000*	*9,20,062*	*35,51,000*	–	*33,83,000*	*31,37,752*	*2,02,71,000*	*Deduct*—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.
27	7,18,82,212	7,21,11,000	3,52,44,482	3,47,37,000	9,19,49,261	8,46,10,000	68,47,01,034	68,61,79,000	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.
									RAILWAY, IRRIGATION AND OTHER CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:
									Capital Outlay on Railways, Irrigation and other Works:
28	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,22,69,200	12,17,49,000	State Railways.
29	–	–	–15,000	–	12,15,016	10,29,000	52,94,022	52,01,000	Irrigation Works.
30	–	–	–	–	–	–	61,60,836	45,83,000	Initial Expenditure on New Capital at Delhi.
31	–	–	–15,000	–	12,15,016	10,29,000	12,37,24,058	13,15,33,000	. . . TOTAL.

No. 3.—Account showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial and Provincial) in each of the

Heads of Expenditure.	Brought Forward.		Punjab.		N.W. Frontier Province.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Brought forward from page 10	31,23,60,149	31,23,22,000	3,17,75,233	3,44,55,000	81,06,544	83,09,000	6,45,86,226	6,61,91,000	7,67,63,978	1
Railway Revenue Account:										
State Railways:										
Interest on Debt	5,03,56,634	5,98,67,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Annuities in purchase of Railways	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Sinking Funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.	35,97,051	2,46,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.	34,47,590	8,40,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Subsidized Companies:										
Land, &c.	8,26,657	17,10,000	530	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	–6,88,410	7,91,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Total	5,75,39,522	6,34,54,000	530	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Irrigation:										
Major Works:										
Working Expenses	55,45,235	60,86,000	83,21,486	86,01,000	3,03,887	3,69,000	23,77,656	25,25,000	16,68,166	10
Interest on Debt	55,63,534	58,54,000	65,57,733	68,74,000	6,51,425	7,49,000	28,71,133	29,05,000	21,48,674	11
Expenditure on Protective Irrigation works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.	12,55,344	10,02,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Minor Works and Navigation	50,86,289	63,60,000	12,22,490	13,18,000	52,654	59,000	40,26,798	44,56,000	35,27,767	13
Total	1,74,50,402	1,93,02,000	1,61,01,709	1,67,93,000	10,07,966	11,77,000	92,75,587	98,86,000	73,44,607	14
Other Public Works:										
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues.	21,213	24,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Civil Works	6,00,96,465	6,16,02,000	1,03,42,461	99,53,000	34,62,786	33,12,000	1,69,55,600	1,72,02,000	1,27,54,278	16
Total	6,01,17,678	6,16,26,000	1,03,42,461	99,53,000	34,62,786	33,12,000	1,69,55,600	1,72,02,000	1,27,54,278	17
Military Services:										
Army:										
Effective	20,85,59,916	22,02,81,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Non-effective	1,09,57,429	1,10,41,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
Marine	38,35,541	36,06,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Military Works	1,35,84,108	1,46,61,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
Special Defences (1902)	1,07,225	1,57,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
Total	23,70,44,219	24,97,46,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
Total Expenditure	68,45,11,970	70,64,50,000	5,82,19,933	6,12,01,000	1,25,77,296	1,27,98,000	9,08,17,413	9,32,79,000	9,68,62,863	24
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	33,26,817	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,58,566	25
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	*31,37,753*	*2,02,71,000*	*6,92,512*	*16,95,000*	–	–	*52,98,411*	*77,52,000*	–	26
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	68,47,01,034	68,61,79,000	5,75,27,421	5,95,06,000	1,25,77,296	1,27,98,000	8,55,19,002	8,55,27,000	9,84,21,429	27
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue:										
Capital Outlay on Railways, Irrigation and other Works:										
State Railways	11,22,69,200	12,17,49,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
Irrigation Works	52,94,022	52,01,000	92,64,292	75,95,000	34,07,598	26,50,000	3,60,533	8,00,000	25,557	29
Initial Expenditure on New Capital at Delhi.	61,60,836	45,83,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
Total	12,37,24,058	13,15,33,000	92,64,292	75,95,000	34,07,598	26,50,000	3,60,533	8,00,000	25,557	31

Delhi, 31st March 1915.
India Office, 4th May 1915.

Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1914–15, compared with the Results of 1913–14—*continued*.

	BOMBAY.	TOTAL INDIA.				ENGLAND.		GRAND TOTAL.		
		Rupees.		Rupees converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1.						HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14.	1914–15.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1	8,02,10,000	49,35,92,130	50,14,87,000	32,906,142	33,432,400	5,627,725	5,713,652	38,533,867	39,146,052	Brought forward from page 11.
										RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:
2	–	5,03,56,634	5,98,67,000	3,357,109	3,991,100	3,530,733	3,625,050	6,887,842	7,616,150	State Railways: Interest on Debt.
3	–	–	–	–	–	3,379,581	3,357,665	3,379,581	3,357,665	*Annuities in purchase of Railways.*
4	–	–	–	–	–	191,707	199,554	191,707	199,554	*Sinking Funds.*
5	–	35,97,051	2,46,000	239,803	16,400	175,500	81,250	415,303	97,650	*Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.*
6	–	34,47,590	8,40,000	229,839	56,000	1,722,577	1,932,369	1,952,416	1,988,369	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.
										Subsidized Companies:
7	–	8,27,187	17,10,000	55,146	114,000	–	–	55,146	114,000	Land, &c.
8	–	—6,88,410	7,91,000	—45,894	52,800	–	–	—45,894	52,800	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.
9	–	5,75,40,052	6,34,54,000	3,836,003	4,230,300	9,000,098	9,195,888	12,836,101	13,426,188	TOTAL.
										IRRIGATION:
10	15,65,000	1,82,16,430	1,91,46,000	1,214,429	1,276,400	14	–	1,214,443	1,276,400	Major Works: Working Expenses.
11	23,03,000	1,77,92,499	1,86,90,000	1,186,167	1,246,000	118,679	125,379	1,304,846	1,371,379	Interest on Debt.
12	–	12,55,344	10,02,000	83,689	66,800	–	–	83,689	66,800	Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.
13	32,91,000	1,39,15,998	1,54,84,000	927,733	1,032,300	1,156	253	928,889	1,032,553	Minor Works and Navigation.
14	71,64,000	5,11,80,271	5,43,22,000	3,412,018	3,621,500	119,849	125,632	3,531,867	3,747,132	TOTAL.
										OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:
15	–	21,213	24,000	1,414	1,600	–	–	1,414	1,600	Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues.
16	1,17,69,000	10,36,11,590	10,38,38,000	6,907,440	6,922,600	101,184	83,414	7,008,624	7,006,014	Civil Works.
17	1,17,69,000	10,36,32,803	10,38,62,000	6,908,854	6,924,200	101,184	83,414	7,010,038	7,007,614	TOTAL.
										MILITARY SERVICES:
										Army:
18	–	20,85,59,916	22,02,81,000	13,903,995	14,685,400	2,638,876	2,303,494	16,542,871	16,988,894	Effective.
19	–	1,09,57,429	1,10,41,000	730,495	736,000	2,515,873	2,521,964	3,246,368	3,257,964	Non-effective.
20	–	38,35,541	36,06,000	255,703	240,400	297,142	217,484	512,845	457,884	Marine.
21	–	1,35,84,108	1,46,61,000	905 607	977,400	41,690	35,728	947,297	1,013,128	Military Works.
22	–	1,07,225	1,57,000	7,148	10,500	9,236	9,236	16,384	19,736	Special Defences (1902).
23	–	23,70,44,219	24,97,46,000	15,802,948	16,649,700	5,462,817	5,087,906	21,265,765	21,737,606	TOTAL.
24	9,91,43,000	94,29,89,475	97,28,71,000	62,865,965	64,858,100	20,311,673	20,206,492	83,177,638	85,064,592	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
25	–	48,85,383	–	325,692	–	–	–	325,692	–	*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.
26	41,06,000	*91,28,676*	*3,38,24,000*	*608,578*	*2,255,000*	–	–	*608,578*	*2,255,000*	*Deduct*—Proportion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.
27	9,50,37,000	93,87,46,182	93,90,47,000	62,583,079	62,603,100	20,311,673	20,206,492	82,894,752	82,809,592	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.
										RAILWAY, IRRIGATION AND OTHER CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:
										Capital Outlay on Railways, Irrigation and other Works:
28	–	11,22,69,200	12,17,49,000	7,484,613	8,116,600	2,998,587	2,424,069	10,483,200	10,540,660	State Railways.
29	3,00,000	1,83,52,002	1,65,46,000	1,223,467	1,103,100	58,795	45,433	1,282,262	1,148,533	Irrigation Works.
30	–	61,60,836	45,83,000	410,723	305,500	36,411	60,910	447,134	366,410	Initial Expenditure on New Capital at Delhi.
31	3,00,000	13,67,82,038	14,28,78,000	9,118,803	9,525,200	3,093,793	2,530,403	12,212,596	12,055,603	TOTAL.

R. A. GAMBLE, *Comptroller and Auditor General.*
WALTER BADOCK, *Accountant-General.*

EAST INDIA (ESTIMATE).

ESTIMATE

OF

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

For the Year 1915–16,

COMPARED WITH THE RESULTS OF 1914–15.

India Office,
4 May 1916.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Presented pursuant to the Government of India Act*, 1915, *Sec.* 26.)

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No. 1.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED REVENUE

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1914–15.	ESTIMATE,* 1915–16.
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE:	£.	£.
Land Revenue	21,221,539	21,837,000
Opium	1,572,218	1,887,000
Salt	3,910,790	3,490,500
Stamps	5,082,043	5,414,500
Excise	8,856,881	8,546,200
Provincial Rates	38,814	39,300
Customs	6,347,201	5,825,400
Income Tax	2,036,733	2,048,300
Forest	1,980,652	2,015,600
Registration	485,295	509,900
Tributes from Native States	609,827	605,200
TOTAL £.	52,141,993	52,218,900
INTEREST £.	1,023,307	1,095,083
POST AND TELEGRAPHS £.	3,596,973	3,764,825
MINT £.	69,498	74,031
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:		
Law and Justice:		
Courts	404,568	401,000
Jails	296,534	299,500
Police	141,281	140,200
Ports and Pilotage	140,339	129,800
Education	266,250	293,500
Medical	84,758	87,462
Agriculture	63,217	75,000
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	108,173	119,659
TOTAL £.	1,505,120	1,546,121
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	213,235	213,433
Stationery and Printing	97,594	91,200
Exchange	1,729	86,700
Miscellaneous	365,192	270,527
TOTAL £.	677,750	661,860
RAILWAYS:		
State Railways (Gross Receipts)	36,105,167	38,102,250
Deduct—Working Expenses	*—19,685,811*	*—19,860,200*
„ Surplus profits paid to Companies, &c.	*—690,898*	*—595,100*
Net Receipts	15,728,458	17,646,950
Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest).	70,691	92,423
TOTAL £.	15,799,149	17,739,373
IRRIGATION:		
Major Works:		
Direct Receipts	2,758,490	2,768,300
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,667,864	1,734,000
Minor Works and Navigation	254,615	267,500
TOTAL £.	4,680,969	4,769,800
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:		
Civil Works £.	288,219	288,500
MILITARY RECEIPTS:		
Army:		
Effective	971,846	766,404
Non-effective	124,345	120,593
Marine	198,115	193,700
Military Works	80,382	86,000
TOTAL £.	1,374,688	1,166,697
TOTAL REVENUE £.	81,157,666	83,325,190

* This Estimate contains, as regards the transactions in India, the figures adopted in the Financial Statement, and as regards those in England, the figures made up to 31st March, shown in the Home Accounts.

and EXPENDITURE for 1915–16, compared with the RESULTS of 1914–15.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1914–15.	ESTIMATE,* 1915–16.
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:	£.	£.
Refunds and Drawbacks	408,173	336,500
Assignments and Compensations	1,250,292	1,288,500
Charges in respect of Collection, viz..		
Land Revenue	3,914,018	3,977,284
Opium (including cost of Production)	654,089	1,105,838
Salt (including cost of Production)	360,517	384,396
Stamps	119,863	151,863
Excise	459,685	478,519
Customs	264,279	264,511
Income Tax	32,626	34,700
Forest	1,217,808	1,271,360
Registration	257,980	260,000
TOTAL £.	8,939,330	9,553,471
INTEREST:		
Interest on Debt	9,771,583	10,009,099
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways	*—7,912,214*	*—8,083,361*
„ Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*—1,409,529*	*—1,464,799*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	449,840	460,939
Interest on other Obligations	741,417	667,500
TOTAL £.	1,191,257	1,128,439
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS £.	3,257,263	3,195,680
MINT £.	141,682	85,397
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:		
General Administration	2,048,238	1,989,541
Law and Justice:		
Courts	3,292,254	3,376,742
Jails	1,018,543	1,052,677
Police	5,237,008	5,405,357
Ports and Pilotage	208,656	217,900
Education	3,308,814	3,175,802
Ecclesiastical	127,219	131,122
Medical	1,514,235	1,514,872
Political	1,123,333	1,172,757
Agriculture	566,185	601,028
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	465,490	466,146
TOTAL £.	18,909,977	19,105,944
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:		
Territorial and Political Pensions	208,621	215,150
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	360,439	236,119
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	3,479,734	3,477,749
Stationery and Printing	732,266	757,955
Miscellaneous	530,324	438,896
TOTAL £.	5,311,384	5,125,869
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:		
Famine Relief	279,885	40,000
Construction of Protective Railways	*—1,311*	*—400*
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	501,311	499,464
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	220,115	460,000
TOTAL £.	1,000,000	999,064
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:		
State Railways:—Interest on Debt	7,814,441	7,984 611
Annuities in purchase of Railways	3,357,665	3,357,691
Sinking Funds	199,554	208,894
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	97,773	98,750
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	1,986,467	2,131,726
Subsidized Companies:—Land, &c.	97,990	177,600
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	87,225	38,100
TOTAL £.	13,641,115	13,997,372
IRRIGATION:		
Major Works:—Working Expenses	1,289,393	1,371,900
Interest on Debt	1,409,529	1,464,799
Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance	59,863	21,700
Minor Works and Navigation	995,483	911,090
TOTAL £.	3,754,268	3,769,489
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:		
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	459	1,500
Civil Works	7,176,750	5,457,822
TOTAL £.	7,177,209	5,459,322
MILITARY SERVICES:		
Army: Effective	17,080,798	18,523,888
Non-effective	3,255,761	3,266,250
Marine	462,370	493,789
Military Works	996,071	828,188
Special Defences (1902)	13,603	15,418
TOTAL £.	21,809,603	23,127,533
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £.	85,133,088	85,547,580

	Accounts, 1914–15.	Estimate 1915–16.		
	£	£		
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the Year	—	53,500		
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	*—2,190,152*	*—618,500*	*—2,190,152*	*—565,000*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE £			82,942,936	84,982,580
RAILWAY, IRRIGATION AND OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:				
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works:				
State Railways			10,509,858	4,715,411
Irrigation Works			1,123,180	893,409
Initial Expenditure on New Capital at Delhi			360,361	330,187
TOTAL £.			11,993,399	5,939,007

	ACCOUNTS, 1914–15.	ESTIMATE, 1915–16.
	£.	£.
Revenue	81,157,666	83,325,190
Expenditure chargeable to Revenue	82,942,936	84,982,580
Deficit £.	*—1,785,270*	*—1,657,390*

No. 2.—ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED REVENUE (Imperial and Provincial) compared with the

HEADS OF REVENUE.	INDIA, GENERAL.		N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	20,62,489	20,47,000	21,93,786	21,67,000	5,74,88,337	5,96,11,000	5,11,50,614	4,96,68,000	1
Opium	27,478	28,000	41,684	39,000	4,02,093	4,00,000	7,92,419	7,80,000	2
Salt	1,56,28,033	1,35,00,000	–	–	1,17,06,298	1,12,97,000	1,49,70,019	1,29,00,000	3
Stamps	8,44,322	8,59,000	6,19,027	6,67,000	1,38,98,284	1,51,00,000	80,59,237	84,00,000	4
Excise	21,77,614	21,98,000	3,54,363	3,39,000	3,66,18,734	3,51,00,000	2,20,07,779	2,23,00,000	5
Provincial Rates	991	1,000	2,897	4,000	–	–	–	–	6
Customs	20,518	22,000	–	–	88,22,090	79,37,000	4,49,72,688	4,02,55,000	7
Income Tax	27,09,642	25,72,000	1,66,139	1,66,000	40,29,334	39,71,000	68,97,489	72,66,000	8
Forest	6,09,377	7,88,000	2,38,013	2,08,000	39,41,537	40,00,000	46,80,242	45,63,000	9
Registration	47,322	46,000	44,404	44,000	22,43,183	23,00,000	7,53,619	7,50,000	10
Tributes from Native States	18,81,572	19,88,000	–	–	44,96,519	44,97,000	14,01,838	12,39,000	11
TOTAL	2,60,09,058	2,40,49,000	36,60,313	36,34,000	14,36,46,409	14,42,16,000	15,56,85,944	14,81,21,000	12
INTEREST	47,31,226	46,20,000	28,694	32,000	10,32,090	11,00,000	27,17,396	25,03,000	13
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	5,33,56,553	5,61,85,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
MINT	42,016	41,000	–	–	–	–	10,00,449	10,70,000	15
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:									
Law and Justice:									
Courts of Law	3,59,623	3,43,000	1,43,825	1,71,000	11,44,480	11,70,000	8,43,009	8,10,000	16
Jails	4,04,066	4,23,000	37,074	43,000	6,25,005	5,20,000	2,86,042	3,10,000	17
Police	44,988	45,000	33,308	36,000	4,94,132	5,05,000	2,59,452	2,86,000	18
Ports and Pilotage	–	–	–	–	68	–	1,29,876	1,25,000	19
Education	74,599	83,000	24,800	26,000	3,23,120	3,06,000	6,00,079	7,82,000	20
Medical	7,503	8,000	3,788	8,000	1,51,561	1,35,000	3,06,151	3,15,000	21
Agriculture	1,32,774	1,57,000	1,993	3,000	1,19,810	1,57,000	1,17,134	1,48,000	22
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	1,66,456	1,32,000	283	1,000	8,67,866	10,00,000	46,128	45,000	23
TOTAL	11,90,003	11,91,000	2,45,071	2,88,000	37,26,042	37,93,000	25,86,871	28,21,000	24
MISCELLANEOUS:									
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	3,96,716	3,61,000	21,324	20,000	2,31,538	2,51,000	5,91,578	5,80,000	25
Stationery and Printing	4,72,912	4,56,000	23,666	20,000	1,47,360	1,40,000	1,27,934	1,28,000	26
Exchange	25,942	13,00,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
Miscellaneous	21,39,052	4,31,000	1,19,089	1,28,000	300,665	3,83,000	2,40,992	2,25,000	28
TOTAL	30,34,622	25,48,000	1,64,079	1,68,000	6,80,163	7,74,000	9,60,504	9,33,000	29
RAILWAYS:									
State Railways (Gross Receipts)	54,14,43,601	57,13,50,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
Deduct—Working Expenses	*– 29,51,60,055*	*– 29,77,99,000*	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
„ Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c.	*– 1,05,63,467*	*– 89,26,000*	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
Net Receipts	23,59,20,079	26,46,25,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest).	3,50,932	3,14,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
TOTAL	23,62,71,011	26,49,39,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	35
IRRIGATION:									
Major Works: Direct Receipts	–	–	8,24,856	8,58,000	3,00,299	2,80,000	16,85,235	15,05,000	36
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	–	–	66,455	70,000	1,02,47,570	1,04,69,000	25,01,804	26,18,000	37
Minor Works and Navigation	65,606	50,000	–	–	2,28,844	2,51,000	3,76,968	3,55,000	38
TOTAL	65,606	50,000	8,91,311	9,28,000	1,07,76,713	1,10,00,000	45,64,007	44,78,000	39
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:									
Civil Works	3,06,653	2,86,000	1,65,444	1,54,000	4,19,974	4,76,000	4,39,316	3,73,000	40
MILITARY RECEIPTS:									
Army: Effective	99,24,893	69,71,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	41
Non-effective	12,99,748	12,36,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	42
Marine	29,71,715	29,05,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	43
Military Works	12,05,734	12,90,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	44
TOTAL	1,54,02,090	1,24,02,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	45
TOTAL REVENUE	34,04,08,844	36,63,11,000	51,54,912	52,04,000	16,02,80,491	16,13,59,000	16,79,54,487	16,02,99,000	46

in each of the PROVINCES of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1915–16, RESULTS of 1914–15.

	BENGAL.		UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.		PUNJAB.		CARRIED FORWARD.		HEADS OF REVENUE.
	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE:
1	2,62,67,073	2,92,28,000	6,24,88,235	6,68,72,000	2,84,56,089	2,81,74,000	23,18,06,623	23,77,70,000	Land Revenue.
2	1,33,10,929	2,41,88,000	6,02,295	5,19,000	6,11,811	6,15,000	2,17,91,409	2,65,99,000	Opium.
3	1,40,25,260	1,27,57,000	–	–	–	–	5,63,29,610	5,04,54,000	Salt.
4	2,02,68,265	2,22,00,000	1,18,18,155	1,25,50,000	54,38,662	57,50,000	6,09,45,352	6,55,26,000	Stamps.
5	1,53,74,624	1,50,00,000	1,24,44,302	1,22,00,000	68,21,307	68,50,000	9,58,98,723	9,39,87,000	Excise.
6	1,70,453	2,25,000	2,27,357	1,67,000	39,442	31,000	4,41,140	4,28,000	Provincial Rates.
7	2,88,39,684	2,71,43,000	1,91,014	1,80,000	5,990	6,000	8,28,51,984	7,55,43,000	Customs.
8	69,84,610	68,00,000	26,37,912	28,30,000	17,88,307	18,30,000	2,52,13,433	2,54,35,000	Income Tax.
9	13,04,496	11,25,000	31,35,235	36,48,000	14,38,005	16,20,000	1,53,46,905	1,59,52,000	Forest.
10	18,12,868	20,00,000	6,87,167	7,40,000	3,52,872	3,40,000	59,41,135	62,20,000	Registration.
11	67,701	68,000	3,21,000	3,21,000	1,43,824	1,44,000	83,12,451	82,57,000	Tributes from Native States.
12	13,64,25,963	14,07,34,000	9,42,52,672	10,00,57,000	4,51,98,709	4,53,60,000	60,48,79,068	60,61,71,000	- - - TOTAL.
13	15,93,148	17,01,000	16,58,397	23,49,000	2,80,343	4,60,000	1,20,41,294	1,27,65,000	INTEREST.
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,33,56,553	5,61,85,000	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,42,465	11,11,000	MINT.
									RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:
16	8,60,139	8,40,000	7,86,719	8,40,000	5,37,921	5,40,000	47,25,716	47,14,000	Law and Justice: Courts of Law.
17	8,34,256	9,33,000	3,63,038	3,50,000	4,08,694	4,25,000	29,57,175	30,94,000	Jails.
18	1,77,419	1,57,000	79,991	1,05,000	1,72,730	2,24,000	12,62,020	13,58,000	Police.
19	15,52,988	14,15,000	–	–	–	–	16,32,932	15,40,000	Ports and Pilotage.
20	8,47,110	8,77,000	6,09,306	6,64,000	4,77,429	5,02,000	29,56,443	32,40,000	Education.
21	3,94,558	3,59,000	1,44,935	2,01,000	85,922	80,000	10,94,418	11,06,000	Medical.
22	71,678	84,000	1,80,094	2,18,000	1,72,827	2,05,000	7,96,310	9,72,000	Agriculture.
23	4,61,291	5,20,000	21,263	23,000	7,159	23,000	15,70,446	17,44,000	Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.
24	51,99,439	51,85,000	21,85,346	24,01,000	19,12,682	19,99,000	1,70,45,460	1,76,78,000	- - - TOTAL.
									MISCELLANEOUS:
25	2,46,530	2,38,000	2,71,459	3,11,000	1,97,391	2,24,000	19,57,087	19,85,000	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.
26	1,50,043	1,16,000	2,38,775	2,14,000	1,58,268	1,60,000	13,89,558	12,34,000	Stationery and Printing.
27	–	–	–	–	–	–	25,942	13,00,000	Exchange.
28	7,14,504	6,91,000	4,48,599	4,83,000	4,80,129	6,83,000	44,43,030	30,24,000	Miscellaneous.
29	11,11,437	10,45,000	9,58,824	10,08,000	8,36,988	10,67,000	77,45,617	75,43,000	- - - TOTAL.
									RAILWAYS:
30	–	–	–	–	–	–	54,14,43,601	57,13,50,000	State Railways (Gross Receipts).
31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–29,51,60,055	–29,77,99,000	*Deduct.*—Working Expenses.
32	–	–	–	–	–	–	– 1,03,63,467	– 89,26,000	Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c.
33	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,59,20,079	26,46,25,000	Net Receipts.
34	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,50,932	3,14,000	Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest).
35	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,62,71,011	26,49,39,000	- - - TOTAL.
									IRRIGATION:
36	2,53,962	2,57,000	1,02,56,427	1,01,03,000	2,43,97,210	2,45,03,000	3,77,17,989	3,75,06,000	Major Works: Direct Receipts.
37	–	–	18,22,754	18,22,000	1,01,74,563	1,08,00,000	2,48,13,146	2,57,79,000	Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.
38	5,35,916	6,70,000	2,03,023	2,19,000	9,31,983	10,22,000	23,92,340	25,67,000	Minor Works and Navigation.
39	7,89,878	9,27,000	1,22,82,204	1,21,44,000	3,55,53,756	3,63,25,000	6,49,23,475	6,58,52,000	- - - TOTAL.
									OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:
40	7,66,334	7,93,000	4,97,588	5,24,000	5,07,724	4,31,000	31,02,133	30,37,000	Civil Works.
									MILITARY SERVICES
41	–	–	–	–	–	–	99,24,893	69,71,000	Army: Effective.
42	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,99,348	12,36,000	Non-effective.
43	–	–	–	–	–	–	29,79,715	29,05,000	Marine.
44	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,05,734	12,30,000	Military Works.
45	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,54,09,690	1,24,02,000	- - - TOTAL.
46	14,58,86,199	15,03,85,000	11,18,35,031	11,84,83,000	8,42,89,202	8,56,42,000	1,01,58,09,166	1,04,76,83,000	- - - TOTAL REVENUE.

No. 2.—Account showing the Estimated Revenue (Imperial and Provincial) in each of the

Heads of Revenue.	Brought Forward.		Burma.		Bihar and Orissa.		Central Provinces and Berar.		Assam.	
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	
Principal Heads of Revenue:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	23,18,06,623	23,77,70,000	4,46,07,407	4,62,74,000	1,56,22,352	1,57,21,000	1,88,20,830	1,99,36,000	74,65,876	1
Opium	2,17,91,409	2,65,99,000	3,49,959	3,50,000	3,86,012	3,45,000	5,02,834	4,66,000	5,53,060	2
Salt	5,63,29,619	5,04,54,000	23,29,911	19,94,000	1,471	1,000	–	–	849	3
Stamps	6,09,45,352	6,55,26,000	34,28,201	35,50,000	68,04,228	67,26,000	36,21,293	39,75,000	14,31,576	4
Excise	9,58,98,723	9,39,87,000	88,94,183	80 75,000	1,15,93,047	1,09,00,000	1,10,55,162	98,60,000	54,12,099	5
Provincial Rates	4,41,140	4,28,000	–	–	1,25,559	1,50,000	–	–	15,512	6
Customs	8,28,51,984	7,55,43,000	1,20,78,213	1,16,14,000	22,876	3,000	2,54,937	2,20,000	–	7
Income Tax	2,52,13,433	2,54,35,000	25,46,145	24,80,000	14,24,225	13,80,000	9,08,909	9,45,000	4,58,287	8
Forest	1,53,46,905	1,59,52,000	97,07,694	94,60,000	5,49,779	5,40,000	32,72,529	32,00,000	8,32,877	9
Registration	59,41,435	62,20,000	2,31,049	2,50,000	6,46,731	7,00,000	3,47,873	3,64,000	1,12,335	10
Tributes from Native States	83,12,454	82,57,000	4,53,150	4,53,000	85,500	86,000	2,46,187	2,32,000	50,100	11
Total	60,48,79,068	60,61,71,000	8,46,25,912	8,41,07,000	3,72,61,780	3,65,46,000	3,90,30,554	3,91,98,000	1,63,32,571	12
Interest	1,20,41,294	1,27,65,000	1,30,615	1,42,000	1,87,964	1,37,000	1,90,902	2,66,000	66,896	13
Posts and Telegraphs	5,33,56,553	5,61,85,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
Mint	10,42,465	11,11,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Receipts by Civil Departments:										
Law and Justice:										
Courts of Law	47,25,716	47,14,000	6,51,323	6,10,000	2,96,004	3,34,000	2,58,662	2,29,000	1,36,817	16
Jails	29,57,175	30,04,000	4,19,784	4,41,000	7,03,179	7,47,000	2,77,557	2,20,000	90,310	17
Police	12,62,020	13,58,000	6,44,811	5,52,000	39,897	36,000	23,907	31,000	1,48,580	18
Ports and Pilotage	16,82,932	15,40,000	4,21,961	4,07,000	70	–	–	–	112	19
Education	29,56,443	32,40,000	3,53,679	3,64,000	2,99,643	3,03,000	2,14,529	2,44,000	1,69,456	20
Medical	10,94,418	11,06,000	1,06,258	1,21,000	18,569	25,000	13,668	24,000	23,965	21
Agriculture	7,96,310	9,72,000	14,112	16,000	18,242	23,000	1,10,341	1,00,000	9,256	22
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	15,70,446	17,44,000	2,177	1,900	2,837	5,000	28,184	27,000	9,594	23
Total	1,70,45,460	1,76,78,000	26,14,105	25,12,000	13,78,341	15,33,000	9,31,848	8,75,000	5,88,090	24
Miscellaneous:										
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	19,57,087	19,85,000	1,07,830	1,16,000	1,20,056	1,20,000	2,42,979	2,90,000	34,454	25
Stationery and Printing	13,29,558	12,34,000	49,345	50,000	30,675	20,000	57,202	57,000	7,126	26
Exchange	25,942	13,00,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	27
Miscellaneous	44,43,030	30,24,000	1,48,809	1,59,000	4,18,475	3,14,000	2,11,224	1,83,000	34,140	28
Total	77,45,617	75,43,000	3,06,034	3,25,000	5,69,206	4,54,000	5,51,405	5,30,000	75,720	29
Railways:										
State Railways (Gross Receipts)	54,14,43,601	57,13,50,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,27,545	30
Deduct—Working Expenses	−29,51,80,055	−29,77,99,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	−1,27,109	31
Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c.	−1,03,63,467	−89,26,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
Net Receipts	23,59,20,079	26,46,25,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	436	33
Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest).	3,50,932	3,14,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
Total	23,62,71,011	26,49,39,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	436	35
Irrigation:										
Major Works: Direct Receipts	3,77,17,989	3,75,06,000	14,14,152	12,10,000	24,46,400	27,00,000	98,812	1,09,000	+	36
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	2,48,13,146	2,57,79,000	1,99,749	2,25,000	–	–	5,068	6,000	+	37
Minor Works and Navigation	23,92,340	25,67,000	13,02,403	13,32,000	72,583	72,000	51,898	41,000	–	38
Total	6,49,23,475	6,58,52,000	26,16,303	27,67,000	25,18,983	27,72,000	1,55,778	1,56,000	–	39
Other Public Works:										
Civil Works	31,02,133	30,37,000	3,38,400	3,52,000	3,99,571	4,24,000	3,07,710	3,43,000	1,75,467	40
Military Services:										
Army: Effective	99,24,893	69,71,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41
Non-effective	12,99,748	12,36,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42
Marine	29,71,715	29,05,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43
Military Works	12,05,734	12,90,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44
Total	1,54,02,090	1,24,02,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45
TOTAL REVENUE	1,01,58,09,166	1,04,76,83,000	9,06,31,369	9,05,05,000	4,23,15,945	4,18,66,000	4,11,28,197	4,13,68,000	1,72,39,180	46

Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1915–16, compared with the Results of 1914–15—*continued*.

	ASSAM.	TOTAL INDIA.				ENGLAND.		GRAND TOTAL.		HEADS OF REVENUE.
		Rupees.		Rupees converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1.						
	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.
1	78,54,000	31,83,23,088	32,75,55,000	21,221,539	21,837,000	–	–	21,221,539	21,837,000	Land Revenue.
2	5,46,000	2,35,83,274	2,83,06,000	1,572,218	1,887,000	–	–	1,572,218	1,887,000	Opium.
3	1,000	5,86,61,841	5,23,57,000	3,910,790	3,490,500	–	–	3,910,790	3,490,500	Salt.
4	14,46,000	7,62,30,650	8,12,17,000	5,082,043	5,414,500	–	–	5,082,043	5,414,500	Stamps.
5	53,71,000	13,28,53,214	12,81,93,000	8,856,881	8,546,200	–	–	8,856,881	8,546,200	Excise.
6	12,000	5,82,211	5,90,000	38,814	39,300	–	–	38,814	39,300	Provincial Rates.
7	–	9,52,08,010	8,73,80,000	6,347,201	5,825,400	–	–	6,347,201	5,825,400	Customs.
8	4,84,000	3,05,50,999	3,07,24,000	2,036,733	2,048,300	–	–	2,036,733	2,048,300	Income Tax.
9	10,83,000	2,97,09,784	3,02,35,000	1,980,652	2,015,600	–	–	1,980,652	2,015,600	Forest.
10	1,14,000	72,79,423	76,48,000	485,295	509,900	–	–	485,295	509,900	Registration.
11	50,000	91,47,391	90,78,000	609,827	605,200	–	–	609,827	605,200	Tributes from Native States.
12	1,69,61,000	78,21,29,885	78,32,83,000	52,141,993	52,218,900	–	–	52,141,993	52,218,900	TOTAL.
13	55,000	1,26,17,674	1,33,65,000	841,178	891,000	182,129	204,083	1,023,307	1,095,083	INTEREST.
14	–	5,33,56,553	5,61,85,000	3,557,103	3,745,700	39,870	19,125	3,596,973	3,764,825	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
15	–	10,42,465	11,11,000	69,498	74,000	–	31	69,498	74,031	MINT.
										RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:
16	1,28,000	60,68,522	60,15,000	404,568	401,000	–	–	404,568	401,000	Law and Justice: Courts of Law.
17	80,000	44,48,005	44,92,000	296,534	299,500	–	–	296,534	299,500	Jails.
18	1,26,000	21,19,215	21,03,000	141,281	140,200	–	–	141,281	140,200	Police.
19	–	21,05,075	19,47,000	140,339	129,800	–	–	140,339	129,800	Ports and Pilotage.
20	1,91,000	39,93,750	44,02,000	266,250	293,500	–	–	266,250	293,500	Education.
21	28,000	12,61,878	13,04,000	84,125	86,900	633	562	84,758	87,462	Medical.
22	14,000	9,48,261	11,25,000	63,217	75,000	–	–	63,217	75,000	Agriculture.
23	9,000	16,13,238	17,86,000	107,549	119,100	624	559	108,173	119,659	Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.
24	5,76,000	2,25,57,944	2,31,74,000	1,503,863	1,545,000	1,257	1,121	1,505,120	1,546,121	TOTAL.
										MISCELLANEOUS:
25	37,000	24,62,456	25,48,000	164,164	169,900	49,071	43,533	213,235	213,433	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.
26	8,000	14,63,906	13,69,000	97,594	91,200	–	–	97,594	91,200	Stationery and Printing.
27	–	25,942	13,00,000	1,729	86,700	–	–	1,729	86,700	Exchange.
28	40,000	52,55,678	37,20,000	350,378	248,000	14,814	22,527	365,192	270,527	Miscellaneous.
29	85,000	92,07,982	89,37,000	613,865	595,800	63,885	66,060	677,750	661,860	TOTAL.
										RAILWAYS:
30	1,40,000	54,15,71,146	57,14,90,000	36,104,743	38,099,300	424	2,950	36,105,167	38,102,250	State Railways (Gross Receipts).
31	*– 1,05,000*	*– 29,52,87,164*	*– 29,79,04,000*	*– 19,685,811*	*– 19,860,200*	–	–	*– 19,685,811*	*– 19,860,200*	*Deduct*—Working Expenses.
32	–	*– 1,03,63,467*	*– 89,26,000*	*– 690,898*	*– 595,100*	–	–	*– 690,898*	*– 595,100*	Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c.
33	35,000	23,59,20,515	26,46,60,000	15,728,034	17,644,000	424	2,950	15,728,458	17,646,950	Net Receipts.
34	–	3,50,932	3,14,000	23,396	20,900	47,295	71,523	70,691	92,423	Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest).
35	35,000	23,62,71,447	26,49,74,000	15,751,430	17,664,900	47,719	74,473	15,799,149	17,739,373	TOTAL.
										IRRIGATION:
36	–	4,13,77,353	4,15,25,000	2,758,490	2,768,300	–	–	2,758,490	2,768,300	Major Works: Direct Receipts.
37	–	2,50,17,962	2,60,10,000	1,667,864	1,734,000	–	–	1,667,864	1,734,000	Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.
38	–	38,19,224	40,12,000	254,615	267,500	–	–	254,615	267,500	Minor Works and Navigation.
39	–	7,02,14,539	7,15,47,000	4,680,969	4,769,800	–	–	4,680,969	4,769,800	TOTAL.
										OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:
40	1,72,000	43,23,283	43,28,000	288,219	288,500	–	–	288,219	288,500	Civil Works.
										MILITARY SERVICES:
41	–	99,24,893	69,71,000	661,659	464,700	310,187	301,704	971,846	766,404	Army: Effective.
42	–	12,90,748	12,36,000	86,050	82,400	37,695	38,193	124,345	120,593	Non-effective.
43	–	29,71,715	29,05,000	198,115	193,700	–	–	198,115	193,700	Marine.
44	–	12,05,734	12,90,000	80,382	86,000	–	–	80,382	86,000	Military Works.
45	–	1,54,02,090	1,24,02,000	1,026,806	826,800	347,882	339,897	1,374,688	1,166,697	TOTAL.
46	1,78,84,000	1,20,71,23,857	1,23,93,06,000	80,474,924	82,620,400	682,742	704,790	81,157,666	83,325,190	TOTAL REVENUE.

No. 3.—ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (Imperial and Provincial) compared with the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	INDIA, GENERAL.		N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Refunds and Drawbacks	84,621	1,07,000	19,080	21,000	6,62,129	6,15,000	28,30,373	20,55,000	1
Assignments and Compensations	34,43,496	35,42,000	18,212	18,000	12,29,406	13,57,000	1,07,49,653	1,11,39,000	2
Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:									
Land Revenue	7,43,387	7,51,000	6,48,563	6,55,000	1,25,47,258	1,23,86,000	89,04,087	89,50,000	3
Opium (including cost of Production)	7,768	8,000	–	–	–	–	8,245	1,000	4
Salt (including cost of Production)	12,76,509	15,01,000	–	–	14,21,634	16,07,000	22,78,198	22,27,000	5
Stamps	*–12,60,863*	*–13,21,000*	22,608	25,000	4,33,776	4,22,000	2,37,489	2,46,000	6
Excise	1,16,436	1,18,000	13,244	17,000	18,33,739	18,67,000	11,43,213	11,72,000	7
Customs	–	–	–	–	4,14,611	4,19,000	15,34,302	15,25,000	8
Income Tax (*b*)	2,733	3,000	916	1,000	41,221	61,000	1,65,847	1,74,000	9
Forest	9,54,544	10,88,000	1,25,593	1,13,000	28,60,685	29,48,000	24,87,925	27,23,000	10
Registration	16,378	17,000	12,124	13,000	12,73,585	12,62,000	3,70,772	3,75,000	11
TOTAL	53,90,009	58,14,000	8,60,340	8,63,000	2,27,18,044	2,29,44,000	3,07,80,104	3,05,87,000	12
INTEREST:									
Interest on Debt	5,18,10,896	5,37,56,000	–	–	3,28,076	3,33,000	8,14,015	7,52,000	13
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways (*a*)	*– 6,30,88,705*	*– 6,51,74,000*	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
" " " Irrigation	*– 1,92,62,268*	*– 2,00,82,000*	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	*– 3,04,40,067*	*– 3,14,80,000*	–	–	3,28,076	3,33,000	8,14,015	7,52,000	16
Interest on other Obligations	90,84,144	78,95,000	211	–	1,73,955	1,96,000	5,26,227	4,63,000	17
TOTAL	*– 2,14,55,923*	*– 2,35,85,000*	211	–	5,02,031	5,29,000	13,40,242	12,15,000	18
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	4,57,21,728	4,58,00,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	
MINT	14,39,952	6,49,000	–	–	–	–	5,44,219	5,17,000	20
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:									
General Administration	68,50,911	69,32,000	3,36,534	3,89,000	19,88,568	20,95,000	28,53,883	28,33,000	21
Law and Justice:									
Courts of Law	6,32,391	5,65,000	6,49,779	6,50,000	82,64,186	84,54,000	57,76,860	58,22,000	22
Jails	18,78,106	20,16,000	2,13,234	2,63,000	15,43,300	15,10,000	12,32,660	12,82,000	23
Police	21,66,670	22,21,000	18,05,391	19,76,000	1,09,30,808	1,11,68,000	1,04,25,121	1,07,00,000	24
Ports and Pilotage	–	–	–	–	36,552	40,000	4,74,032	1,88,000	25
Education	12,40,817	10,66,000	5,02,767	5,37,000	78,31,353	76,86,000	83,03,180	75,72,000	26
Ecclesiastical	2,21,974	2,27,000	43,958	49,000	3,23,132	3,48,000	3,22,831	3,12,000	27
Medical	19,38,359	14,54,000	2,50,517	4,35,000	25,18,219	50,79,000	25,00,114	26,15,000	28
Political	88,94,314	1,00,20,000	31,60,054	35,09,000	1,39,462	1,34,000	10,04,812	10,74,000	29
Agriculture (*c*)	*2,95,946*	8,12,000	84,757	85,000	8,83,060	11,21,000	12,45,834	12,35,000	30
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	43,34,470	42,54,000	8,889	9,000	9,68,100	11,66,000	1,49,990	1,52,000	31
TOTAL	2,89,53,958	2,95,07,000	70,55,880	78,82,000	3,54,26,740	3,88,04,000	3,40,39,317	3,37,85,000	32
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:									
Territorial and Political Pensions	2,14,009	2,00,000	60,278	61,000	3,13,673	3,13,000	5,06,921	5,03,000	33
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,837	6,000	–	–	2,065	5,000	4,212	3,000	34
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	14,66,218	15,12,000	1,70,864	1,80,000	34,10,606	33,38,000	38,35,070	38,69,000	35
Stationery and Printing	1,16,386	2,41,000	1,12,161	1,17,000	19,36,716	20,98,000	21,28,968	19,64,000	36
Miscellaneous	20,21,110	9,98,000	47,688	37,000	4,63,660	4,90,000	7,38,765	11,77,000	37
TOTAL	38,19,560	29,57,000	3,90,991	3,95,000	61,26,720	62,44,000	72,13,936	75,16,000	38
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:									
Famine Relief	2,42,569	12,000	–	–	–	–	57,089	–	39
Construction of Protective Railways	*– 19,669*	*– 5,000*	–	–	–	–	–	–	40
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	*– 8,97,948*	*– 3,25,000*	–	–	3,91,715	3,60,000	44,01,326	37,37,000	41
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	3,78,149	44,30,000	–	–	2,50,000	2,50,000	13,70,000	13,70,000	42
TOTAL	*– 2,96,899*	41,12,000	–	–	6,41,715	6,10,000	58,28,425	51,07,000	43
Carried forward to page 12	6,35,72,385	6,52,54,000	83,07,422	91,40,000	6,54,15,250	6,91,31,000	7,96,76,243	7,87,27,000	44

	ACCOUNTS, 1914-15.			
	India.	India converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1.	England.	TOTAL.
(*a*) Included under the following Heads:—	Rs.	£	£	£
State Railways—Interest on Debt	6,28,40,859	4,189,391	3,625,050	7,814,441
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	2,47,846	16,523	81,250	97,773
TOTAL	6,30,88,705	4,205,914	3,706,300	7,912,214

(*b*) Hitherto termed "Assessed Taxes." (*c*) Hitherto included under the combined head "Scientific and other Minor Departments."

in each of the PROVINCES of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1915–16, RESULTS of 1914–15.

	BENGAL.		UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.		PUNJAB.		CARRIED FORWARD.		HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:
1	10,05,399	8,10,000	2,78,340	2,50,000	1,97,841	1,70,000	50,77,783	40,28,000	Refunds and Drawbacks.
2	1,33,356	1,28,000	3,29,055	3,14,000	1,01,542	1,02,000	1,60,09,720	1,66,00,000	Assignments and Compensations.
									Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:
3	56,97,035	57,86,000	91,84,818	97,03,000	49,87,071	50,34,000	4,27,12,219	4,32,65,000	Land Revenue.
4	22,962	21,000	97,68,306	1,65,44,000	–	–	98,07,281	1,65,74,000	Opium (including cost of Production).
5	2,86,747	2,72,000	–	–	–	–	52,63,088	56,07,000	Salt (including cost of Production).
6	6,22,265	6,30,000	2,42,781	2,54,000	1,71,110	1,74,000	4,69,166	4,30,000	Stamps.
7	7,17,585	8,03,000	4,60,058	4,88,000	2,15,338	2,39,000	44,99,613	47,04,000	Excise.
8	13,53,720	13,51,000	–	–	–	–	33,02,633	32,95,000	Customs.
9	1,54,085	1,54,000	291	–	12,614	13,000	3,77,707	4,06,000	Income Tax (*b*).
10	6,76,935	6,20,000	23,17,749	27,08,000	8,89,302	9,66,000	1,05,06,724	1,11,66,000	Forest.
11	11,17,210	11,22,000	2,93,128	3,12,000	1,22,006	1,23,000	32,05,203	32,24,000	Registration.
12	1,17,81,299	1,16,97,000	2,28,74,517	3,05,73,000	66,96,824	68,21,000	10,10,31,137	10,92,99,000	TOTAL.
									INTEREST:
13	4,39,663	4,78,000	14,17,859	13,92,000	1,85,536	2,04,000	5,49,96,045	5,69,15,000	Interest on Debt.
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	*–6,30,88,706*	*–6,51,74,000*	*Deduct*—Amounts chargeable to Railways (*a*).
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	*–1,92,62,258*	*–2,00,62,000*	" " " Irrigation.
16	4,39,663	4,78,000	14,17,859	13,92,000	1,85,536	2,04,000	*–2,73,54,918*	*–2,83,21,000*	Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt.
17	1,45,648	1,70,000	7,95,521	8,22,000	1,26,334	1,46,000	1,08,51,040	98,92,000	Interest on other Obligations.
18	5,85,311	6,48,000	22,13,380	22,14,000	3,10,870	3,50,000	*–1,65,03,878*	*–1,86,29,000*	TOTAL.
19	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,57,21,728	4,58,00,000	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,84,171	11,66,000	MINT.
									SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:
21	28,98,623	29,00,000	21,71,902	22,18,000	17,85,044	17,30,000	1,88,35,465	1,90,77,000	General Administration.
22	1,03,78,200	1,05,40,000	66,82,719	70,23,000	46,02,900	47,21,000	3,69,87,035	3,77,75,000	Law and Justice:
23	23,50,828	24,31,000	23,13,033	23,83,000	15,86,118	18,11,000	1,11,67,279	1,16,96,000	Courts of Law.
24	1,03,72,545	1,10,26,000	1,25,99,303	1,28,15,000	62,48,665	65,29,000	5,45,48,503	5,64,35,000	Jails.
25	13,78,205	14,05,000	–	–	–	–	15,88,789	16,33,000	Police.
26	92,07,024	89,61,000	70,23,430	63,37,000	42,29,202	44,44,000	3,83,28,771	3,65,43,000	Ports and Pilotage.
27	1,90,758	1,93,000	2,59,009	2,85,000	2,46,590	2,58,000	16,08,252	16,72,000	Education.
28	30,15,154	27,52,000	32,50,301	29,28,000	28,23,490	19,58,000	1,62,96,154	1,72,21,000	Ecclesiastical.
29	23,758	30,000	1,22,992	1,45,000	6,23,229	6,34,000	1,39,68,621	1,55,46,000	Medical.
30	10,22,161	11,61,000	12,20,008	12,58,000	11,74,085	11,91,000	64,25,851	68,66,000	Political.
31	5,18,134	4,66,000	86,787	1,14,000	1,01,133	1,30,000	61,67,503	62,91,000	Agriculture (*c*).
									Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.
32	4,13,55,388	4,18,65,000	3,57,29,484	3,55,06,000	2,34,11,456	2,34,06,000	20,59,72,223	21,07,56,000	TOTAL.
									MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:
33	7,45,598	7,38,000	7,02,312	7,69,000	73,494	73,000	26,16,285	26,57,000	Territorial and Political Pensions.
34	–	1,000	–	–	–	–	8,114	15,000	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
35	32,36,706	32,11,000	36,34,625	36,27,000	22,63,726	23,31,000	1,80,17,815	1,80,68,000	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
36	13,34,937	13,96,000	9,78,237	9,77,000	8,00,837	8,26,000	74,08,242	76,19,000	Stationery and Printing.
37	5,24,448	7,89,000	3,32,711	4,31,000	6,09,040	4,37,000	47,37,422	43,50,000	Miscellaneous.
38	58,41,689	61,35,000	56,47,885	58,04,000	37,47,097	36,67,000	3,27,87,878	3,27,18,000	TOTAL.
									FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:
39	–	–	35,68,638	68,000	1,97,350	4,00,000	40,35,656	4,80,000	Famine Relief.
40	–	–	–	–	–	–	*–19,669*	*+5,000*	Construction of Protective Railways.
41	2,534	2,000	13,36,543	15,02,000	"	"	52,34,170	52,76,000	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.
42	60,000	60,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	1,40,000	1,40,000	26,48,149	67,00,000	Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.
43	62,534	62,000	53,75,181	20,20,000	3,37,350	5,40,000	1,19,48,306	1,24,51,000	TOTAL.
44	5,96,26,221	6,04,07,000	7,18,46,447	7,61,17,000	3,45,03,597	3,47,84,000	38,29,41,565	39,35,60,000	Carried forward to page 13.

ESTIMATE, 1915–16.

India.	India converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1.	England.	TOTAL.
Rs.	£	£	£
6,49,11,000	4,327,400	3,657,211	7,984,611
2,63,000	17,500	81,250	98,750
6,51,74,000	4,344,900	3,738,461	8,083,361

(*a*) Included under the following Heads:—
State Railways—Interest on Debt.
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.
TOTAL.

No. 3.—Account showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial and Provincial) in each of the

Heads of Expenditure.	Brought Forward.		Burma.		Bihar and Orissa.		Central Provinces and Berar.		Assam.	
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	
Direct Demands on the Revenues:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Refunds and Drawbacks	50,77,783	40,28,000	7,61,656	7,40,000	1,07,368	98,000	1,04,744	1,35,000	71,049	1
Assignments and Compensations	1,60,99,720	1,66,00,000	400	1,000	1,08,921	1,10,000	25,57,491	25,64,000	77,856	2
Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:—										
Land Revenue	4,27,12,219	4,32,65,000	68,14,945	70,87,000	35,65,183	34,18,000	41,15,623	42,12,000	14,77,681	3
Opium (including cost of Production)	98,07,281	1,65,74,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Salt (including cost of Production)	52,63,088	56,07,000	45,934	45,000	72,502	76,000	–	–	852	5
Stamps	4,69,166	4,30,000	91,573	94,000	2,19,626	2,23,000	1,11,528	1,19,000	64,062	6
Excise	44,99,613	47,04,000	12,77,533	12,53,000	5,65,501	5,89,000	4,25,345	5,02,000	1,22,192	7
Customs	33,02,633	32,95,000	6,36,410	6,51,000	15,777	19,000	–	–	–	8
Income Tax (*a*)	3,77,707	4,06,000	46,554	47,000	44,824	45,000	15,488	17,000	4,821	9
Forest	1,03,06,724	1,11,66,000	46,80,447	48,57,000	3,84,371	3,85,000	19,36,569	17,80,000	8,98,339	10
Registration	32,05,203	32,24,000	1,05,981	1,07,000	3,65,689	3,80,000	1,28,308	1,24,000	64,513	11
Total	10,10,31,137	10,92,99,000	1,44,61,433	1,48,82,000	54,49,762	53,43,000	93,96,096	94,53,000	27,81,365	12
Interest:										
Interest on Debt	5,49,96,045	5,69,15,000	93,028	1,10,000	1,05,125	1,14,000	1,74,443	2,04,000	36,563	13
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways	*–6,30,88,705*	*–6,51,74,000*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
" " " Irrigation	*–1,92,62,258*	*–2,00,62,000*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	*–2,73,54,918*	*–2,83,21,000*	93,028	1,10,000	1,05,125	1,14,000	1,74,443	2,04,000	36,563	16
Interest on other Obligations	1,08,51,040	96,92,000	87,221	97,000	82,634	1,06,000	70,917	84,000	29,437	17
Total	*–1,65,03,878*	*–1,86,29,000*	1,80,249	2,07,000	1,87,759	2,20,000	2,45,360	2,88,000	66,000	18
Posts and Telegraphs	4,57,21,728	4,58,00,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
Mint	19,84,171	11,66,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments:										
General Administration	1,88,85,465	1,90,77,000	21,82,086	22,33,000	16,11,135	16,12,000	11,66,524	11,30,000	7,58,512	21
Law and Justice: Courts of Law	3,69,87,035	3,77,75,000	50,21,931	51,00,000	35,30,823	38,38,000	28,17,148	29,18,000	10,14,742	22
Jails	1,11,67,279	1,16,96,000	15,77,416	15,70,000	14,80,168	15,20,000	7,51,965	6,65,000	2,94,557	23
Police	5,45,48,563	5,64,35,000	1,34,74,754	1,39,24,000	47,22,728	48,14,000	34,60,413	35,90,000	23,30,651	24
Ports and Pilotage	15,88,739	16,33,000	14,79,283	15,73,000	1,029	6,000	–	–	60,729	25
Education	3,33,28,771	3,65,43,000	31,67,165	30,79,000	36,87,752	36,18,000	26,95,062	28,34,000	15,98,655	26
Ecclesiastical	16,08,252	16,72,000	1,43,624	1,43,000	33,102	35,000	97,927	92,000	19,183	27
Medical	1,62,96,154	1,72,21,000	32,14,760	26,90,000	10,03,189	10,13,000	13,98,606	10,86,000	7,05,722	28
Political	1,39,68,621	1,55,46,000	18,26,178	12,78,000	57,363	49,000	34,483	35,000	6,03,759	29
Agriculture (*b*)	64,25,851	63,66,000	5,31,738	6,28,000	4,73,448	4,69,000	7,37,743	8,05,000	2,84,524	30
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	61,67,503	62,91,000	1,13,048	1,11,000	25,936	21,000	69,406	83,000	84,227	31
Total	20,59,72,223	21,07,55,000	3,27,31,983	3,23,29,000	1,66,26,673	1,69,95,000	1,32,29,277	1,32,38,000	77,55,261	32
Miscellaneous Civil Charges:										
Territorial and Political Pensions	26,16,285	26,57,000	1,50,766	1,35,000	30,670	93,000	1,68,752	1,76,000	4,592	33
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	8,114	15,000	–	–	904	2,000	–	–	–	34
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,80,17,815	1,80,68,000	10,73,043	11,05,000	9,23,948	10,04,000	8,88,283	9,50,000	3,08,095	35
Stationery and Printing	74,08,242	76,19,000	7,32,096	7,48,000	5,70,069	7,31,000	4,02,024	4,20,000	1,70,443	36
Miscellaneous	47,37,422	43,59,000	5,29,494	5,74,000	1,55,334	1,78,000	1,73,493	1,52,000	4,37,407	37
Total	3,27,87,878	3,27,18,000	24,85,399	25,62,000	16,90,925	20,08,000	16,32,552	16,98,000	9,20,537	38
Famine Relief and Insurance:										
Famine Relief	40,85,656	4,80,000	–	–	–	1,20,000	1,12,621	–	–	39
Construction of Protective Railways	*– 19,669*	*– 5,000*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	52,34,170	52,76,000	5,103	–	1,71,946	85,000	18,34,906	20,47,000	–	41
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	26,48,149	67,00,000	–	–	2,00,000	2,00,000	4,53,574	–	–	42
Total	1,19,48,306	1,24,51,000	5,103	–	3,71,946	4,05,000	24,01,101	20,47,000	–	43
Carried forward to page 14	38,29,41,565	39,35,60,000	4,98,64,167	4,99,80,000	2,13,17,065	2,19,71,000	2,69,03,386	2,67,24,000	1,15,23,163	44

(*a*) Hitherto termed "Assessed Taxes."
(*b*) Hitherto included under the combined Head "Scientific and other Minor Departments."

Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1915-16, compared with the Results of 1914-15—*continued*.

	ASSAM.	TOTAL INDIA.				ENGLAND.		GRAND TOTAL.		HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
		Rupees.		Rupees converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1.						
	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:
1	46,000	61,22,600	59,47,000	408,173	396,500	–	–	408,173	396,500	Refunds and Drawbacks.
2	52,000	1,87,54,383	1,93,27,000	1,250,292	1,288,500	–	–	1,250,292	1,288,500	Assignments and Compensations.
										Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:—
3	16,63,000	5,86,85,651	5,96,45,000	3,912,377	3,976,300	1,641	984	3,914,018	3,977,284	Land Revenue.
4	–	98,07,281	1,65,74,000	653,819	1,105,000	270	838	654,089	1,105,838	Opium (including cost of Production).
5	1,000	53,82,376	57,29,000	358,825	381,900	1,692	2,496	360,517	384,396	Salt (including cost of Production).
6	63,000	9,55,955	9,29,000	63,730	61,900	56,133	89,963	119,863	151,863	Stamps.
7	1,23,000	68,90,184	71,71,000	459,346	478,100	339	419	459,685	478,519	Excise.
8	–	39,54,820	39,65,000	263,655	264,300	624	211	264,279	264,511	Customs.
9	5,000	4,89,394	5,20,000	32,626	34,700	–	–	32,626	34,700	Income Tax.(a)
10	8,33,000	1,82,06,450	1,90,21,000	1,213,763	1,268,000	4,045	3,360	1,217,808	1,271,360	Forest.
11	65,000	38,69,694	39,00,000	257,980	260,000	–	–	257,980	260,000	Registration.
12	28,51,000	13,31,18,793	14,18,28,000	8,874,586	9,455,200	64,744	98,271	8,939,330	9,553,471	. . . TOTAL.
										INTEREST:
13	57,000	5,54,05,204	5,74,00,000	3,693,680	3,826,700	6,077,903	6,182,399	9,771,583	10,009,099	Interest on Debt.
14	–	*– 6,30,38,705*	*– 6,51,74,000*	*– 4,202,574*	*– 4,344,900*	*– 3,706,300*	*– 3,738,461*	*– 7,912,874*	*– 8,083,361*	*Deduct*—Amounts chargeable to Railways.
15	–	*– 1,92,62,258*	*– 2,00,62,000*	*– 1,284,150*	*– 1,337,500*	*– 125,379*	*– 127,299*	*– 1,409,529*	*– 1,464,799*	" " " Irrigation.
16	57,000	*– 2,69,15,759*	*– 2,78,36,000*	*– 1,796,384*	*– 1,855,700*	2,246,224	2,316,639	449,840	460,939	Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt.
17	34,000	1,11,21,249	1,00,13,000	741,417	667,500	–	–	*741,417*	667,500	Interest on other Obligations.
18	91,000	*– 1,58,24,510*	*– 1,78,23,000*	*– 1,054,967*	*– 1,188,200*	2,246,224	2,316,639	1,191,257	1,128,439	. . . TOTAL.
19	–	4,57,21,328	4,58,00,000	3,048,145	3,053,300	209,118	142,380	3,257,263	3,195,680	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
20	–	19,84,171	14,66,000	132,278	77,800	9,404	7,597	141,682	85,397	MINT.
										SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:
21	7,80,000	2,46,03,722	2,48,32,000	1,640,248	1,655,500	407,990	334,041	2,048,238	1,989,541	General Administration.
22	10,35,000	4,93,71,679	5,06,66,000	3,291,445	3,377,700	809	1,042	3,292,254	3,378,742	Law and Justice: Courts of Law.
23	3,36,000	1,52,71,385	1,57,87,000	1,018,093	1,052,500	450	177	1,018,543	1,052,677	Jails.
24	23,12,000	7,85,37,049	8,10,75,000	5,235,803	5,405,000	1,205	357	5,237,008	5,405,357	Police.
25	56,000	31,29,830	32,68,000	208,655	217,900	1	–	208,656	217,900	Ports and Pilotage.
26	14,27,000	4,94,77,405	4,75,01,000	3,298,494	3,166,700	10,320	9,102	3,308,814	3,175,802	Education.
27	23,000	19,02,088	19,65,000	126,806	131,000	413	122	127,219	131,122	Ecclesiastical.
28	6,66,000	2,26,18,431	2,26,76,000	1,507,895	1,511,800	6,340	3,072	1,514,235	1,514,872	Medical.
29	5,79,000	1,64,90,404	1,74,87,000	1,099,360	1,165,800	23,975	6,957	1,123,335	1,172,757	Political.
30	2,28,000	84,53,304	89,96,000	563,554	599,700	2,631	1,328	566,185	601,028	Agriculture.(b)
31	87,000	64,60,120	65,93,000	430,675	439,500	34,815	26,646	465,490	466,146	Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.
32	75,29,000	27,63,15,417	28,08,46,000	18,421,028	18,723,100	488,949	382,844	18,909,977	19,105,944	. . . TOTAL.
										MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:
33	7,000	29,71,065	30,68,000	198,071	204,600	10,550	10,550	208,621	215,150	Territorial and Political Pensions.
34	–	9,018	17,000	601	1,100	359,838	235,019	360,439	236,119	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
35	3,35,000	2,12,11,484	2,14,62,000	1,414,079	1,430,800	2,065,655	2,046,949	3,479,734	3,477,749	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
36	1,82,000	92,82,874	97,00,000	618,859	646,700	113,407	111,255	732,266	757,955	Stationery and Printing.
37	5,38,000	60,33,150	58,01,000	402,210	386,700	128,114	52,196	530,324	438,896	Miscellaneous.
38	10,62,000	3,95,07,291	4,00,48,000	2,633,820	2,669,900	2,677,564	2,455,969	5,311,384	5,125,869	. . . TOTAL.
										FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:
39	–	41,98,277	6,00,000	279,885	40,000	–	–	279,885	40,000	Famine Relief.
40	–	*– 19,669*	*– 5,000*	*– 1,311*	*– 400*	–	–	*– 1,311*	*– 400*	Construction of Protective Railways.
41	–	72,46,125	74,08,000	483,075	493,900	18,236	5,564	501,311	499,464	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.
42	–	33,01,723	69,00,000	220,115	460,000	–	–	220,115	460,000	Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.
43	–	1,47,26,456	1,49,03,000	981,764	993,500	18,236	5,564	1,000,000	999,064	. . . TOTAL.
44	1,15,33,000	49,55,49,346	50,67,68,000	33,036,624	33,784,600	5,714,269	5,409,264	38,750,893	39,193,864	. . . Carried forward to page 15.

No. 3.—ACCOUNT showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial and Provincial) in each of the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	INDIA, GENERAL.		N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Brought forward from page 8	6,35,72,385	6,52,54,000	83,07,422	91,40,000	6,54,15,250	6,91,31,000	7,96,76,243	7,87,27,000	1
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:									
State Railways:									
Interest on Debt	6,28,40,859	6,49,11,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Annuities in purchase of Railways	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Sinking Funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.	2,47,846	2,63,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	8,11 473	8,79,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Subsidized Companies:									
Land, &c.	14,62,087	26,50,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	13,08,380	5,59,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
TOTAL	6,66,70,645	6,92,62,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
IRRIGATION:									
Major Works:									
Working Expenses	–	–	3,44,400	6,57,000	25,16,067	22,75,000	15,26,155	16,47,000	10
Interest on Debt	*– 18,30,683*	*– 19,02,000*	7,79,522	8,53,000	29,37,989	30,39,000	23,83,250	25,47,000	11
Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.	8,97,948	3,25,000		–	–	–	–	–	12
Minor Works and Navigation	3,03,675	3,14,000	43,475	43,000	44,15,346	39,96,000	31,69,245	32,51,000	13
TOTAL	*– 6,79,060*	*– 12,63,000*	11,67,397	15,53,000	99,29,402	93,10,000	70,78,650	74,45,000	14
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:									
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Civil Works	41,43,753	34,24,000	32,21,382	24,77,000	1,68,57,417	91,14,000	1,25,59,242	93,15,000	16
TOTAL	41,43,753	34,24,000	32,21,382	24,77,000	1,68,57,417	91,14,000	1,25,59,242	93,15,000	17
MILITARY SERVICES:									
Army:									
Effective	22,17,00,777	24,15,98,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Non-effective	1,10,06,881	1,27,23,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
Marine	36,89,687	34,32,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Military Works	1,44,05,500	1,19,02,000	–	–		–	–	–	21
Special Defences (1902)	65,149	1,12,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
TOTAL	25,08,67,994	26,97,67,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	38,45,75,717	40,64,44,000	1,26,96,201	1,31,70,000	9,22,02,069	8,75,55,000	9,93,14,135	9,54,87,000	24
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Government, not spent by them in the year.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	–	–	–	–	*– 65,44,416*	*– 7,96,000*	*– 37,29,808*	*– 14,39,000*	26
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	38,45,75,717	40,64,44,000	1,26,96,201	1,31,70,000	8,56,57,653	8,67,59,000	9,55,84,327	9,40,48,000	27
RAILWAY, IRRIGATION AND OTHER CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:									
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works:									
State Railways	12,12,86,978	5,79,58,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
Irrigation Works	–	–	26,35,097	13,94,000	7,53,386	7,86,000	3,54,027	2,80,000	29
Initial Expenditure on New Capital at Delhi.	44,91,777	48,05,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
TOTAL	12,57,78,755	6,27,63,000	26,35,097	13,94,000	7,53,386	7,86,000	3,54,027	2,80,000	31

Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1915–16, compared with the Results of 1914–15—*continued*.

	Bengal.		United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.		Punjab.		Carried Forward.		Heads of Expenditure.
	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	5,96,26,221	6,04,07,000	7,18,40,447	7,61,17,000	3,45,03,597	3,47,84,000	38,29,41,565	39,35,60,000	- - - Brought forward from page 9.
									Railway Revenue Account:
									State Railways:
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,28,40,859	6,49,11,000	Interest on Debt.
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Annuities in purchase of Railways.
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sinking Funds.
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,47,846	2,63,000	Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,11,473	8,79,000	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.
									Subsidized Companies:
7	-	-	2,648	9,000	-	-	14,64,735	26,59,000	Land, &c.
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,08,380	5,59,000	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.
9	-	-	2,648	9,000	-	-	6,66,73,293	6,92,71,000	- - - Total.
									Irrigation:
									Major Works:
10	2,57,700	2,00,000	34,63,756	34,40,000	87,97,090	1,01,01,000	1,69,05,168	1,83,20,000	Working Expenses.
11	3,80,011	3,80,000	39,32,010	40,22,000	70,78,878	73,07,000	1,56,70,972	1,62,46,000	Interest on Debt.
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,97,948	3,25,000	Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.
13	27,61,008	22,52,000	5,49,136	5,14,000	11,80,247	11,31,000	1,24,22,132	1,15,01,000	Minor Works and Navigation.
14	33,98,719	28,32,000	79,44,902	79,76,000	1,70,56,210	1,85,39,000	4,58,96,220	4,63,92,000	- - - Total.
									Other Public Works:
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues.
16	1,38,19,862	1,00,20,000	37,39,913	33,86,000	97,27,876	69,26,000	6,90,69,445	4,96,62,000	Civil Works.
17	1,38,19,862	1,00,20,000	37,39,913	33,86,000	97,27,876	69,26,000	6,90,69,445	4,96,62,000	- - - Total.
									Military Services:
									Army:
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,17,00,777	24,15,98,000	Effective.
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,10,06,881	1,27,23,000	Non-effective.
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,39,687	34,32,000	Marine.
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,44,05,500	1,19,02,000	Military Works.
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,149	1,12,000	Special Defences (1902).
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,08,67,994	26,97,67,000	- - - Total.
24	7,68,44,802	7,32,59,000	8,85,27,910	9,24,88,000	6,12,87,683	6,02,49,000	81,54,48,517	82,86,52,000	Total Expenditure.
25	-	-	-	-	-	8,02,000	-	8,02,000	*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.
26	*-45,50,789*	*-13,70,000*	*-39,67,607*	*-1,34,000*	*-18,70,264*	-	*-2,06,62,884*	*-37,39,000*	*Deduct*—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.
27	7,22,94,013	7,18,89,000	8,45,60,303	9,23,54,000	5,94,17,419	6,10,51,000	79,47,85,633	82,57,15,000	Total Expenditure charged to Revenue.
									Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue:
									Capital Outlay on Railways, Irrigation and other Works:
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,12,86,978	5,79,58,000	State Railways.
29	-	-	10,35,559	9,96,000	71,11,542	49,56,000	1,18,89,611	84,11,000	Irrigation Works.
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,91,777	48,05,000	Initial Expenditure on New Capital at Delhi.
31	-	-	10,35,559	9,96,000	71,11,542	49,56,000	13,76,68,366	7,11,74,000	- - - Total.

No. 3.—Account showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial and Provincial) in each of the

Heads of Expenditure.	Brought Forward.		Burma.		Bihar and Orissa.		Central Provinces and Berar.		Assam.	
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Brought forward from page 10	38,29,41,565	39,35,60,000	4,98,64,167	4,99,80,000	2,43,17,065	2,49,71,000	2,69,03,386	2,67,24,000	1,15,23,163	1
Railway Revenue Account:										
State Railways:										
Interest on Debt	6,28,40,859	6,49,11,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Annuities in purchase of Railways	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Sinking Funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.	2,47,846	2,63,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.	8,11,473	8,79,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Subsidized Companies:										
Land, &c.	14,64,735	26,59,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,112	7
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	13,08,380	5,59,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Total	6,66,73,293	6,92,71,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,112	9
Irrigation:										
Major Works:										
Working Expenses	1,69,05,168	1,83,20,000	9,36,825	6,28,000	14,21,024	15,46,000	77,880	85,000	–	10
Interest on Debt	1,56,70,972	1,62,46,000	8,48,197	9,05,000	21,01,620	21,08,000	6,41,469	8,03,000	–	11
Expenditure on Protective Irrigation works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.	8,97,948	3,25,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Minor Works and Navigation	1,24,22,132	1,15,01,000	11,94,795	11,80,000	3,37,090	2,74,000	9,06,729	6,00,000	67,700	13
Total	4,58,96,220	4,63,92,000	29,79,817	27,13,000	38,59,734	39,28,000	16,26,078	14,88,000	67,700	14
Other Public Works:										
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,887	15
Civil Works	6,90,69,445	4,96,62,000	1,23,80,933	99,59,000	1,03,58,737	94,08,000	90,24,012	79,77,000	55,02,039	16
Total	6,90,69,445	4,96,62,000	1,23,80,933	99,59,000	1,03,58,737	94,08,000	90,24,012	79,77,000	55,08,926	17
Military Services:										
Army:										
Effective	22,17,00,777	24,15,98,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Non-effective	1,10,06,881	1,27,23,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
Marine	36,89,687	34,32,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Military Works	1,44,05,500	1,19,02,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
Special Defences (1902)	65,149	1,12,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
Total	25,08,67,994	26,97,67,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
Total Expenditure	81,54,48,517	82,86,52,000	6,52,24,917	6,26,52,000	3,85,35,536	3,83,07,000	3,75,53,476	3,61,89,000	1,71,04,901	24
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	–	8,02,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	*–2,06,62,884*	*–37,39,000*	*–46,11,080*	*–23,45,000*	*–37,30,641*	*–18,85,000*	*–12,07,754*	*–2,46,000*	*–26,39,924*	26
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	79,47,85,633	82,57,15,000	6,06,13,837	6,03,07,000	3,48,04,895	3,64,22,000	3,63,45,722	3,59,43,000	1,44,64,977	27
Railway Irrigation and other Capital Outlay not charged to Revenue:										
Capital Outlay on Railways, Irrigation and other Works:										
State Railways	12,12,86,978	5,79,58,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
Irrigation Works	1,18,89,611	84,11,000	16,82,505	15,40,000	–	–	25,94,077	29,04,000	–	29
Initial Expenditure on New Capital at Delhi.	44,91,777	48,05,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
Total	13,76,68,366	7,11,74,000	16,82,505	15,40,000	–	–	25,94,077	29,04,000	–	31

Delhi, 31st March 1916.

India Office, 3rd May 1916.

Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1915–16, compared with the Results of 1914–15—*continued*.

	ASSAM.	TOTAL INDIA.				ENGLAND.		GRAND TOTAL.		HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
		Rupees.		Rupees converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1.						
	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1	1,15,33,000	49,55,49,346	50,67,68,000	33,036,624	33,784,600	5,714,269	5,409,264	38,750,893	39,193,864	- - - Brought forward from page 11.
										RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:
2	-	6,28,40,859	6,49,11,000	4,189,391	4,327,400	3,625,050	3,657,211	7,814,441	7,984,611	State Railways: Interest on Debt.
3	-	-	-	-	-	3,357,665	3,357,691	3,357,665	3,357,691	Annuities in purchase of Railways.
4	-	-	-	-	-	199,554	208,894	199,554	208,894	Sinking Funds.
5	-	2,47,846	2,63,000	16,523	17,500	81,250	81,250	97,773	98,750	Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.
6	-	8,11,473	8,79,000	54,098	58,600	1,932,369	2,073,126	1,986,467	2,131,726	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.
7	5,000	14,69,847	26,64,000	97,990	177,600	-	-	97,990	177,600	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.
8	12,000	13,08,380	5,71,000	87,225	38,100	-	-	87,225	38,100	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.
9	17,000	6,66,78,405	6,92,88,000	4,445,227	4,619,200	9,195,888	9,378,172	13,641,115	13,997,372	- - - TOTAL.
										IRRIGATION:
10	-	1,93,40,897	2,05,79,000	1,289,393	1,371,900	-	-	1,289,393	1,371,900	Major Works: Working Expenses.
11	-	1,92,62,258	2,00,62,000	1,284,150	1,337,500	125,379	127,299	1,409,529	1,464,799	Interest on Debt.
12	-	8,97,948	3,25,000	59,863	21,700	-	-	59,863	21,700	Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.
13	1,08,000	1,49,28,446	1,36,63,000	995,230	910,800	253	290	995,482	911,090	Minor Works and Navigation.
14	1,08,000	5,44,29,549	5,46,29,000	3,628,636	3,641,900	125,632	127,589	3,754,268	3,769,489	- - - TOTAL.
										OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:
15	22,000	6,887	22,000	459	1,500	-	-	459	1,500	Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues.
16	41,15,000	10,63,35,166	8,11,21,000	7,089,011	5,408,000	87,739	49,822	7,176,750	5,457,822	Civil Works.
1	41,37,000	10,63,42,053	8,11,43,000	7,089,470	5,409,500	87,739	49,822	7,177,209	5,459,322	- - - TOTAL.
										MILITARY SERVICES.
18	-	22,17,00,777	24,15,98,000	14,780,052	16,106,500	2,360,746	2,417,388	17,080,798	18,523,888	Army: Effective.
19	-	1,10,06,881	1,27,23,000	733,792	848,200	2,521,969	2,418,050	3,255,761	3,266,250	Non-effective.
20	-	36,89,687	34,32,000	245,979	228,800	217,391	264,989	463,370	493,789	Marine.
21	-	1,44,05,500	1,19,02,000	960,367	793,500	35,704	34,688	996,071	828,188	Military Works.
22	-	65,149	1,12,000	4,343	7,500	9,260	7,918	13,603	15,418	Special Defences (1902).
23	-	25,08,67,994	26,97,67,000	16,724,533	17,984,500	5,085,070	5,143,033	21,809,603	23,127,533	- - - TOTAL.
24	1,57,95,000	97,38,67,347	98,15,95,000	64,924,490	65,439,700	20,208,598	20,107,880	85,133,088	85,547,580	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
25	-	-	8,02,000	-	53,500	-	-	-	53,500	*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.
26	*—10,62,000*	*+3,28,52,283*	*—92,77,000*	*—2,190,152*	*—618,500*	-	-	*—2,190,152*	*—618,500*	*Deduct*—Proportion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.
27	1,47,33,000	94,10,15,064	97,31,20,000	62,734,338	64,874,700	20,208,598	20,107,880	82,942,936	84,982,580	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.
										RAILWAY, IRRIGATION AND OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE: Capital Outlay on Railways, Irrigation and other Works:
28	-	12,12,86,978	5,79,58,000	8,085,799	3,863,800	2,424,059	851,611	10,509,858	4,715,411	State Railways.
29	-	1,61,66,193	1,28,55,000	1,077,746	857,000	45,434	36,409	1,123,180	893,409	Irrigation Works.
30	-	44,91,777	48,05,009	299,452	320,300	60,909	9,887	360,361	330,187	Initial Expenditure on New Capital at Delhi.
31	-	14,19,44,948	7,56,18,000	9,462,997	5,041,100	2,530,402	897,907	11,993,399	5,939,007	- - - TOTAL.

R. A. GAMBLE, *Comptroller and Auditor General.*
WALTER BADOCK, *Accountant-General.*

MEMORANDUM

BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,

RELATING TO THE

ACCOUNTS of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for 1914-15 and the ESTIMATES for 1915-16 and 1916-17.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

The Gross Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the three years to which this Memorandum refers are as follows :—

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.	Accounts, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17
	£	£	£
Revenue	81,157,666	83,325,800	86,528,600
Expenditure	82,942,936	85,120,000	85,702,900
Surplus or *Deficit*	*— 1,785,270*	*— 1,794,200*	825,700

In these figures all receipts are included in the total of revenue and all outlay in the total of expenditure, with the one exception that the working expenses of railways and the surplus profits paid to certain railway companies are treated not as expenditure but as a deduction from revenue.

Net Revenue and Expenditure.

The figures of Gross Revenue just given include the net receipts of railways without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts (without any deduction on account of interest charges, working expenses, &c.) derived from the other commercial undertakings of the Government of India (*i.e.*, Irrigation works, Post Office and Telegraphs), and from the sale of Opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of Gross Expenditure include refunds and assignments, the interest charges of railways, the working expenses and interest charges of other commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear much greater than they really are

and it is accordingly the practice to present to Parliament an annual statement of Net Income and Expenditure (*see* H. of C. 85 of 1916), in which the net revenue derived from commercial undertakings and opium is shown instead of the gross revenue, and similar adjustments are made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) refunds and assignments from the gross yield of land revenue, taxation, &c., and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue but as a separate head of expenditure. In the following table the Net Revenue and Expenditure for 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1916-17 are calculated in the same manner as in the annual Parliamentary return mentioned above.

Net Revenue.

—	Accounts, 1914–15.		Budget, 1915–16.		Revised Estimate, 1915–16.		Budget, 1916–17.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Land Revenue, &c.:								
1. Land Revenue	20,434,944		21,340,600		21,043,200		21,135,000	
2. Forest	1,971,218		2,108,800		2,006,500		2,040,000	
3. Tributes from Native States	402,882		409,000		399,600		408,200	
		22,809,044		23,858,400		23,449,300		23,583,200
II. Opium		912,793		881,500		777,700		1,329,400
III. Taxation:								
1. Salt	3,640,805		3,072,500		3,213,900		3,718,800	
2. Stamps	5,020,149		5,047,500		5,356,700		5,424,100	
3. Excise	8,747,748		8,689,100		8,428,300		8,443,100	
4. Provincial Rates	37,468		30,400		39,200		28,300	
5. Customs	6,157,060		5,803,200		5,682,100		7,549,500	
6. Income Tax	2,019,939		1,864,200		2,032,000		2,898,000	
7. Registration	484,433		512,000		509,000		516,500	
		26,107,602		25,018,900		25,261,200		28,578,300
IV. Commercial Undertakings:								
1. Posts and Telegraphs ...	339,710		284,900		543,800		373,400	
2. Railway Revenue Account	2,158,034		1,189,700		3,748,500		2,737,900	
3. Irrigation	926,701		1,144,500		1,000,500		1,066,500	
		3,424,445		2,619,100		5,292,800		4,177,800
V. Mint		*—72,184*		*—30,700*		*—12,000*		*—17,400*
VI. Exchange		1,729		—		86,700		—
Total Net Revenue ...		53,183,429		52,347,200		54,855,700		57,651,300

Net Expenditure.

—	Accounts, 1914–15.		Budget, 1915–16.		Revised Estimate, 1915–16.		Budget, 1916–17.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Debt Services (excluding interest payment chargeable to Railways and Irrigation) ...		167,950		419,000		39,400		*—185,600*
II. Military Services:								
1. Army	19,240,368		18,898,600		20,956,800		21,175,700	
2. Marine	265,255		582,200		325,400		525,100	
3. Military Works and Special Defence Works	929,292		688,400		760,500		799,200	
		20,434,915		20,169,200		22,042,700		22,500,000
III. Collection of Revenue		6,626,776		7,023,700		6,827,100		6,881,000
IV. Civil Services:								
1. Civil Departments	17,404,857		17,673,800		17,573,900		17,790,100	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,635,363		4,537,200		4,562,800		4,718,200	
3. Civil Works	6,888,990		5,559,000		5,169,000		4,474,500	
		28,929,210		27,770,000		27,305,700		26,982,800
V Famine Relief and Insurance ...		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000
VI. Provincial adjustments:								
1. Provincial Surpluses (which are added to the Provincial Balances and charged against the Revenue of the year)		—		—	53,500	—	13,800	—
2. Provincial Deficits (*i.e.*, amounts taken from Provincial Balances towards defraying expenditure incurred in the year) ...		*—2,190,152*		*—1,077,600*	*—618,500*	*—565,000*	*—366,400*	*—352,600*
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue		54,968,699		55,304,300		56,649,900		56,825,600
Surplus *or Deficit* ...		*—1,785,270*		*—2,957,100*		*—1,794,200*		825,700

Accounts, 1914–15.

It will be seen from the table that the final accounts for 1914–15 show a deficit of £1,785,270; this is better by £1,000,530 than the amount shown in the Revised Estimate published in March, 1915.

Revised Estimate, 1915–16.

The Revised Estimate of 1915–16 shows, as compared with the Budget of that year, increases of £2,508,500 in net revenue and £1,345,600 in net expenditure, with a resulting decline of £1,162,900 in the deficit, which thus becomes £1,794,200 as against the Budget Estimate of £2,957,100. The increases and decreases in detail were as follows :—

Net Revenue.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Railway Revenue Account	2,558,700	Land Revenue ...	297,400
Stamps	309,200	Excise	260,800
Posts and Telegraphs...	259,000	Irrigation	144,000
Income Tax	167,800	Customs	121,100
Salt	141,400	Opium	103,800
Other Heads	114,200	Forest	102,300
		Other Heads	12,400
Total	3,550,300	Total	1,041,800

Net Expenditure.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Army	2,058,200	Civil Works	390,200
Furlough and Absentee Allowance	145,200	Debt Services	379,600
Other Heads	325,900	Marine...	256,800
Provincial Adjustments	512,600	Education	236,700
		Collection of Revenue	196,600
		Other Heads	236,400
Total	3,041,900	Total	1,696,300

Notes on the Heads under which the principal variations occur will be found in Appendix I. Provincial Adjustments and Famine Relief and Insurance are dealt with in some detail on page 22.

Budget, 1916–17.—*Additional Taxation.*

The Budget for 1916–17 has been framed on the assumption that the War will continue throughout the financial year. No new taxation was imposed for the year 1915–16 to cover the estimated deficit, but in view of the continuance of the War and the comparative permanency of many of the financial obligations arising from it, the Government of India considered it essential in the current year not only to make good the anticipated deficit, but also to provide a substantial balance against the uncertainty of the outlook.

In view of these circumstances additional taxation has been imposed. The more important changes are as follows :—

I. Custom Duties :—

—	Duty previously in force.	Duty in force from 1st March, 1916.
A.—Special Import Duties.		
1. Arms and ammunition	10 per cent. ad valorem	20 per cent. ad valorem.
2. Liquors :—		
(*a*) Ale, beer, &c.	3 annas (3*d.*) per gallon	4½ annas (4½*d.*) per gallon.
(*b*) Spirits rendered unfit for human consumption.	5 per cent. ad valorem	7½ per cent. ad valorem.

—	Duty previously in force.	Duty in force from 1st March, 1916.
A.—Special Import Duties—*continued.*		
2. Liquors—*continued.*		
(*c*) Potable and tested spirits	Rs. 10 (13*s.* 4*d.*) per proof gallon...	Rs. 11¼ (15*s.*) per proof gallon.
(*d*) Untested liqueurs, cordials, &c.	Rs. 13 (17*s.* 4*d.*) per gallon ...	Rs. 14, a. 10 (19*s.* 6*d.*) per gallon.
(*e*) Sparkling wines	Rs. 3, a. 12 (5*s.*) per gallon ...	Rs. 4, a. 6 (5*s.* 10*d.*) per gallon.
(*f*) Still wines	Rs. 1, a. 8 (2*s.*) per gallon	Rs. 1, a. 12 (2*s.* 4*d.*) per gallon.
3. Tobacco:—		
(*a*) Cigars and cigarettes ...	Specific rates	50 per cent. ad valorem (*i.e.*, an increase of about 30 per cent. on cigars, and from 5 to 40 per cent. on cigarettes, according to their quality).
(*b*) Manufactured tobacco ...	Rs. 1, a. 2 (1*s.* 6*d.*) per lb.	Rs. 1, a. 8 (2*s.*) per lb.
B.—General Import Duties.		
1. Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar), and generally all articles whether manufactured or unmanufactured previously paying a 5 per cent. ad valorem duty.	5 per cent. ad valorem	7½ per cent. ad valorem.
2. Sugar.	„ „	10 per cent. ad valorem.
3. Iron and steel	1 per cent. ad valorem	2½ per cent. ad valorem.
4. Grain and pulse: machinery ...	Free	„ „
5. Coal, coke and fuel	„	8 annas (8*d.*) per ton.
6. Fresh fruit and vegetables, plants, bristles and fibres, precious stones.	„	7½ per cent. ad valorem.
C.—Export Duties.		
1. Tea†	Free	Rs. 1½ (2*s.*) per 100 lbs.
2. Jute, raw†	„	Rs. 2¼ (3*s.*) per bale of 400 lbs., with special rates for cuttings and rejection.
3. „ manufactures†	„	Rs. 10 (13*s.* 4*d.*) per ton of 2,240 lbs. for sacking.* Rs. 16 (21*s.* 4*d.*) per ton of 2,240 lbs. for hessians.*
D.—Land Customs ...	„	Equivalent rates.

* Exports under specific demand from H.M. Government are excluded.
† All forward contracts entered into before 1st March, 1916, are exempted.

The total estimated yield from the increases in custom duties for the year 1916–17 is about £2,130,000; in addition nearly £20,000 is expected from the enhancement of excise duties on beers and spirits, imposed as a corollary to the corresponding increased tariff rates.

II. Salt Tax:—

From 1907 this tax was levied at the uniform rate of 1 rupee (1*s.* 4*d.*) per maund of 82⅔ lbs. throughout British India, except in the small State of Mandi, where the duty was 3 annas (3*d.*) per maund. With effect from 1st March, 1916, the duty has been raised to 1¼ rupees (1*s.* 8*d.*) per maund in India generally, and to 3¾ annas per maund on Mandi Salt. No change has been made in respect of salt locally manufactured in Burma and Aden. The extra Revenue to be obtained from these increases is estimated for 1916–17 at £600,000.

III. Income Tax:—

Subject to various rebates and exemptions, the normal Indian income tax was 5 pies in the rupee (about 6¼*d.* in the £) from 1886. Under the new law which took effect from the 1st April, 1916, all existing exemptions remain untouched, and no alteration in the taxation is made in respect of persons whose gross incomes

do not exceed 5,000 rupees (£333) a year. Above that limit the tax is now as follows:—

Instead of 5 pies per rupee,
- Incomes from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 9,999 (£667) pay 6 pies in the rupee, *i.e.*, 7½*d.* in the £.
- Incomes from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 24,999 (£1,667) pay 9 pies in the rupee, *i.e.*, 11¼*d.* in the £.
- Incomes from Rs. 25,000 pay 1 anna per rupee, *i.e.*, 1*s.* 3*d.* in the £.

The increase of income tax is expected to yield about £900,000 in the year 1916–17.

Budget Estimates of Net Revenue and Expenditure, 1916–17.

The net revenue and expenditure are estimated as follows:—

	£
Net Revenue	57,651,300
Net Expenditure	56,825,600
Surplus	825,700

As compared with the Revised Estimate for 1915–16 these figures show increases of £2,795,600 in net revenue, £175,700 in net expenditure, and an estimated surplus of £825,700 as compared with an estimated deficit of £1,794,200. The revised estimate of net revenue in 1915–16 includes £110,000 from additional taxation during March, 1916, while the Budget for 1916–17 includes £3,650,000 from that source. Had no fresh taxation been imposed, the Budget for 1916–17 would have shown, assuming an equal expenditure, a deficit, in round figures, of £2,824,000.

The increases and decreases in the Budget as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1915-16 in detail are as follows:—

Net Revenue.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Customs	1,867,400	Railway Revenue Account	1,010,600
Income Tax	866,000	Posts and Telegraphs ...	170,400
Opium	551,700	Exchange	86,700
Salt	504,900	Provincial Rates ...	10,900
Land Revenue	91,800	Mint	5,400
Stamps	67,400		
Irrigation	66,000		
Other Heads	64,400		
Total	4,079,600	Total	1,284,000

Net Expenditure.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Army	218,900	Civil Works	694,700
Marine	199,700	Debt Services	225,000
Police	113,500	Medical	38,500
Education	101,100	Stationery and Printing	30,100
Collection of Revenue ...	53,900	Other Heads	41,000
Other Heads	305,500		
Provincial Adjustments	212,400		
Total	1,205,000	Total	1,029,300

Notes on the Heads under which the principal variations occur will be found in Appendix I.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

	Accounts, 1914–15.	Revised Estimate, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.
	£	£	£
Salt	3,640,805	3,213,900	3,718,800
Stamps	5,020,149	5,356,700	5,424,100
Excise	8,747,748	8,428,300	8,443,100
Provincial Rates	37,468	39,200	28,300
Customs	6,157,060	5,682,100	7,549,500
Income Tax	2,019,939	2,032,000	2,898,000
Registration	484,433	509,000	516,500
Total	26,107,602	25,261,200	28,578,300
The payment per head, on the assumption that the whole of the taxation, including that on Salt, Excise, and Customs, is paid by the inhabitants of British India, is	*s. d.* 2 1·1	*s. d.* 2 0·2	*s. d.* 2 3·3
If the payment of Land Revenue be added, the average becomes	3 8·9	3 8·4	3 11·4

For the purpose of calculating the burden of taxation the figures of population in the three years under review have been based on the Census of March, 1911, an annual increase of population at the rate of ½ per cent. being assumed.

DEBT TRANSACTIONS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Debt.

1915–16.—£500,000 India Bonds and £407,500 Indian Midland Railway Company Debentures were discharged during the year, and £2,500,000 India Bills were discharged in May, 1915, without immediate replacement. £3,500,000 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock of the East Indian Railway Company was issued at 99. The following issues of India Sterling Bills were made :—

September, 1915.—£3,500,000, with a currency of twelve months at an average rate of discount of £5 2*s.* 11·56*d.*

November, 1915.—£3,500,000, with a currency of twelve months at an average rate of discount of £5 7*s.* 0·13*d.*

Of the former issue, £1,500,000, and of the latter, £1,000,000, were in replacement of the Bills just mentioned as discharged without immediate replacement in May, 1915. The remainder in each case were in replacement of Bills which fell due at date of issue.

A 4 per cent. terminable rupee loan of 4½ crores (£3,000,000), repayable in 1923, was issued at par in July, 1915, and a further £332,693 was received by means of applications through the Post Office. £3,000,000 of the outstanding loan of £7,000,000 from the Gold Standard Reserve was repaid in the financial year.

1916–17.—The Budget provided for the discharge of £500,000 India Bonds and of £1,500,000 India Bills which will mature during the year, and for the replacement of the remaining £5,500,000 India Bills; but the £3,500,000 Bills maturing in September have been discharged without immediate replacement, £1,500,000 having been provided from the Secretary of State's balances in accordance with the Budget scheme and the remaining £2.000,000 from a Temporary Loan from the Gold Standard Reserve. The Budget provided also for the issue of a 4 per cent. terminable rupee loan of not less than 6 crores (£4,000,000)—exclusive of Post Office applications—with certain conversion rights attached in respect of Government of India 3½ per cent. and 3 per cent. rupee paper, and for the continuance of the loan of £4,000,000 from the Gold Standard Reserve outstanding at the end of 1915–16. The rupee loan was issued in July, 1916, in the form of Bonds repayable in October, 1936, but redeemable at the option of the Government after October, 1931.

Irrigation Works.

The actual and estimated outlay on the construction of Major Irrigation Works is as follows :—

	£
1914–15	1,681,100
1915–16 (Revised Estimate)	1,414,900
1916–17 (Budget Estimate)	1,319,100

The total capital outlay on Major Irrigation Works up to 31st March, 1916, excluding indirect charges, is estimated at £42,536,900.

The net earnings (*i.e.*, gross receipts less working expenses) in 1914–15 gave a return of 7·79 per cent. on the mean of the capital expenditure at the beginning and the end of the year. (*See* App. II. (*c*).)

Railways.

On the 31st March, 1915, the length of railways in India open for traffic was 35,285 miles, of which 629 miles were opened in the preceding twelve months. The total mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction at the close of the year was 2,233 miles.

The capital expenditure on railways shown in the Government Accounts for 1914–15 and Estimates for 1915–16 and 1916–17 is as follows :—

	Accounts, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916–17.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue :—	£	£	£
(A) Outlay on lines worked by the State and by guaranteed companies :—			
(1) From funds provided by the State ...	8,074,615	1,227,200	2,732,200
(2) From funds raised through companies or provided from other sources.	3,358,421	3,649,500	267,800
	11,433,036	4,876,700	3,000,000
(B) Outlay on branch lines not on firm guarantee ...	419,075	787,300	753,100
Expenditure charged to Revenue :—			
Famine protective lines	— *1,311*	— *300*	— *700*
Provincial State lines	459	1,400	1,700
	— *852*	1,100	1,000
Grand Total	11,851,259	5,665,100	3,754,100

The figures given above do not include expenditure on lines other than State and guaranteed railways. In 1914–5 the capital expenditure on such lines was £1,668,408, of which £776,333 was on railways owned or guaranteed by Native States.

In 1914–15 the net traffic receipts, *i.e.*, the gross receipts after paying working expenses but not interest charges, of open lines in which the Government is directly interested, gave a return of 4·89 per cent. on the mean of the capital expenditure at the beginning and end of the year. (*See* App. II. (*b*).)

Expenditure on the new capital at Delhi.

The capital expenditure on permanent works at Delhi incurred, or estimated to be incurred, is as follows :—

	£
1911–12	5,000
1912–13	114,900
1913–14	447,100
1914–15	360,400
1915–16 (Revised Estimate)	333,300
1916–17 (Budget)	266,700

Liabilities and Assets.

On the 31st of March, 1916, the debt of India amounted to £286,145,008 (viz. :—rupee debt, converted into sterling at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee, £103,973,179, and sterling debt, £182,171,829). There were also other obligations of the Government of India, including Savings Bank balances, Judicial and Departmental deposits, balances of Service Funds, &c., amounting to £29,485,613, and the various railway annuities, representing in the present year a charge of £961,160. A loan of £4,000,000 from the Gold Standard Reserve in India was also outstanding.

Up to the same date the Government of India had devoted £176,991,786 to the construction of Railways, and £42,536,900 to the construction of Irrigation Works. It had purchased from guaranteed companies (in some cases by cash payments, in others by annuities, and in one case by the direct issue of India Stock to the Company) nine railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,386 had been spent from capital raised by the Companies. The liabilities created by the purchases have not yet been fully discharged, partly because in the case of some lines a portion of the amount due to the Companies was retained by the Secretary of State and treated as capital deposited with him by the Companies for the purpose of new working contracts, and partly because in all cases of purchase by annuity the period for which the annuity is payable has not yet terminated. If the assets in respect of purchased lines are estimated as being the equivalent of the debt created and liabilities assumed or redeemed in connection with purchase *plus* the capital actuarially calculated to have been discharged through annuities, the amount on the 31st March, 1916, was £74,164,116. On that date also the Government of India's advances to Railway Companies stood at £476,320

and it had lent £12,739,707 (net) to Native States, Corporations, Agriculturists, &c. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve, consisting of £238,734 held in gold in India, £4,000,000 temporarily advanced to Treasury Balances in India, sterling securities of an estimated value of £16,218,692, and £5,792,631 in cash at short notice in London; the cash balances in India, £11,980,000; and the cash (Treasury) balances in England, £7,032,121 (these are actuals, and hence differ from the "Revised" figures in the following statement).

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

The following table shows the opening balances, receipts, disbursements and closing balances, estimated and actual, of the Government of India in 1915–16 and 1916–17 :—

	Budget, 1915–16.	Revised, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.
	£	£	£
Opening Balance, England	(c) 7,620,132	(e) 7,913,236	(f) 14,475,536
Opening Balance, India	13,855,353	14,779,334	11,451,934
Total Opening Balance	21,475,485	22,692,570	25,927,470
RECEIPTS—			
Revenue surplus	—	—	825,700
Capital provided through Companies or Native States towards outlay on Public Works	6,920,600	4,060,100	741,600
Permanent and temporary debt (net incurred)	2,008,700	2,386,400	3,822,100
Unfunded debt (net incurred)	—	852,500	254,700
Remittances	705,700	—	59,100
Council Bills on India (receipts)	7,100,000	(a) 4,061,000	3,885,000
Sterling Bills on London (receipts)	—	(b) 4,668,000	—
Total Receipts	16,735,000	16,028,000	9,588,200
Total	38,210,485	38,720,570	35,515,670
DISBURSEMENTS—			
Revenue deficit	2,957,100	1,794,200	—
Capital expenditure on Railways, Irrigation, and Delhi ...	9,688,100	6,889,200	4,919,700
Temporary Debt (net discharged)...	—	3,000,000	1,500,000
Unfunded debt (net discharged)	219,900	—	—
Loans, deposits, and advances (net)	1,635,100	*−8,293,300*	*−1,432,300*
Remittances	—	164,700	—
Council Bills on India (payments)...	7,260,000	(a) 4,570,300	3,885,000
Sterling Bills on London (payments)	—	(b) 4,668,000	—
Total Disbursements	21,760,200	12,793,100	8,872,400
Closing Balance	16,450,285	25,927,470	26,643,270
Total	38,210,485	38,720,570	35,515,670
DISTRIBUTION OF CLOSING BALANCE—			
Closing Balance, England	(d) 4,017,032	(f) 14,475,536	(g) 14,383,036
Closing Balance, India	12,433,253	11,451,934	12,260,234

(a) Exclusive of £7,533,000 placed to Gold Standard Reserve (*see* page 12) and £8,467,000 to Paper Currency Reserve. The actual receipts from Council Bills, including these sums, are shown on page 13.

(b) In addition to £225,000 on account of Gold Standard Reserve (*see* page 12). The actual receipts from Sterling Bills are shown on page 13.

(c) Of this amount £8,162 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

(d) " " £4,162 " " " " "

(e) " " £8,322 " " " " "

(f) " " £7,787,422 " " " " "

(g) " " £9,044,922 " " " " "

The increase in the opening balance of the Revised was mainly due to an improvement in the Revenue accounts of 1914–15. A large reduction in the estimated deficit for the year 1915–16, coupled with a drastic curtailment of capital expenditure, has resulted in an improvement which has enabled the Government of India to pay off £3,000,000 of the temporary loan of £7,000,000 previously outstanding and to show in their revised figures closing balances amounting to £18,140,048, exclusive of Gold Standard Reserve Funds.

With the help of the new taxation imposed (*see* pages 5–7) and on the assumption that war conditions will prevail throughout 1916–17, a surplus of £825,700 is anticipated, and after making provision for the continuance of the loan from the Gold Standard Reserve and for the renewal of India Bills, it is estimated that on the 31st March, 1917, the closing balances will stand at £17,598,348, exclusive of Gold Standard Reserve Funds.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

It was decided that, with effect from 1st April, 1900—

(1) the net profit on the coinage of new rupees should not be treated as revenue, but should be paid to a special reserve (now called the Gold Standard Reserve);

(2) the Reserve should be held mainly in sterling securities, the interest being added to the reserve as it accrued.

From July, 1906, a portion of the Reserve was held in India in rupees in order that the Government of India might be in a favourable position for meeting heavy demands for the issue of rupees without delay in times of pressure.

In 1907 it was decided that half of the net profit on coinage from 1st April, 1907, should be used to supplement the funds available for capital expenditure on railways, the other half of the profit and the whole of the interest receipts being added to the Reserve as before. In June, 1912, this arrangement was modified, and it was decided that the interest on investments and the profits on coinage thereafter received, except profits retained in India for building up the rupee branch of the Reserve to the amount of 6 crores, should be held in gold at the Bank of England until the amount so held reached £5,000,000; no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total *sterling* assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to at least £25,000,000.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance which reported in February, 1914, made certain recommendations bearing on the Gold Standard Reserve. In view of the disturbance of financial conditions caused by the war decisions on the more important of these recommendations have been deferred; but in August, 1915, the silver branch of the Reserve was abolished, in accordance with the Royal Commission's proposal, and the 6 crores of rupees held therein were exchanged for a corresponding amount in gold (£4,000,000) from the Paper Currency Reserve.

Since 1915, in addition to profit on coinage, the profit or loss arising on the remittances of funds for the Gold Standard Reserve has also been credited or debited to that Reserve.

Statistics, &c., regarding the Gold Standard Reserve.

The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to 31st March, 1916, have been as follows:—

	£
Profits on Coinage—	
1900–1905	8,128,377*
1905–6	3,677,880
1906–7	4,014,426
1907–8	2,247,207
1908–9	102 (arrears).
1909–10	25,190 („).
1910–11	—
1911–12	—
1912–13	3,265,698
1913–14	2,150,000
1914–15	25,110
1915–16	3,205
Total	23,537,195
Interest and discount...	5,453,539
Profit by exchange	109,439
	29,100,173

Of this sum £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; the remainder has been paid to the Reserve.

* Separate figures for the years 1900–1905 will be found in the explanatory memorandum for 1914–15. [Cd. 7539.]

The following table shows the disposal of the sums paid to the Reserve up to 31st March, 1916 :—

	£	£		£
Profits on Coinage—			Sterling Securities held in England (estimated value)	16,218,692
Total Profits realised 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1916	23,537,195		Cash held in England on account of the Reserve	5,792,631
Deduct amount used for Capital Expenditure on Railways	1,123,655		Gold held in India on account of the Reserve...	238,734
Profit paid to Gold Standard Reserve...		22,413,540	Temporary loan from the Reserve to Treasury Balances in India	4,000,000
Interest and discount received up to 31st March, 1916	5,453,539		Book Credit in Treasury Accounts, India ...	1,326
Profit by exchange	109,439			
		5,562,978		
Profits and Interest paid to Reserve from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1916		27,976,518		
Deduct—				
Loss on Sale, Redemption, and Conversion of Securities	1,192,367			
Loss through depreciation	512,361			
Miscellaneous Charges	20,407			
Total deductions		1,725,135		
Amount of Reserve on 31st March, 1916		£26,251,383		£26,251,383

The Securities, estimated at £16,218,692 (as shown above), were as follows :—

Securities.	Nominal Value.	Cost Price.	Estimated Value on 31st March, 1916.
	£	£	£
National War Loan 4½ per cent. Stock	3,574,094	3,525,192	3,455,702
Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock	200,000	195,105	156,500
Guaranteed 2¾ per cent. Stock	438,720	407,187	287,362
Exchequer Bonds	6,644,000	6,519,297	6,359,410
Treasury Bills	4,435,000	4,381,985	4,392,790
Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock ...	1,092,023	1,076,524	960,980
New South Wales Stock	113,000	112,442	107,915
Securities issued by Governments of other British Colonies	511,000	513,321	498,033
Total	17,007,837	16,731,053	16,218,692

The net profit on the Gold Standard Reserve Investments up to 31st March, 1916, is shown below :—

	£	£
Cost price of securities held on 31st March, 1916 ...		16,731,053
Estimated value on 31st March, 1916		16,218,692
Loss through depreciation		512,361
Loss on sale and redemption of securities		1,192,367
Total losses		1,704,728
Miscellaneous charges		20,407
Total of losses and charges		1,725,135
Interest and Discount received up to 31st March, 1916	5,453,539	
Profit by exchange	109,439	
		5,562,978
Net profit on Investments		£3,837,843

Transactions, 1915–16.

Of the total deferred transfers sold on London in 1915–16 a portion, representing the amount of £225,000, was met from the resources of the Gold Standard Reserve in London, and the proceeds were paid to the Reserve in India. Subsequently £7,533,000 was appropriated to the Reserve in England from the proceeds of Council Bills. The net result of these transactions was to decrease the Indian, and increase the English, portion of the Reserve by £7,308,000.

EXCHANGE AND REMITTANCE.

The sales by the Secretary of State of bills and transfers on India and by the Government of India of bills and transfers on London during the last ten years have been as follows :—

Sales by Secretary of State.

1906–7	...	£33,418,716	at an average rate of	1*s.* 4·084*d.* the rupee.
1907–8	...	£15,307,062	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·029*d.* ,,
1908–9	...	£14,144,545	,, ,,	1*s.* 3·9305*d.* ,,
1909–10	...	£27,444,609	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·041*d.* ,,
1910–11	...	£26,212,866	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·061*d.* ,,
1911–12	...	£27,058,550	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·083*d.* ,,
1912–13	...	£25,743,710	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·058*d.* ,,
1913–14	...	£31,200,827	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·070*d.* ,,
1914–15	...	£7,794,002	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·004*d.* ,,
1915–16	...	£20,371,460	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·088*d.* ,,

Sales by Government of India.

1908–9	...	£8,058,000	Bills at 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}d.$ the rupee.
1909–10	...	£156,000	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
1914–15	...	£8,707,000	,, and Transfers { Bills at 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}d.$ the rupee. Transfers at 1*s.* $3\frac{13}{16}d.$ and 1*s.* $3\frac{27}{32}d.$ the rupee.
1915–16	...	£4,893,000	deferred Transfers at 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}d.$,, ,,

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SEA-BORNE TRADE.

The following figures show the Exports from, and Imports into, India during the last three years :—

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
On Private Account.	£	£	£
Imports of Merchandise	122,165,300	91,952,600	87,562,400
Exports of Merchandise	165,919,200	121,061,100	131,480,000*
Net Exports of Merchandise	43,753,900	29,108,500	43,917,600
Net Imports *or Exports* of Gold	15,549,200	5,636,100	*764,400*
Net Imports of Silver	4,163,000	6,675,300	3,718,600
Net Imports of Treasure	19,712,200	12,311,400	2,954,200
Net Exports of Merchandise and Treasure on Private Account	24,041,700	16,797,100	40,963,400
Government Transactions.			
Imports of Merchandise	5,373,400	4,667,800	4,122,100
Exports of Merchandise	85,800	397,700	1,400,200
Net Imports of Merchandise	5,287,600	4,270,100	2,722,900
Net Imports *or Exports* of Gold	—	*537,800*	25,000
Net Imports *or Exports* of Silver	4,525,600	*761,000*	*497,600*
Total Net Imports *or Exports* of Treasure	4,525,600	*1,298,800*	*472,600*

* Includes £4,599,300, being value of wheat exported on Government account.

India Office,
8th December, 1916.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

APPENDIX I.

Notes on certain heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

NET REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

	£
Accounts, 1914-15	20,434,944
Budget, 1915-16	21,340,600
Revised Estimate, 1915-16	21,043,200
Budget, 1916-17	21,135,000

The revenue collections of 1915–16 are expected to fall short of the Budget estimate by about £292,000. The decline is shared by all the Provinces except by Bengal, where there have been higher collections owing to increased prospects of the jute trade, and by Bihar and Orissa where there have been increased recoveries of survey and settlement charges. The shortage is especially marked in Bombay, and is mainly due to the failure of the South-West Monsoon and to damage to crops by excessive or deficient rainfall.

The estimate of revenue for the current year is based on the assumption of a normal monsoon. Allowances have been made for an increase in certain Provinces on account of the growth of the revenue demand and a larger recovery of outstanding arrears, and for a decrease in other Provinces resulting from increased remissions and suspensions

Forest.

	£
Accounts, 1914-15	1,971,218
Budget, 1915-16	2,108,800
Revised Estimate, 1915–16	2,006,500
Budget, 1916-17	2,040,000

The greater part of the decrease in the Revised is accounted for by a decline in the receipts in Burma of about £65,000 owing to economic depression caused by war and difficulties regarding freight. These circumstances have also affected other Provinces. The bulk of the increase in the Budget is expected in the United Provinces in connection with a scheme for the supply of sleepers to State Railways.

Opium.

	Accounts, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.	Revised Estimate, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.
	£	£	£	£
Receipts	1,572,218	1,798,000	1,887,000	2,286,900
Charges...	659,425	916,500	1,109,300	957,500
Net revenue	912,793	881,550	777,700	1,329,400

The increase of £89,000 in the opium revenue as compared with the Budget figures for 1915–16 was due chiefly to the raising of the upset price from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,800 per chest from the 1st January, 1916, while the increase in expenditure is accounted for by larger purchases of Malwa opium.

Apart from the expected requirements of the Straits Settlements which are now met direct by the Government of India, the Budget of 1916–17 provides for the sale of 15,600 chests of Bengal opium at an average price of Rs. 1,832 a chest. An increased demand is anticipated for the supply of opium to home markets for medical purposes and it has been arranged to test the suitability of Indian opium for this purpose by placing a quantity at the disposal of the London market.

The decrease in the estimated revenue arises mainly from the inclusion of special provision for purchases of Malwa opium to supplement the Bengal supply.

The following table shows the average prices obtained in the years under review :—

	Rs.
Accounts, 1914–15	1,619
Budget, 1915–16	1,653
Revised Estimate, 1915–16	1,739
Budget, 1916–17	1,832

Salt.	£
Accounts, 1914-15	3,640,805
Budget, 1915-16	3,072,500
Revised Estimate, 1915-16	3,213,900
Budget, 1916-17	3,718,800

The increase in the revised estimate arises mainly from speculative clearances in January and February in expectation of an enhancement of the salt duty. The presence of this feature in 1915–16 will probably tend to reduce the receipts in 1916–17, and the Budget for that year assumes an increase of about £650,000 from the corresponding figure in the 1915–16 Budget as a result of the enhancement of duty (*see* page 6).

Stamps.	£
Accounts, 1914-15	5,020,149
Budget, 1915-16	5,047,500
Revised Estimate, 1915-16	5,356,700
Budget, 1916-17	5,424,100

The substantial excess in the revised estimate for 1915–16 over the Budget Estimate for that year is due to the partial revival in trade and business after the first months of war, and also to an increase in revenue from judicial stamps in the North-West Frontier Province. Bihar and Orissa and Assam alone show a decline.

Excise.	£
Accounts, 1914-15	8,747,748
Budget, 1915-16	8,689,100
Revised Estimate, 1915-16	8,428,300
Budget, 1916-17	8,443,100

The decrease in revenue is ascribed to the set-back in prosperity and the rise in prices resulting from the war. This decrease is common to all Provinces except Bombay and Burma. The Budget for 1916–17 includes a sum of £18,700 which is expected from the enhancement of taxation which will be collected as a corollary to the increased tariff rates on beer and spirits.

Customs.	£
Accounts, 1914-15	6,157,060
Budget, 1915-16	5,803,200
Revised Estimate, 1915-16	5,682,100
Budget, 1916-17	7,549,500

Apart from the yield of additional taxation during the month of March, which is estimated at £114,000, the revised estimates are nearly £233,000 lower than the Budget Estimate for 1915–16. This is accounted for by the fact that the fall under various tariff heads due to war conditions has been more serious than was anticipated. The deficiency is especially marked in respect of rice as a consequence of reduction in the demand by foreign markets and the increased consumption of Burma rice in India. On the other hand there have been considerable improvements under manufactured articles and sugar.

The increases of import and export duties are given in some detail on pages 5 and 6, and in calculating the yield, allowance has been made for a possible contraction of foreign trade in consequence of the augmented duties.

The Budget Estimate for 1916–17 has been computed on the assumption, that but for the enhanced taxation, the revenue derived would be practically the same as in 1915–16.

The gross receipts in detail, without deduction on account of drawbacks, &c., are as follows :—

	Accounts, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.	Revised Estimate, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.
Import duties :—	£	£	£	£
Cotton Manufactures	1,023,800	933,300	881,700	800,000
Liquors	811,200	766,700	776,800	874,700
Silver Bullion and Coin	1,030,100	666,700	616,700	600,000
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals ...	328,200	300,000	240,300	310,000
Other Manufactured Articles	718,300	666,700	806,700	1,056,700
Petroleum	571,500	533,300	475,000	466,600
Sugar (ordinary duties)	293,100	266,700	401,200	840,000
Tobacco	178,600	173,300	189,100	217,000
Other Articles	509,800	503,000	558,700	886,300
Excise duty on Cotton Goods	329,400	333,300	316,700	300,000
Export duties :—				
Rice	553,200	800,000	502,500	466,700
Jute (raw and manufactured)	—	—	—	580,000
Tea	—	—	10,000	300,000
Total	6,347,200	5,943,000	5,815,400	7,698,000

Posts and Telegraphs.

	Accounts, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.	Revised Estimate, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.
Indian Postal and Telegraph Department :—	£	£	£	£
Receipts	3,499,797	3,533,300	3,627,100	3,764,600
Expenditure	*3,178,980*	*3,276,300*	*3,191,700*	*3,402,600*
Net Receipts	320,817	257,000	435,400	362,000
Indo-European Telegraph Department :—				
Receipts	97,176	45,900	137,700	112,300
Expenditure	*78,283*	*18,100*	*29,300*	*100,900*
Net Receipts	18,893	27,800	108,400	11,400
Net Receipts—Posts and Telegraphs ...	339,710	284,800	543,800	373,400

Various factors have affected this service during the year 1915–16, but the main causes to which the increase in net revenue is attributable are the improvement in internal trade and the greater traffic owing to the War ; while expenditure has decreased in consequence of economy and of heavy credits for value of stores supplied to the Indian Expeditionary Forces. Provision has been made in the 1916–17 Budget for a higher outlay owing to increased prices of stores and for a reconstruction of the telegraph line north of Karachi and in Persia.

Railways.

	Accounts, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.	Revised Estimate, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.
State Railways :—	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts	36,105,167	35,341,700	38,102,200	37,577,900
Working Expenses	*19,685,811*	*19,913,100*	*19,860,200*	*20,088,000*
Net Traffic Receipts	16,419,356	15,428,600	18,242,000	17,489,900
Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c. ...	*690,898*	*488,200*	*595,100*	*620,000*
Interest charges—				
Interest on capital spent or advanced by the State.	*7,912,214*	*7,765,700*	*8,076,700*	*8,148,700*
Interest on capital deposited by Companies.	*1,936,467*	*2,253,300*	*2,131,300*	*2,231,700*
Annuities in purchase of Railways ...	*3,357,665*	*3,357,700*	*3,357,700*	*3,357,700*
Sinking Funds	*199,554*	*208,100*	*208,900*	*217,700*
Total	*14,146,798*	*14,073,000*	*14,370,200*	*14,575,800*
Net Receipts	2,272,558	1,355,600	3,871,800	2,914,100
Guaranteed Railways :—				
Miscellaneous charges (net)	*114,524*	*165,900*	*123,300*	*176,200*
Net Receipts from all Railways	2,158,034	1,189,700	3,748,500	2,737,900

The position of the Railway Revenue Account in recent years is exhibited in the following table :—

		£
1907–8	Net receipt	1,560,302
1908–9	*Net charge*	*1,242,250*
1909–10	Net receipt	824,922
1910–11	„	2,017,496
1911–12	„	3,787,770
1912–13	„	4,803,354
1913–14	„	4,789,533
1914–15	„	2,158,034
1915–16 (Revised Estimate)	„	3,748,500
1916–17 (Budget) ...	„	2,737,900

These figures are arrived at after charging in the Account not only all interest charges, but also payments in redemption of capital which are made partly through sinking funds and partly through the annuities created for the purchase of various railways.

The following are the amounts of such payments in the three years under review :—

	£
In 1914–15	1,098,330
In 1915–16	1,138,320
In 1916–17	1,178,860

State Railways.—The profit derived by the State from the railways arises from the State lines, under which head are included not only the lines worked by the State (of which the most important are the North-Western, Eastern Bengal, and Oudh and Rohilkhand systems), but also lines which, while classified as State railways, are worked by companies receiving guaranteed interest on their share capital and a share of the surplus profits. Among the most important of the lines included in the latter class are the East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India (including Rajputana-Malwa), Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Assam-Bengal, and Burma Railways.

The Budget for 1915–16 anticipated that the gross railway receipts would be £300,000 less than those shown in the Revised figures for the previous year on the assumption that war conditions would continue to prejudice revenue. This expectation has been largely falsified, and actually there is likely to be an improvement over this estimate approaching £3,000,000. The increase is shared by all principal Companies and is mainly due to (1) a diversion of traffic from sea routes to rail routes owing to scarcity of freights ; (2) an active internal trade in cotton, and (3) enhanced coaching receipts from the constant movements of troops. A considerable decline in working

expenses is also shown in the Revised estimates attributable to the restriction of expenditure and to the difficulty experienced in obtaining railway materials from the United Kingdom.

The estimate of net receipts in the Budget for 1916–17 is nearly £1,000,000 lower than the Revised estimate for 1915–16, owing to an anticipated decrease in gross receipts combined with an increased expenditure due to the provision which has been made for a further rise in the price of railway materials.

Irrigation.

	Accounts, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.	Revised Estimate, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.
MAJOR WORKS:	£	£	£	£
Receipts	4,426,354	4,512,100	4,502,300	4,557,600
Working Expenses	*1,289,393*	*1,271,400*	*1,371,900*	*1,367,500*
Interest on Debt	*1,409,529*	*1,423,300*	*1,464,300*	*1,509,400*
Net Receipts	1,727,432	1,817,400	1,666,100	1,680,700
Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.	*59,863*	—	*21,700*	—
MINOR WORKS:				
Receipts	254,615	283,200	267,500	279,800
Expenditure	*995,483*	*956,100*	*911,400*	*894,000*
Net Expenditure...	*740,868*	*672,900*	*643,900*	*614,200*
Net Receipts, Major and Minor Works.	926,701	1,144,500	1,000,500	1,066,500

The Revised estimate of net receipts from Major Irrigation Works shows a decline of £151,300 as compared with the Budget figure. This is mainly due to an increased expenditure in the North West Frontier Provinces and in the Punjab.

It was decided, with effect from 1911–12, to supplement the amount available from the Famine Insurance Grant (page 21) for outlay on Protective Irrigation Works by an annual allotment under the head of "Irrigation" not exceeding 25 lakhs (£166,700). No provision has been made under this head in the Budgets for 1915–16 and 1916–17, but the actual expenditure for 1915–16 is estimated at £21,700.

NET EXPENDITURE.

Debt Services.

	Accounts, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.	Revised Estimate, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.
	£	£	£	£
Total payments for Interest on Debt	9,771,583	10,019,000	10,008,900	9,957,000
Deduct amount chargeable to Railways (included under Railways, page 17).	*7,912,214*	*7,765,700*	*8,076,700*	*8,148,700*
Deduct amount chargeable to Irrigation (included under Irrigation, as above).	*1,409,529*	*1,423,300*	*1,464,300*	*1,509,400*
Interest on Ordinary Debt	449,840	830,000	467,900	298,900
Interest on other Obligations	741,417	646,100	667,500	690,800
Total	1,191,257	1,476,100	1,135,400	989,700
Interest Receipts on loans, &c., in England and India ...	*1,023,307*	*1,057,100*	*1,096,000*	*1,175,300*
Net Interest Payments *or Receipts* other than those chargeable to Railways and Irrigation.	167,950	419,000	39,400	*185,600*

The total debt is classified in the Accounts as (1) Public Works Debt and (2) Ordinary Debt. The amount entered as belonging to the former category is the equivalent of the total capital expenditure which has been incurred by the State on Railways and Irrigation Works, including the amount advanced to Railway Companies for capital expenditure, and the interest on this portion of the debt is charged under Railways and Irrigation (*see* page 17 and table at top of this page); the "Ordinary Debt" consists of

the difference between the total debt in existence and the amount entered as Public Works Debt. In any year in which, owing to the use, for the construction of Public Works, of surplus revenue or deposits or a portion of the Famine Grant appropriated to the Reduction or avoidance of Debt (*see* page 21), the capital expenditure exceeds the amount of debt incurred in the year, the effect of this system of classification is to cause a decrease to be shown in the amount of the Ordinary Debt, the interest thereon showing a corresponding reduction in due course, while there is a corresponding increase in the Public Works Debt and the interest on it. In 1915–16 the capital outlay exceeded the addition to the total Debt, and the Ordinary Debt was reduced to £1,901,800; and it is expected that by the end of 1916–17 it will be reduced to £1,674,100.

The most important of the "other obligations" referred to in the table above are the Savings Bank Balances, the Service Funds and other special funds held by the Government of India. The sums paid in the form of annuities in respect of the purchase of various railways, being directly chargeable to the Railway Revenue Account (*see* page 17) are not shown under the head of "Debt Services," though their payment is of course an obligation similar to that of the interest on debt.

The amount of the debt and other obligations is shown on page 9 above.

The receipts shown in the table above include the interest received in India on loans granted by the Government to Native States, Municipalities, Port Trusts, Railway Companies, &c., and in England on the balances of the Secretary of State in Council. They also include the interest, in India and England, on the invested portion (now £9,333,300) of the Paper Currency Reserve.

Military Services.

—	Accounts, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.	Revised Estimate, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.
	£	£	£	£
Army	19,240,368	18,898,600	20,956,800	21,175,700
Marine	265,255	582,200	325,400	525,100
Military Works	915,689	667,300	744,200	778,300
Special Defence Works	13,603	21,100	16,300	20,900
Total	20,434,915	20,169,200	22,042,700	22,500,000

The details of the Army Charges, which form the most important part of the charges grouped together in the table above, are as follows:—

Net Army Charges in India.

—	Accounts, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.	Revised Estimate, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.
NET CHARGES IN INDIA.				
Effective Services:—	£	£	£	£
Army and Garrison and Administrative Staff ...	619,533	523,500	511,000	515,500
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges ...	7,253,692	5,501,400	5,318,000	5,119,200
Supply and Transport	1,879,641	1,502,900	1,458,000	1,606,500
Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	299,836	243,200	135,800	142,900
Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	556,713	397,100	512,300	655,000
Other Effective Services...	3,158,516	5,674,400	7,467,800	8,216,600
Compensation for dearness of food and forage	350,463	289,100	238,900	215,600
Total Effective Services	14,118,394	14,131,600	15,641,800	16,471,300
Non-effective Charges...	647,142	955,600	765,800	836,500
Total, India	14,765,536	15,087,200	16,407,600	17,307,800

Net Army Charges in England.

—	Accounts, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.	Revised Estimate, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.
Effective Services:—				
Charges—	£	£	£	£
Payments to War Office for British Forces in India.	930,620	930,700	929,400	930,700
Furlough Allowances	343,861	136,000	161,000	157,000
Indian Troop Service and Passage of Officers...	108,757	14,000	557,800	292,300
Miscellaneous	143,890	86,000	67,600	28,500
Stores	773,617	740,400	753,800	450,100
Total	2,300,745	1,907,100	2,469,600	1,858,600
Receipts—				
Contribution of Imperial Government towards Sea Transport Charges.	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Contribution of Imperial Government towards Military Charges for Aden.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Payment by Imperial Government (on capitation basis) for Indian Native Regiments serving in the Colonies.	60,000	50,000	36,000	36,000
Transfer and Sale of Stores, Recoveries, &c. ...	20,187	21,700	43,300	11,700
Total	310,187	301,700	309,300	277,700
Net Charge for Effective Services	1,990,558	1,605,400	2,160,300	1,580,900
Non-effective Charges (net)	2,484,274	2,206,000	2,388,900	2,287,000
Total, England	4,474,832	3,811,400	4,549,200	3,867,900
Grand Total	19,240,368	18,898,600	20,956,800	21,175,700

The net Army Charges for 1915–16 exceeded the Budget Estimate by £2,058,200. This large increase is due to various causes arising directly from the War. Of these the more important are an enhanced outlay on account of special war services in respect of internal defence and certain revised arrangements in regard to the practical application of the decision that India should bear the normal cost of the troops sent to India to take part in the War.

The Budget for 1916–17 is higher by £218,900 than the Revised estimate, but includes a reserve of £523,000 to meet unforeseen expenditure. Ordnance stores are included in the Indian instead of, as formerly, in the Home estimate, which accounts for the large increase under that head in the former and decrease in the latter.

Under Non-effective Charges (India) is included an increase of £100,000 for wound and family pension charges arising out of the War; this is counterbalanced by a corresponding reduction of (Home) non-effective payments to the Imperial Government, which bears the extra pensionary charges attributable to the War.

Special Military Expenditure.—As explained in Parliamentary Paper Cd. 4752 of 1909, the practice of making fixed annual grants for special military expenditure which was in force from 1904–5 to 1908–9 was discontinued from the 1st April, 1909, and the Budget grants for such expenditure are now determined by the urgency of the need, the claims of other branches of the administration and the condition of the revenue. Excluding recurring expenditure on completed measures and the recurring expenditure already attained on measures in progress, the total outlay on special measures in 1914–15, 1915–16, and 1916–17 is estimated to be approximately as follows:—

	£
1914–15	805,100
1915–16 (Revised Estimate) ...	381,300
1916–17 (Budget)	462,700

These figures include outlay under the four military heads of account, "Army," "Marine," "Military Works" and "Special Defences." The Revised estimate for

1915–16 and the Budget for 1916–17 are on a reduced scale in consequence of existing conditions. Provision is included for £148,900 for the completion of a new despatch vessel for duty in the Persian Gulf, a new station ship for Rangoon, and a new dredger for Bombay Dockyard.

Civil Departments.

The following table shows the net charges for the several departments :—

—	Accounts, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.	Revised Estimate, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.
	£	£	£	£
General Administration	2,048,238	2,019,500	1,991,600	2,010,900
Law Courts and Jails	3,609,695	3,609,700	3,730,900	3,732,000
Police	5,095,727	5,222,200	5,265,500	5,379,000
Ports and Pilotage	68,317	64,600	88,100	67,800
Education	3,042,564	3,119,900	2,883,200	2,984,300
Ecclesiastical	127,219	135,300	131,200	136,400
Medical	1,429,477	1,403,100	1,427,600	1,389,100
Political	1,123,335	1,156,300	1,176,600	1,178,500
Agriculture...	502,968	537,600	527,300	540,100
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	357,317	405,600	351,900	372,000
Total	17,404,857	17,673,800	17,573,900	17,790,100

The Revised estimate of the figure under "Police" includes a sum for grain compensation allowances to constables in the United Provinces and Bengal treated in the Budgets for 1915–16 and 1916–17 under the head "Miscellaneous." The remainder of the increase is due largely to a growth of crime in the two above-mentioned provinces. Provision has been made in the Budget for certain urgent measures of reform.

It will be seen that the Revised estimate of net expenditure on Education in 1915–16 is £236,700 less than the Budget. About £113,000 of the reduction represents, not a failure to spend the money, but a transfer of the provision to the head "Civil Works" under which it has been spent on school buildings, &c. The remainder consists mainly of unspent portions of Imperial grants, and stands to the credit of the Provincial Governments for future expenditure on Education. The Budget for the current year anticipates a net expenditure of £2,984,300, a small increase on the Revised for 1915–16. About £800,000 of the provision represents recurring and non-recurring Imperial grants.

Famine Relief and Insurance.

—	Accounts, 1914–15.	Budget, 1915–16.	Revised Estimate, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.
	£	£	£	£
Direct Famine Relief	279,885	7,100	40,000	46,300
Protective Railways	*— 1,311*	—	*— 400*	*— 700*
Protective Irrigation Works	501,311	500,000	500,400	433,300
Reduction or avoidance of Debt	220,115	492,900	460,000	521,100
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

A sum of not less than £1,000,000 is annually appropriated for the purposes of Famine Relief and Insurance. When the outlay on direct famine relief is less than the sum appropriated, the balance is used (1) for the construction or maintenance of protective railways and irrigation works, and (2) for the construction of productive public works, which would otherwise require additional borrowing. The amount used for the last-mentioned purpose is shown under the head of "Reduction or Avoidance of Debt."

Under the arrangements now in force expenditure on famine relief is borne partly, if not entirely, by Imperial Revenues. The scheme enables each Local Government whose Province is liable to famine to build up gradually a fund, to be held to its credit by the Imperial Government, on which it is at liberty to draw when expenditure on famine relief becomes necessary. For this purpose the Local Governments in question are now annually credited with fixed sums under their Provincial Settlements. When famine occurs, the Local Government is entitled to draw upon the amount standing to its credit to meet its famine expenditure, and charges thus incurred are shown in the accounts of the Government of India as Imperial expenditure. In the event of the amount at credit being exhausted owing to widespread or severe famine, any further expenditure on famine relief is shared between the Government of India and the Local Government, either equally or in such proportions as may be determined when the circumstances arise.

Civil Works.

	£
Accounts, 1914–15	6,888,990
Budget, 1915–16	5,559,000
Revised Estimate, 1915–16	5,169,000
Budget, 1916–17	4,474,500

About £7,500 of the decrease in the revised figure represents not a saving but a transfer to "Medical." The remaining decline is due to the financial effect of the continued duration of the War which has led to further curtailments in expenditure. The policy of retrenchment will be even more strictly observed in the year 1916–17.

Provincial Adjustments.

	Provincial Surpluses (which are added to the Provincial Balances and charged against the Revenue of the Year).	Provincial Deficits (*i.e.*, amounts taken from Provincial Balances towards defraying expenditure incurred in the Year).
	£	£
Accounts, 1914–15	—	2,190,152
Budget, 1915–16	—	1,077,600
Revised Estimate, 1915–16	—	565,000
Budget, 1916–17	—	352,600

In the Budget for 1915–16 it was anticipated that the share of the revenue of the year to be credited to the Provincial Governments in accordance with the system of financial decentralisation now in force, would amount to £30,750,200, and that the share of the expenditure of the year chargeable to Provincial Governments would be £31,827,800, of which £1,077,600, being the excess of Provincial expenditure over Provincial revenue, would be met from the balances of the Provincial Governments, instead of being charged against the revenues of the year.

The revised estimate of the revenue accruing or credited to the Provincial Governments in the year was £30,731,900. The Provincial share of expenditure was £31,296,900. Thus the Provincial Governments provided from their balances £565,000 towards the expenditure of the year instead of £1,077,600, the figure taken in the Budget of 1915–16.

In 1916–17 the share of the expenditure of the year chargeable to Provincial Governments is expected to amount to £30,956,200. The Provincial share of revenue is estimated at £30,603,600. The excess (£352,600) of Provincial Expenditure will be met from Provincial balances.

A large part of the Provincial deficits in the years under review represents expenditure against unspent portions of non-recurring grants made from Imperial to Provincial revenues mainly for the purposes of Education and Sanitation. These grants were made mainly in the prosperous years 1910–11 to 1912–13, and it is estimated that at the end of 1916–17 there will remain in the balances standing to the credit of the Provinces, unspent portions of such grants amounting to more than £2,000,000, in addition to a saving of about £700,000 from recurring grants of a similar character.

APPENDIX II. (*a.*)

HOME CHARGES.

The following is an analysis of the Net Expenditure in England charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Net Expenditure.	Accounts, 1914–15.	Revised Estimate, 1915–16.	Budget Estimate, 1916–17.
	£	£	£
Interest on Debt (excluding Interest charged in Railway Revenue and Irrigation Accounts)	2,064,095	2,118,600	1,901,100
Railway Revenue Account	9,148,169	9,297,200	9,409,000
Irrigation: Interest on Debt	125,379	126,800	127,600
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for Management of Debt	60,944	63,600	62,100
Civil Administration:			
Payments on account of Departments in India, passage, outfit, &c.	65,998	49,800	31,700
Postal Subsidy	24,588	42,700	27,100
Indo-European Telegraph Department	— *15,985*	— *73,900*	— *2,300*
Public Works	3,007	1,000	1,000
Indian Civil Service: Allowances to Selected Candidates, &c.	10,729	9,200	7,600
Lunatics: Maintenance	723	700	600
Political Charges: Diplomatic and Consular Services	— *12,033*	— *12,800*	— *14,700*
„ Pensions: Territorial and Political	10,550	10,600	10,600
„ Other Charges	5,918	9,600	6,200
India Office: Salaries of Establishment	148,090	153,900	153,100
„ Auditor's Department	7,582	7,000	7,000
„ Store Department	25,974	31,100	31,300
„ Bureau of Information for Indian Students	3,226	2,500	2,800
„ Stationery, Postage, Telegrams, Maintenance, and other Charges	27,976	31,800	34,000
Army and Marine, Effective: Home charges of British forces serving in India (deducting receipt of £100,000 from War Office on account of Aden)	836,555	833,400	830,700
„ „ Troop Service and Transport (deducting receipt of £130,000 from War Office)	— *22,179*	406,300	156,300
„ „ Receipt on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies	— *60,000*	— *36,000*	— *36,000*
„ „ His Majesty's ships in Indian Seas	100,034	100,100	100,100
„ „ Other Charges	132,216	51,600	27,500
Stores: Civil and Public Works	399,978	310,500	329,200
„ Telegraph	143,876	170,000	270,000
„ Marine	83,598	159,000	318,400
„ Army	767,439	748,800	446,400
„ Military Works	31,369	32,900	50,000
„ Special Defences (1902)	9,260	8,800	8,600
„ New Capital at Delhi	4,401	3,800	—
„ Miscellaneous Charges	89,462	25,900	15,900
Furlough: Civil	359,838	228,000	228,000
„ Army and Marine	344,200	158,400	158,200
„ Posts, Telegraph and Public Works	73,934	42,100	42,100
Non-Effective Charges (including India Office Pensions):			
Civil	1,479,212	1,483,500	1,495,100
Army and Marine	3,047,733	2,943,400	2,830,900
Total	19,525,856	19,539,900	19,067,200

Expenditure in England not charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Expenditure.	Accounts, 1914–15.	Revised Estimate, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.
	£	£	£
Capital outlay on construction of State Railways	2,424,059	929,400	758,400
„ „ on Irrigation Works	45,434	35,000	17,100
New Capital at Delhi	60,909	13,000	51,300
Total	2,530,402	977,400	826,800

APPENDIX II. (*b.*)

RAILWAYS.

MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC (including railways outside the Government accounts).

Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1914		34,656·82 miles.
Additional mileage opened in 1914–15 :—		
I. State Lines worked by the State or by Companies	259·61 miles	
II. Lines under rebate terms...	237·03 „	
III. Railways subsidised by the Government of India	6·00 „	
IV. District Board Lines and Lines subsidised by District Boards	14·46 „	
V. Native State Lines worked by Native States or by Companies and Lines Guaranteed by Native States	128·60 „	
Total addition		645·70 miles.
Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1915, after allowing for minor corrections due to re-alignments, &c.		35,284·70 miles.

—	1913–14.	1914–15.
Total number of passengers carried	457,717,900	451,085,900
Total weight of goods carried (in tons)...	82,613,000	80,972,000

Capital Outlay and Net Traffic Receipts.

The lines mentioned below are those of which the transactions are recorded in the Government accounts. The Mean Capital Outlay in 1914-15, including outlay by companies and local boards, is calculated by adding to the total Capital Outlay up to 31st March, 1914, half the outlay in 1914-15.

——	——	Mean Capital Outlay, 1914-15.	Net Traffic Receipts, 1914-15.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Mean Capital Outlay.
		£	£	
	East Indian	54,387,293	4,300,006	7·91
	Bhopal	269,772	13,451	4·98
	Bengal-Nagpur	27,154,008	1,373,498	5·06
	Burma	13,914,189	662,610	4·76
	Assam-Bengal	10,488,106	114,833	1·09
	Jorhat	71,220	29	0·04
	Eastern Bengal	23,639,130	739,929	3·13
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (includes Rajputana - Malwa and Nagda-Muttra)	29,961,396	2,055,136	6·86
	Tirhoot	5,233,035	385,368	7·36
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	17,724,407	604,061	3·41
	Agra Delhi Chord	978,053	80,117	8·20
	Lucknow-Bareilly	903,389	68,631	7·59
	Hardwar-Dehra	186,898	15,550	8·32
	North-Western	59,535,595	2,036,153	3·42
	South Indian	14,607,986	760,258	5·20
	Bezwada Extension	82,553	12,939	15·67
	Dhone-Kurnool	67,215	2,718	4·04
	Mysore	1,224,000	103,256	8·44
	Baran-Kotah	309,851	5,045	1·63
	Tinnevelly Quilon (British and Native Section).	1,081,003	17,717	1·64
	Great Indian Peninsula (includes Indian Midland).	48,802,048	1,920,731	3·93
	Madras and Southern Mahratta ...	25,158,186	1,118,032	4·44
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)...	293,109	28,864	9·85
		336,072,442	16,418,932	4·89
Unopened lines, stores, &c.	... ...	860,719		
		336,933,161	16,418,932	4·87
Private Companies:— Government payments.	... ...	2,073,443		
	Grand Total	339,006,604		

APPENDIX II. (c.)

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital Outlay and Net Earnings.

The Mean Capital Outlay in 1914–15 is calculated by adding to the total Capital Outlay up to 31st March, 1914, half the outlay in 1914–15.

—	Mean Capital Outlay 1914–15.	Net Earnings 1914–15 (being gross receipts less working expenses).	Percentage of net Earnings on Mean Capital Outlay.
	£	£	
Bihar:—			
Orissa Canals	1,760,436	— *1,052*	—
Sone	1,728,515	70,086	4·05
Tribeni	477,035	— *1,021*	—
Bengal:—			
Midnapur	553,942	6,050	1·09
Central Provinces:—			
Tank Projects	540,574	1,733	0·32
United Provinces:—			
Ganges	2,322,132	252,429	10·87
Lower Ganges	2,588,006	196,712	7·60
Agra	755,424	34,897	4·62
Eastern Jumna	322,682	93,854	29·09
Betwa	528,948	— *6,500*	—
Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province:—			
Western Jumna	1,122,142	128,024	11·41
Upper Bari-Doab	1,383,434	201,832	14·59
Sirhind	1,615,715	186,150	11·52
Lower Chenab	2,046,124	892,849	43·64
Lower Jhelum	1,038,033	236,134	22·75
Upper Swat River	1,073,767	— *5,151*	—
Upper Chenab	2,105,592	5,307	0·25
Upper Jhelum	2,521,670	—	—
Lower Bari-Doab	1,271,372	12,291	0·97
Madras:—			
Godavari Delta	846,157	202,097	23·88
Kistna Delta	1,005,653	176,239	17·52
Kurnool Cuddapah	1,509,418	147	0·01
Pennér River Canals System	378,467	32,328	8·54
Periyar Project	681,921	30,354	4·45
Rushikulya Project	310,915	8,584	2·76
Bombay:—			
E. Nara Works	441,643	31,419	7·11
Godaveri	590,144	2,305	0.38
Mutha Canal and Matoba Tank	494,113	17,707	3·58
Jamrao	545,919	22,083	4·05
Nira Canal and Shetphal Tank	406,227	28,649	7·05
Burma:—			
Mandalay	371,093	— *5,911*	—
Mon	356,243	— *218*	—
Shwebo	381,361	31,268	8·20
Twante	351,535	—	—
Other Works	5,855,124	255,286	4·36
Total	40,281,476	3,136,961	7·79

APPENDIX II. (*d.*)

TRADE TABLES.

SEA-BORNE TRADE :—

I.—General Summary.

II.—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.

III.—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.

IV.—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of origin.

V.—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of destination.

I.—*Summary of Sea-borne Trade.*

—	Merchandise.	Treasure.			Total Merchandise and Treasure.
		Gold.	Silver.	Total.	
1913–14.	£	£	£	£	£
Imports :—					
Private	122,165,300	18,817,600	5,596,000	24,413,600	146,578,900
Government ...	5,373,400	—	4,546,100	4,546,100	9,919,500
Total	127,538,700	18,817,600	10,142,100	28,959,700	156,498,400
Exports :—					
Private ... { Indian produce.	162,801,000				
Private ... { Re-exports.	3,118,200				
	165,919,200	3,268,400	1,433,000	4,701,400	170,620,600
Government ...	85,800	—	20,500	20,500	106,300
Total	166,005,000	3,268,400	1,453,500	4,721,900	170,726,900
Excess of Imports over Exports :—					
Private	—	15,549,200	4,163,000	19,712,200	—
Government ...	5,287,600	—	4,525,600	4,525,600	9,813,200
Excess of Exports over Imports :—					
Private	43,753,900	—	—	—	24,041,700
Government ...	—	—	—	—	—
1914–15.					
Imports :—					
Private	91,952,600	7,135,700	7,377,900	14,513,600	106,466,200
Government ...	4,667,800	200	25,100	25,300	4,693,100
Total	96,620,400	7,135,900	7,403,000	14,538,900	111,159,300
Exports :—					
Private ... { Indian produce.	118,323,300				
Private ... { Re-exports.	2,737,800				
	121,061,100	1,499,600	702,600	2,202,200	123,263,300
Government ...	389,600	538,000	786,100	1,324,100	1,713,700
Total	121,450,700	2,037,600	1,488,700	3,526,300	124,977,000
Excess of Imports over Exports :—					
Private	—	5,636,100	6,675,300	12,311,400	—
Government ...	4,278,200	—	—	—	2,979,400
Excess of Exports over Imports :—					
Private	29,108,500	—	—	—	16,797,100
Government ...	—	537,800	761,000	1,298,800	—

I.—*Summary of Sea-borne Trade*—continued.

—	Merchandise.	Treasure.			Total Merchandise and Treasure.
		Gold.	Silver.	Total.	
1915–16.	£	£	£	£	£
Imports:—					
Private	87,562,400	3,496,100	4,408,600	7,904,700	95,467,100
Government ...	4,122,100	25,000	35,700	60,700	4,182,800
Total	91,684,500	3,521,100	4,444,300	7,965,400	99,649,900
Exports:—					
Private ... { Indian produce.	128,249,400*				
Private ... { Re-exports.	3,230,600				
	131,480,000	4,260,500	690,000	4,950,500	136,430,500
Government ...	1,400,200	—	533,300	533,300	1,933,500
Total	132,880,200	4,260,500	1,223,300	5,483,800	138,364,000
Excess of Imports over Exports:—					
Private	—	—	3,718,600	2,954,200	—
Government ...	2,721,900	25,000	—	—	2,249,300
Excess of Exports over Imports:—					
Private	43,917,600	764,400	—	—	40,963,400
Government ...	—	—	497,600	472,600	—

* Includes £4,599,300, being the value of wheat exported on Government account.

II.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.*

A. *On Private Account.*	1913–14.	1914–15.	1915–16.
	£	£	£
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco:—			
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	208,400	195,200	164,600
B. Fruits and Vegetables	753,600	761,500	826,900
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour...	186,600	311,400	542,600
D. Liquors	1,251,600	1,032,800	1,069,400
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores...	1,649,100	1,404,700	1,408,500
F. Spices	1,154,900	1,145,800	1,248,100
G. Sugar	9,971,200	7,015,000	11,078,500
H. Tea	152,400	177,000	225,300
I. Other Food and Drink	611,600	529,300	865,200
J. Tobacco	501,900	481,700	534,400
Total, Class I	16,441,300	13,054,400	17,963,500
II. Raw Materials and Produce and articles mainly unmanufactured:—			
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	710,900	523,200	181,100
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	175,800	86,100	126,000
C. Hides and Skins, raw	101,100	71,800	94,300
D. Metallic Ores and Scrap Iron or Steel for re-manufacture.	42,000	21,500	32,800
E. Oils	2,934,600	3,118,200	2,833,800
F. Seeds	53,400	180,300	138,000
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	150,600	134,000	129,700
H. Textile Materials	1,204,500	1,126,600	1,005,500
I. Wood and Timber	515,600	486,300	450,700
J. Miscellaneous	1,149,900	464,600	694,500
Total, Class II	7,038,400	6,212,600	5,686,400

II.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately*—continued.

	1913–14.	1914–15.	1915–16.
A. *On Private Account*—continued.	£	£	£
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured :—			
A. Apparel	1,669,400	1,078,800	1,175,900
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	236,700	214,000	195,800
C. Carriages and Carts (including Cycles and Motor Cars)	1,422,700	920,300	1,058.000
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	1,605,700	1,484,300	1,915,200
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except Machine Tools), and Instruments	4,291,100	2,860,200	2,725,400
F. Dyes and Colours	1,510,900	1,003,300	864,500
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and Manufactures of Wood	224,300	164,500	168,900
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,728,700	944,800	1,033,500
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	266,700	195,400	221,500
J. Machinery of all kinds, including Belting for Machinery	5,508,400	4,307,700	3,504,700
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	10,663,300	6,500,300	6,123,500
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	4,010,800	2,657,800	1,308,200
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	1,525,000	1,225,900	1,340,300
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	6,689,800	6,721,700	2,812,300
O. Yarns and Textile Fabrics	50,360,000	36,191,900	32,460,300
P. Miscellaneous	5,056,000	4,641,300	5,434,000
Total, Class III	96,769,500	71,112,200	62,342,000
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,916,100	1,573,400	1,570,500
Total value of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account	122,165,300	91,952,600	87,562,400
B. *Government Stores*	5,373,400	4,667,800	4,122,100
Grand Total, Imports of Merchandise	127,538,600	96,620,400	91,684,500

III.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.*

	1913–14.	1914–15.	1915–16.
A. *On Private Account.*	£	£	£
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco :—			
A. Fish (excluding Canned Fish)	261,600	235,800	284,000
B. Fruits and Vegetables	412,800	342,600	400,300
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	30,094,200	19,366,100	19,380,800
D. Liquors	1,700	100	3,900
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores...	362,900	303,200	351,300
F. Spices	609,400	638,600	619,200
G. Sugar	91,600	58,700	62,800
H. Tea	9,983,400	10,352,300	13,320,700
I. Other Food and Drink	1,025,100	1,104,000	660,800
J. Tobacco	319,600	245,400	293,400
Total, Class I	43,162,300	32,646,800	35,377,200

III.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately*—continued.

	1913–14.	1914–15.	1915–16.
A. *On Private Account*—continued.	£	£	£
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured :			
A. Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	461,400	352,000	491,700
B. Gums, Resins and Lac	1,376,600	1,109,100	1,178,500
C. Hides and Skins, raw	7,815,300	5,211,700	6,529,200
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture.	1,034,500	712,500	919,000
E. Oils	657,100	701,400	812,600
F. Seeds	17,117,000	9,769,300	6,748,400
G. Tallow Stearine and Wax	72,200	40,000	36,900
H. Textile materials	50,429,500	33,284,200	30,350,100
I. Wood and Timber	702,200	616,400	524,900
J. Miscellaneous	1,976,600	1,585,300	1,716,100
Total, Class II	81,642,400	53,381,900	49,307,400
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured :—			
A. Apparel	106,600	74,700	57,600
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	—	—	100
C. Carriages and Carts, including Cycles and Motor Cars.	2,100	1,300	800
D. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,637,200	1,573,700	1,627,700
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except Machine Tools) and Instruments.	51,100	24,000	28,500
F. Dyes and Colours	695,800	1,079,200	2,093,300
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	40,200	27,300	24,700
H. Glassware and Earthenware	12,900	7,800	6,300
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	2,833,500	3,173,000	3,758,700
J. Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery.	1,300	1,100	800
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	295,100	189,500	264,500
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	133,400	162,700	264,400
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	4,800	3,300	6,600
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	10,300	8,600	13,300
O. Yarns and Textile fabrics	27,147,600	22,700,800	31,912,300
P. Miscellaneous	2,422,300	2,028,800	2,083,100
Total, Class III	36,394,100	31,055,800	42,142,700
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,602,200	1,238,800	1,422,100
Total value of exports of merchandise on private account.	162,801,000	118,323,300	128,249,400*
B. Government Stores, exports	48,400	331,900	1,140,400
Total exports of Indian merchandise ...	162,849,400	118,655,200	129,389,800
C. Re-exports—On Private Account	3,118,200	2,737,800	3,230,600
Government Stores	37,400	57,700	259,800
Total	3,155,600	2,795,500	3,490,400
Grand Total, exports of merchandise	166,005,000	121,450,700	132,880,200

* Includes £4,599,300, being the value of wheat exported on Government account.

EAST INDIA: ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES, 1917-1918.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

BY THE

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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MEMORANDUM

BY THE

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,

RELATING TO THE

ACCOUNTS of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for 1915-16 and the ESTIMATES for 1916-17 and 1917-18.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

The Gross Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the three years to which this Memorandum refers are as follows :—

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.	Accounts, 1915-16.	Revised Estimate, 1916-17.	Budget, 1917-18.
	£	£	£
Revenue	84,413,537	90,774,500	98,870,800
Expenditure	85,602,198	90,785,800	98,735,400
Surplus or *Deficit*	*— 1,888,661*	5,988,700	135,400

In these figures all receipts are included in the total of revenue and all outlay in the total of expenditure, with the one exception that the working expenses of railways and the surplus profits paid to certain railway companies are treated not as expenditure but as a deduction from revenue.

Net Revenue and Expenditure.

The figures of Gross Revenue just given include the net receipts of railways without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts (without any deduction on account of interest charges, working expenses, &c.) derived from the other commercial undertakings of the Government of India (*i.e.*, Irrigation works, Post Office and Telegraphs), and from the sale of Opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of Gross Expenditure include refunds and assignments, the interest charges of railways, the working expenses and interest charges of other commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear much greater than they really are

and it is accordingly the practice to present to Parliament an annual statement of Net Income and Expenditure (*see* H. of C. 90 of 1917), in which the net revenue derived from commercial undertakings and opium is shown instead of the gross revenue, and similar adjustments are made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) refunds and assignments from the gross yield of land revenue, taxation, &c., and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue but as a separate head of expenditure. In the following table the Net Revenue and Expenditure for 1915-16, 1916-17 and 1917-18 are calculated in the same manner as in the annual Parliamentary return mentioned above.

Net Revenue.

—	Accounts, 1915–16.		Budget, 1916–17.		Revised Estimate, 1916–17.		Budget, 1917–18.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Land Revenue, &c.:								
1. Land Revenue	21,259,748		21,135,000		21,225,300		21,435,100	
2. Forest	2,065,265		2,040,000		2,305,600		2,257,700	
3. Tributes from Native States	404,223		408,200		397,700		411,100	
		23,729,236		23,583,200		23,928,600		24,103,900
II. Opium		765,581		1,329,400		2,138,200		2,064,700
III. Taxation:								
1. Salt	3,372,798		3,718,800		4,520,200		3,704,200	
2. Stamps	5,376,750		5,424,100		5,744,100		5,895,200	
3. Excise	8,498,271		8,443,100		9,036,300		9,219,100	
4. Provincial Rates	41,816		28,300		30,500		27,500	
5. Customs	5,720,307		7,549,500		8,364,700		9,170,100	
6. Income Tax	2,074,056		2,898,000		3,568,100		5,088,300	
7. Registration	517,913		516,500		541,100		553,300	
		25,601,911		28,578,300		31,805,000		33,657,700
IV. Commercial Undertakings:								
1. Posts and Telegraphs ...	637,798		373,400		621,100		743,800	
2. Railway Revenue Account	4,075,438		2,737,900		6,796,300		6,105,600	
3. Irrigation	1,057,983		1,066,500		1,287,600		1,291,200	
		5,771,219		4,177,800		8,705,000		8,140,600
V. Mint		12,545		*—17,400*		452,100		30,500
VI. Exchange		74,254		—		146,700		—
Total Net Revenue ...		55,954,746		57,651,300		67,175,600		67,997,400

Net Expenditure.

—	Accounts, 1915–16.		Budget, 1916–17.		Revised Estimate, 1916–17.		Budget, 1917–18.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Debt Services (excluding interest payment chargeable to Railways and Irrigation) ...		93,947		*—185,600*		*—339,600*		4,737,100
II. Military Services:								
1. Army	20,953 257		21,175,700		23,297,100		24,229,600	
2. Marine	522,250		525,100		371,400		577,700	
3. Military Works and Special Defence Works	785,846		799,200		1,486,500		1,092,700	
		22,261,353		22,500,000		25,155,000		25,900,000
III. Collection of Revenue		6,697,723		6,881,000		6,732,300		7,003,400
IV. Civil Services:								
1. Civil Departments	17,288,311		17,790,100		17,935,700		19,383,500	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,523,441		4,718,200		4,726,800		4,676,200	
3. Civil Works	5,147,692		4,474,500		4,369,700		5,259,600	
		26,959,444		26,982,800		27,032,200		29,319,300
V Famine Relief and Insurance ...		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000
VI. Provincial adjustments:								
1. Provincial Surpluses (which are added to the Provincial Balances and charged against the Revenue of the year)		—		*—352,600*		—		*—97,800*
2. Provincial Deficits (*i.e.*, amounts taken from Provincial Balances towards defraying expenditure incurred in the year) ...		130,940				1,607,000		—
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue		57,143,407		56,825,600		61,186,900		67,862,600
Surplus *or Deficit* ...		*—1,188,661*		825,700		5,988,700		135,400

Accounts, 1915–16.

It will be seen from the table that the final accounts for 1915–16 show a deficit of £1,188,661; this is better by £605,539 than the amount shown in the Revised Estimate published in March, 1916.

Revised Estimate, 1916–17.

Although the War had imposed on India numerous financial obligations, both actual and prospective, it was not until the year 1916–17 that any increase in the pre-war taxation was made. In framing the Budget for that year the Government of India felt it essential, not only to make good the anticipated deficit, but also to provide a substantial balance against the uncertainty of outlook. Accordingly additional taxation was imposed as follows :—

	Estimated Yield, Budget 1916–17.
Custom duties	£2,130,000
Excise on beer and spirits as a corollary to increased tariff rates	20,000
Salt tax	600,000
Income tax	900,000
	£3,650,000

(For details of these increases, see previous year's Explanatory Memorandum Cd. 8422 of 1916, pages 5, 6 and 7.)

The Revised Estimate of 1916–17 shows, as compared with the Budget of that year, increases of £9,524,300 in net revenue and £4,361,300 in net expenditure, with a resulting increase of £5,163,000 in the surplus, which thus becomes £5,988,700 as against the Budget Estimate of £825,700. The revised estimate includes, however, a sum of £80,000 as a result of the application of the enhanced export duties on jute and cotton (*vide* page 6 below) from the 1st March, 1917. The increases and decreases in detail were as follows :—

Net Revenue.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Railway Revenue Account	4,058,400	Tributes	10,500
Customs	815,200		
Opium	808,800		
Salt	801,400		
Income Tax	670,100		
Excise	593,200		
Mint	469,500		
Stamps	320,000		
Forest	265,600		
Posts and Telegraphs...	247,700		
Irrigation	221,100		
Other Heads	263,800		
Total	9,534,800		

Net Expenditure.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Army	2,121,400	Debt Services	154,000
Military Works ...	687,300	Marine...	153,700
Political	474,500	Collection of Revenue	148,700
Other Heads	170,200	Civil Works	105,400
Provincial Adjustments	1,959,600	Education	104,600
		Police	103,200
		Medical and Sanitation	80,700
		Other Heads	201,400
Total	5,413,000	Total	1,051,700

Notes on the Heads under which the principal variations occur will be found in Appendix I. Provincial Adjustments and Famine Relief and Insurance are dealt with in some detail on page 22.

Budget, 1917–18.—*India's Contribution to the War and Additional Taxation.*

In his speech introducing the Financial Statement for 1917–18, Sir W. S. Meyer, the Finance Member of the Indian Government, announced that it had been decided to make a contribution of £100 million towards the cost of the war, partly from the proceeds of loans issued in India (or elsewhere) for the benefit of His Majesty's Government, and as regards the balance, by assuming liability for interest on a portion of the Home War Debt. The consequent recurring liabilities, allowing for a sinking fund, are estimated at about £6 million a year, and in order to provide for this amount it was apparent that the revenue resources of the Government of India would have to be increased, even though it was calculated that the Budget would show a surplus of about £2$\frac{3}{4}$ million on the 1916–17 basis of taxation. Accordingly additional taxation was imposed as follows :—

I. Income tax (in form of super-tax leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes above Rs. 50,000 per annum) :—

Incomes from Rs. 50,001 (£3,333) to Rs. 1,00,000 (£6,667) pay 1 anna per rupee on each rupee above Rs. 50,00 , *i.e.*, 1*s.* 3*d.* in the £ super-tax.

Incomes from Rs. 1,00,001 to Rs. 1,50,000 (£10,000) pay 1$\frac{1}{2}$ annas per rupee, *i.e.*, 1*s.* 10$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* in the £ super-tax.

Incomes from Rs. 1,50,001 to Rs. 2,00,000 (£13,333) pay 2 annas per rupee, *i.e.*, 2*s.* 6*d.* in £ super-tax.

Incomes from Rs. 2,00,001 to Rs. 2,50,000 (£16,667) pay 2$\frac{1}{2}$ annas per rupee, *i.e.*, 3*s.* 1$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* in £ super-tax.

Incomes from Rs. 2,50,001 pay 3 annas per rupee, *i.e.*, 3*s.* 9*d.* in £ super-tax.

The estimated yield from these increases is £1,350,000 for 1917–18.

II. Export Duties on Jute :—

(*a*) On raw jute.

Duty raised from Rs. 2$\frac{1}{4}$ (3*s.*) to Rs. 4$\frac{1}{2}$ (6*s.*) per bale of 400 lbs.

(*b*) On manufactured jute.

Duty raised from Rs. 10 (13*s.* 4*d.*) to Rs. 20 (£1 6*s.* 8*d.*) per ton for sackings, and from Rs. 16 (21*s.* 4*d.*) to Rs. 32 (£2 2*s.* 8*d.*) per ton on hessians. Forward contracts entered into before 1st March and exports for the War Office are exempted. The estimated yield from the enhancement of jute duties is £500,000 in 1917–18, but the increase takes effect from the 1st March, 1917.

III. Import Duties on Cotton :—

Previously these stood at 3$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. with a corresponding excise duty at the same rate. With effect from the 1st March, 1917, they have been increased to 7$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which is the general tariff rate for India, the excise duty remaining unaltered. The estimated yield from this addition is £1,000,000 for the year 1917–18.

IV. Surcharge on Railway Goods and Traffic :—

As a war measure a surcharge on goods carried by railway or inland steam vessel has been imposed at the rate of one pie ($\frac{1}{12}$*d.*) per maund (82$\frac{2}{7}$ lb.) on coke, coal and firewood and 2 pies per maund on other articles. The yield from this taxation is estimated at approximately £500,000.

Budget Estimates of Net Revenue and Expenditure, 1917–18.

The net revenue and expenditure are estimated as follows :—

	£
Net Revenue	67,997,400
Net Expenditure	67,862,000
Surplus	135,400

As compared with the Revised Estimate for 1916–17 these figures show increases of £821,800 in net revenue, £6,675,100 in net expenditure, and an estimated surplus of £135,400 as compared with an estimated surplus of £5,988,700. The revised estimate of net revenue in 1916–17 includes £80,000 from additional taxation during March, 1917, while the Budget for 1917–18 includes £3,350,000 from that source.

The increases and decreases in the Budget as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1916-17 in detail are as follows:—

Net Revenue.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Income Tax	1,520,200	Salt	816,000
Customs	805,400	Railway Revenue Account	690,700
Land Revenue	209,800	Mint	421,600
Excise	182,800	Exchange	146,700
Stamps	151,100	Opium	73,500
Posts and Telegraphs ...	122,700	Forest	47,900
Other Heads	29,200	Provincial Rates... ...	3,000
Total	3,021,200	Total	2,199,400

Net Expenditure.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Debt Services	5,076,700	Provincial Adjustment ...	1,704,800
Army	932,500	Military Works... ...	393,800
Civil Works	890,700	Other Heads	200,900
Education	438,400		
Police	317,800		
Collection of Revenue ...	271,100		
Agriculture	230,900		
Marine	206,300		
Political	200,200		
Medical	169,700		
Other Heads	240,300		
Total	8,974,600	Total	2,299,500

Notes on the Heads under which the principal variations occur will be found in Appendix I.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

	Accounts, 1915–16.	Revised Estimate, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18.
	£	£	£
Salt	3,372,798	4,520,200	3,704,200
Stamps	5,376,750	5,744,100	5,895,200
Excise	8,498,271	9,036,300	9,219,100
Provincial Rates	41,816	30,500	27,500
Customs...	5,720,307	8,364,700	9,170,100
Income Tax	2,074,056	3,568,100	5,088,300
Registration	517,913	541,100	553,300
Total	25,601,911	31,805,000	33,657,700
The payment per head, on the assumption that the whole of the taxation, including that on Salt, Excise, and Customs, is paid by the inhabitants of British India, is ...	*s. d.* 2 0·6	*s. d.* 2 6·3	*s. d.* 2 7·9
If the payment of Land Revenue be added, the average becomes	3 8·9	4 2·6	4 4·3

For the purpose of calculating the burden of taxation the figures of population in the three years under review have been based on the Census of March, 1911, an annual increase of population at the rate of ½ per cent. being assumed.

DEBT TRANSACTIONS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Debt.

1916–17.—£500,000 India Bonds were discharged during the year. The Budget contemplated the discharge of £1,500,000 India Bills and the renewal of the balance of the bills, but the Secretary of State has been enabled to discharge the total of India Bills outstanding (amounting to £7,000,000) in full and also to pay off the temporary loan of £4,000,000 from the Gold Standard Reserve.

A 4 per cent. terminable rupee loan in the form of Bonds, with certain conversion privileges attached, repayable in October 1936 at latest, but redeemable at the option of the Government after October 1931, was issued in July 1916. The loan was for not less than 6 crores (£4,000,000) and the amount realised was Rs. 640 lakhs (£4,266,667) exclusive of applications through the Post Office which amounted to about Rs. 33 lakhs (£220,000).

1917–18.—The Budget provided for the discharge of £500,000 India Bonds and for the issue of a rupee War Loan in India the proceeds of which, provisionally estimated at £10,000,000, will (as stated above) be made over to the Home Government as a war contribution. The War Loan has been issued accordingly in the following forms :—

I. A 5 per cent. War Loan at 95, with certain conversion rights attached, repayable at par in August 1947, but redeemable at par at option of the Government after August 1929. A sinking fund of ½ per cent. of the amount of War Loan will be set aside annually for the purpose of providing a fund for the purchase of securities of this loan.

II. 5½ per cent. War Bonds free of income tax repayable at par in August 1920 or 1922 at the option of the subscriber.

III. Post Office Cash Certificates, free of income tax, payable 5 years after issue but encashable at any time during the 5 years at prescribed rates.

Irrigation Works.

The actual and estimated outlay on the construction of Major Irrigation Works is as follows :—

	£
1915–16	1,334,300
1916–17 (Revised Estimate)	918,300
1917–18 (Budget Estimate)	1,002,900

The total capital outlay on Major Irrigation Works up to 31st March, 1917, excluding indirect charges, is estimated at £43,374,626.

The net earnings (*i.e.*, gross receipts less working expenses) in 1915–16 gave a return of 7·666 per cent. on the mean of the capital expenditure at the beginning and the end of the year. (*See* App. II. (*c*).)

Railways.

On the 31st March, 1916, the length of railways in India open for traffic was 35,833 miles, of which 548 miles were opened in the preceding twelve months. The total mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction at the close of the year was 2,374 miles.

The capital expenditure on railways shown in the Government Accounts for 1915–16 and Estimates for 1916–17 and 1917–18 is as follows :—

	Accounts, 1915-16.	Revised Estimate, 1916-17.	Budget, 1917–18.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue :—	£	£	£
(A) Outlay on lines worked by the State and by guaranteed companies :—			
(1) From funds provided by the State ...	1,237,199	1,226,400	3,157,500
(2) From funds raised through companies or provided from other sources.	3,254,084	283,600	442,500
	4,491,283	1,510,000	3,600,000
(B) Outlay on branch lines not on firm guarantee ...	724,582	839,933	272,600
Expenditure charged to Revenue :—			
Famine protective lines	*— 193*	*— 600*	*— 533*
Provincial State lines	1,263	2,333	1,533
	1,070	1,733	1,000
Grand Total	5,216,935	2,351,666	3,873,600

The figures given above do not include expenditure on lines other than State and guaranteed railways. In 1915–16 the capital expenditure on such lines was £3,218,597 of which £910,067 was on railways owned or guaranteed by Native States.

In 1915–16 the net traffic receipts, *i.e.*, the gross receipts after paying working expenses but not interest charges, of open lines in which the Government is directly interested, gave a return of 5·35 per cent. on the mean of the capital expenditure at the beginning and end of the year. (*See* App. II. (*b*).)

Expenditure on the new capital at Delhi.

The capital expenditure incurred, or estimated to be incurred, on permanent works at Delhi is as follows:—

	£
1911–12	5,000
1912–13	114,900
1913–14	447,100
1914–15	360,400
1915–16	331,274
1916–17 (Revised Estimate	266,700
1917–18 (Budget)	266,700

Liabilities and Assets.

On the 31st of March, 1917, the debt of India amounted to £285,310,304 (viz.:—rupee debt, converted into sterling at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee, £111,165,580, and sterling debt, £174,144,724). There were also other obligations of the Government of India, including Savings Bank balances, Judicial and Departmental deposits, balances of Service Funds, &c., amounting to £31,604,377, and the various railway annuities, representing in 1916-17 a charge of £994,013.

Up to the same date the Government of India had devoted £178,295,439 to the construction of Railways, and £43,374,626 to the construction of Irrigation Works. It had purchased from guaranteed companies (in some cases by cash payments, in others by annuities, and in one case by the direct issue of India Stock to the Company) nine railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,386 had been spent from capital raised by the Companies. The liabilities created by the purchases have not yet been fully discharged, partly because in the case of some lines a portion of the amount due to the Companies was retained by the Secretary of State and treated as capital deposited with him by the Companies for the purpose of new working contracts, and partly because in all cases of purchase by annuity the period for which the annuity is payable has not yet terminated. If the assets in respect of purchased lines are estimated as being the equivalent of the debt created and liabilities assumed or redeemed in connection with purchase *plus* the capital actuarially calculated to have been discharged through annuities, the amount on the 31st March, 1917, was £75,117,823. On that date also the Government of India's advances to Railway Companies stood at £421,937 and it had lent £12,133,709 (net) to Native States, Corporations, Agriculturists, &c. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve, consisting of £103,000 held in gold in India, sterling securities of an estimated value of £25,405,570, and £6,001,456 in cash at short notice in London; the cash balances in India, £15,253,333; and the cash (Treasury) balances in England, £5,391,075 (these are actuals, and hence differ from the "Revised" figures in the following statement).

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

The following table shows the opening balances, receipts, disbursements and closing balances, estimated and actual, of the Government of India in 1916–17 and 1917–18 :—

—	Budget, 1916–17.	Revised, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18.
	£	£	£
Opening Balance, England	(a)14,475,536	(b)12,803,348	(c)11,419,648
Opening Balance, India	11,451,934	12,016,056	15,142,656
Total Opening Balance	25,927,470	22,819,404	26,562,304
RECEIPTS—			
Revenue surplus	825,700	5,988,700	135,400
Capital provided through Companies or Native States towards outlay on Public Works	741,600	799,700	385,300
Permanent debt (net incurred)	3,822,100	6,692,400	6,416,700
Unfunded debt (net incurred)	254,700	1,675,000	1,926,700
Loans, deposits, and advances (net)	1,432,300	2,077,800	938,000
Remittances (net)	59,100	—	—
Council Bills on India (receipts)	3,885,000	(h)9,669,000	—
Total Receipts	11,020,500	26,902,000	9,802,100
Total	36,947,970	51,722,004	36,364,404
DISBURSEMENTS—			
Capital expenditure on Railways, Irrigation, and Delhi ...	4,919,700	3,206,900	4,739,300
Temporary Debt (net discharged)...	1,500,000	11,000,000	333,300
Remittances (net)	—	(e)2,366,900	7,279,800
Council Bills on India (payments)...	3,885,000	8,585,900	466,700
Total Disbursements	10,304,700	25,159,700	12,819,100
Closing Balance	26,643,270	26,562,304	23,545,304
Total	36,947,970	51,722,004	36,364,404
DISTRIBUTION OF CLOSING BALANCE—			
Closing Balance, England	(d) 14,383,036	(c)11,419,648	(c) 11,354,848
Closing Balance, India	12,260,234	15,142,656	12,190,456

(a) Of this amount £7,787,422 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(b) " " £5,792,631 " " " " "
(c) " " £6,000,031 " " " " "
(d) " " £9,044,922 " " " " "
(e) In addition to £4,347,000 and £18,999,700 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve and the Paper Currency Reserve respectively.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

It was decided that, with effect from 1st April, 1900—

(1) the net profit on the coinage of new rupees should not be treated as revenue, but should be paid to a special reserve (now called the Gold Standard Reserve) ;

(2) the Reserve should be held mainly in sterling securities, the interest being added to the reserve as it accrued.

From July, 1906, a portion of the Reserve was held in India in rupees in order that the Government of India might be in a favourable position for meeting heavy demands for the issue of rupees without delay in times of pressure.

In 1907 it was decided that half of the net profit on coinage from 1st April, 1907, should be used to supplement the funds available for capital expenditure on railways, the other half of the profit and the whole of the interest receipts being added to the Reserve as before. In June, 1912, this arrangement was modified, and it was decided that the interest on investments and the profits on coinage thereafter received, except profits retained in India for building up the rupee branch of the Reserve to the

amount of 6 crores, should be held in gold at the Bank of England until the amount so held reached £5,000,000; no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total *sterling* assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to at least £25,000,000.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance which reported in February, 1914, made certain recommendations bearing on the Gold Standard Reserve. In view of the disturbance of financial conditions caused by the war decisions on the more important of these recommendations have been deferred; but in August, 1915, the silver branch of the Reserve was abolished, in accordance with the Royal Commission's proposal, and the 6 crores of rupees held therein were exchanged for a corresponding amount in gold (£4,000,000) from the Paper Currency Reserve.

Since 1915, in addition to profit on coinage, the profit or loss arising on the remittances of funds for the Gold Standard Reserve has also been credited or debited to that Reserve.

Statistics, &c., regarding the Gold Standard Reserve.

The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to 31st March, 1917, have been as follows:—

	£
Profits on Coinage—	
1900–1905	8,128,377*
1905–6	3,677,880
1906–7	4,014,426
1907–8	2,247,207
1908–9	102 (arrears).
1909–10	25,190 („).
1910–11	—
1911–12	—
1912–13	3,265,698
1913–14	2,150,000
1914–15	25,110
1915–16	3,205
1916–17	4,032,397
Total	27,569,592
Interest and discount...	6,373,630
Profit by exchange	149,170
	34,092,392

Of this sum £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; the remainder has been paid to the Reserve.

The following table shows the disposal of the sums paid to the Reserve up to 31st March, 1917:—

	£	£
Profits on Coinage—		
Total Profits realised 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1917	27,569,592	
Deduct amount used for Capital Expenditure on Railways	1,123,655	
Profit paid to Gold Standard Reserve...		26,445,937
Interest and discount received up to 31st March, 1917	6,373,630	
Profit by exchange	149,170	
		6,522,800
Profits and Interest paid to Reserve from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1917		32,968,737
Deduct—		
Loss on Sale, Redemption, and Conversion of Securities	1,191,251	
Loss through depreciation	246,887	
Miscellaneous Charges	20,573	
Total deductions		1,458,711
Amount of Reserve on 31st March, 1917		£31,510,026

	£
Sterling Securities held in England (estimated value)	25,405,570
Cash held in England on account of the Reserve	6,001,456
Gold held in India on account of the Reserve...	103,000
	£31,510,026

* Separate figures for the years 1900–1905 will be found in the Explanatory Memorandum for 1914–15. [Cd. 7539.]

The Securities, estimated at £25,405,570 (as shown above), were as follows :—

Securities.	Nominal Value.	Cost Price.	Estimated Value on 31st March, 1917.
	£	£	£
National War Loan 4½ per cent. Stock "B"	3,574,094	3,525,192	3,574,094
Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock	200,000	195,105	117,000
Guaranteed 2¾ per cent. Stock	438,720	407,187	230,328
Exchequer Bonds	7,009,500	6,956,064	6,950,798
Treasury Bills	13,732,000	13,215,506	13,574,635
Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock ...	1,092,023	1,076,524	698,895
New South Wales Stock	113,000	112,442	108,480
Canada 3¾ per cent. Bonds	161,000	164,437	151,340
Total	26,320,337	25,652,457	25,405,570

The net profit on the Gold Standard Reserve Investments up to 31st March, 1917, is shown below :—

	£	£
Cost price of securities held on 31st March, 1917 ...		25,652,457
Estimated value on 31st March, 1917		25,405,570
Loss through depreciation		246,887
Loss on sale and redemption of securities		1,191,251
Total losses		1,438,138
Miscellaneous charges		20,573
Total of losses and charges		1,458,711
Interest and Discount received up to 31st March, 1917	6,373,630	
Profit by exchange	149,170	
		6,522,800
Net profit on Investments		£5,064,089

EXCHANGE AND REMITTANCE.

The sales by the Secretary of State of bills and transfers on India and by the Government of India of bills and transfers on London during the last ten years have been as follows :—

Sales by Secretary of State.

1907–8	...	£15,307,062	at an average rate of	1*s.* 4·029*d.* the rupee.
1908–9	...	£14,144,545	,, ,,	1*s.* 3·9305*d.* ,,
1909–10	...	£27,444,609	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·041*d.* ,,
1910–11	...	£26,212,866	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·061*d.* ,,
1911–12	...	£27,058,550	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·083*d.* ,,
1912–13	...	£25,743,710	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·058*d.* ,,
1913–14	...	£31,200,827	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·070*d.* ,,
1914–15	...	£7,794,002	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·004*d.* ,,
1915–16	...	£20,371,460	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·088*d.* ,,
1916–17	...	£33,021,429	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·148*d.* ,,

Sales by Government of India.

1908–9	...	£8,058,000	Bills at 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}d.$ the rupee.
1909–10	...	£156,000	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
1914–15	...	£8,707,000	,, and Transfers { Bills at 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}d.$ the rupee. Transfers at 1*s.* $3\frac{13}{16}d.$ and 1*s.* $3\frac{27}{32}d.$ the rupee.
1915–16	...	£4,893,000	deferred Transfers at 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}d.$,, ,,

SEA-BORNE TRADE.

The following figures show the Exports from, and Imports into, India during the last three years :—

	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
On Private Account.	£	£	£
Imports of Merchandise	91,952,600	87,990,800	99,765,800
Exports of Merchandise	121,061,100	131,586,800 (*a*)	160,588,000 (*b*)
Net Exports of Merchandise	29,108,500	43,596,000	60,822,200
Net Imports *or Exports* of Gold	5,636,100	*764,400*	8,355,100
Net Imports of Silver	6,675,300	3,717,400	*2,133,500*
Net Imports of Treasure	12,311,400	2,953,000	6,221,600
Net Exports of Merchandise and Treasure on Private Account	16,797,100	40,643,000	54,600,600
Government Transactions.			
Imports of Merchandise	4,667,800	4,122,000	7,075,800
Exports of Merchandise	397,700	1,400,100	1,440,300
Net Imports of Merchandise	4,270,100	2,721,900	5,635,500
Net Imports *or Exports* of Gold	*537,800*	25,000	*27,100*
Net Imports *or Exports* of Silver	*761,000*	*497,600*	14,748,000
Total Net Imports *or Exports* of Treasure	*1,298,800*	*472,600*	14,720,900

(*a*) Includes £4,599,300, being value of wheat exported on Government account.
(*b*) ,, £2,835,300, ,, ,, ,, and tanned cowhide exported on Government account.

India Office,

, 1917.

APPENDIX I.

Notes on certain heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

NET REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

	£
Accounts, 1915-16	21,259,748
Budget, 1916-17	21,135,000
Revised Estimate, 1916-17	21,225,300
Budget, 1917-18	21,435,100

The revenue collections of 1916–17 are expected to exceed the Budget estimate by about £90,000. A large increase is expected in the Punjab owing to an excellent harvest and the extension of colonisation operations, and a smaller increase in Burma due mainly to improved revenue from petroleum and wolfram. The main shortages are in Bombay as the result of advanced collections in March 1916, and in the United Provinces owing to the effect of adverse weather conditions.

The estimate of revenue for the current year is based on the assumption of a normal monsoon, but allowance has been made for the failure of the winter rains in the Punjab and generally for normal growth in the revenue demand.

Forest.

	£
Accounts, 1915-16	2,065,265
Budget, 1916-17	2,040,000
Revised Estimate, 1916–17	2,305,600
Budget, 1917-18	2,257,700

The improvement in the Revised (for 1916–17 as compared with the Budget of that year) is due to the general recovery in the timber market and to the higher prices that have been realised, and is shared by almost all the provinces in Burma.

The Budget anticipates a decline in Burma, Madras, and Assam, where the receipts have been particularly large in the current year.

Opium.

	Accounts, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.	Revised Estimate, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18.
	£	£	£	£
Receipts	3,913,514	2,286,900	3,153,100	3,389,300
Charges...	1,147,933	957,500	1,014,900	1,324,600
Net revenue	765,581	1,329,400	2,138,200	2,064,700

The increase of £866,200 in the opium revenue as compared with the Budget figures for 1916–17 was due chiefly to the raising of the upset price from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,500 per chest from the 1st July, 1916. A further enhancement to Rs. 3,200 a chest with effect from the 1st April, 1917, has been notified. The increase in expenditure is mainly due to additional purchases of Malwa opium undertaken towards the close of the current year.

Including the expected requirements of the Governments of the Straits Settlements and the Netherlands Indies which are supplied direct, and taking into account opium sent to England for medicinal purposes, the Budget for 1917–18 provides for the sale of 16,900 chests of Bengal opium at an average price of Rs. 2,667 a chest.

The Budget provides for an expansion of the area cultivated in the United Provinces, an increase in the rate of payment to cultivators, and purchases in Malwa to supplement the supply of Bengal opium.

The following table shows the average prices per chest obtained in the years under review :—

	Rs.
Accounts, 1915–16	1,778
Budget, 1916–17	1,832
Revised Estimate, 1916–17	2,576
Budget, 1917–18	2,667

Salt.	£
Accounts, 1915–16	3,372,798
Budget, 1916–17	3,718,800
Revised Estimate, 1916–17	4,520,200
Budget, 1917–18	3,704,200

The revised figures are higher than those shown in the Budget for 1916–17 by £801,400. The excess is attributable to the expectation of additional revenue in Northern India, owing partly to the usual speculative clearances in apprehension of an enhanced salt duty and partly to a rise in prices resulting from a demand for Northern India salt in place of the imported article. The Budget for 1917–18 allows for these advance payments of duty made in 1916–17.

Stamps.	£
Accounts, 1915-16	5,376,750
Budget, 1916-17	5,424,100
Revised Estimate, 1916-17	5,744,100
Budget, 1917-18	5,895,200

The excess in the Revised Estimate for 1916–17 over the Budget Estimate for that year reflects the revival in internal trade and business, and is shared by all provinces except Assam and Burma. In Bengal and Bombay in particular trade has been stimulated by war conditions. The Budget for 1917–18 provides for a further moderate growth in almost all provinces.

Excise.	£
Accounts, 1915–16	8,498,271
Budget, 1916–17	8,443,100
Revised Estimate, 1916–17	9,036,300
Budget, 1917–18	9,219,100

The increase in revenue is due to the improvement in agricultural and economic conditions during the year 1916–17, and is most marked in Bombay, though it is shared by all the provinces except Bengal. The Budget for 1917–18 allows for a moderate growth of revenue along the same lines.

Customs.	£
Accounts, 1915–16	5,720,307
Budget, 1916–17	7,549,500
Revised Estimate, 1916–17	8,364,700
Budget, 1917–18	9,170,100

The expectation on which the Budget for 1916–17 was based, that the reduction of freight and other results of war conditions would continue to affect adversely the yield of import and export duties, has not been fulfilled, with the result that the Revised Estimates are better than was anticipated by about £868,000, apart from the yield of additional taxation during the month of March. The increase is shared by most of the tariff heads except petroleum and silver. Private imports of silver (on which alone duty is payable) have become almost negligible owing to the high prices ruling as a result of the demands for this metal for coinage purposes.

The increases in cotton import and jute export duties are given on page 6.

Apart from the newly-imposed duties, the Budget for 1917–18 assumes that revenue will be considerably less than in the very favourable year 1916–17, and allows for the growing acuteness of war conditions. On the other hand an excise duty on motor spirit has been imposed as a war measure with effect from 16th February.

The gross receipts in detail, without deduction on account of drawbacks, &c., are as follows :—

	Accounts, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.	Revised Estimate, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18.
Import Duties :—	£	£	£	£
Cotton Manufactures	901,500	800,000	1,120,000	1,900,000
Liquors	786,000	874,700	849,200	818,500
Silver Bullion and Coin	637,100	600,000	96,700	33,300
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals ...	245,300	310,000	556,700	490,000
Other Manufactured Articles	828,700	1,056,700	1,533,300	1,433,300
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Dyeing and Tanning Materials	99,500	126,700	206,700	206,700
Petroleum	476,900	466,600	383,300	266,700
Sugar (ordinary duties)	404,400	840,000	893,300	840,000
Other articles of Food and Drink	211,900	284,000	253,300	266,700
Tobacco	189,100	217,000	304,300	364,300
Other Articles	238,900	475,600	354,300	331,400
Excise Duties :—				
Cotton Goods	328,400	300,000	315,600	323,900
Motor Spirit	—	—	—	150,000
Export Duties :—				
Rice	508,400	466,700	622,500	566,700
Jute (raw and manufactured)	11,600	580,000	760,000	1,200,000
Tea	6,200	300,000	276,700	233,300
Total	5,873,900	7,698,000	8,625,800	9,394,800

Posts and Telegraphs.

	Accounts, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.	Revised Estimate, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18.
Indian Postal and Telegraph Department :—	£	£	£	£
Receipts	3,647,076	3,764,600	3,979,300	4,168,300
Expenditure	*3,134,463*	*3,402,600*	*3,313,500*	*3,491,800*
Net Receipts	512,613	362,000	665,800	676,500
Indo-European Telegraph Department :—				
Receipts	140,402	112,300	197,400	177,400
Expenditure	*15,217*	*100,900*	*242,100*	*110,100*
Net Receipts	125,185	11,400	*44,700*	67,300
Net Receipts—Posts and Telegraphs ...	637,798	373,400	621,100	743,800

The increase in revenue during the year 1916–17 is due mainly to the more satisfactory conditions of internal trade ; while expenditure has decreased in consequence of heavy credits for stores supplied to the Indian Expeditionary Forces. The Budget for 1917–18 allows for a further advance in collections in India, chiefly as a result of enhanced charges, and a decrease in capital outlay on the construction of telegraph lines.

Railways.

	Accounts, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	Revised Estimate, 1916-17.	Budget, 1917-18.
	£	£	£	£
State Railways :—				
Gross Receipts	38,176,193	37,577,900	41,581,500	41,839,200
Working Expenses	*19,686,677*	*20,088,000*	*19,940,000*	*20,900,000*
Net Traffic Receipts	18,489,516	17,489,900	21,641,500	20,939,200
Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c. ...	*603,827*	*620,000*	*758,800*	*780,000*
Interest charges—				
Interest on capital spent or advanced by the State.	*8,022,623*	*8,148,700*	*8,064,700*	*8,132,700*
Interest on capital deposited by Companies.	*2,131,862*	*2,231,700*	*2,226,600*	*2,275,600*
Annuities in purchase of Railways ...	*3,357,691*	*3,357,700*	*3,357,700*	*3,357,700*
Sinking Funds	*208,893*	*217,700*	*323,600*	*230,000*
Total	*14,324,896*	*14,575,800*	*14,731,400*	*14,776,000*
Net Receipts	4,164,620	2,914,100	6,910,100	6,163,200
Guaranteed Railways :—				
Miscellaneous charges (net)	*89,182*	*176,200*	*113,800*	*57,600*
Net Receipts from all Railways	4,075,438	2,737,900	6,796,300	6,105,600

The position of the Railway Revenue Account in recent years is exhibited in the following table :—

		£
1908–9	*Net charge*	*1,242,250*
1909–10	Net receipt	824,922
1910–11	,,	2,017,496
1911–12	,,	3,787,770
1912–13	,,	4,803,354
1913–14	,,	4,789,533
1914–15	,,	2,158,034
1915–16	,,	4,075,438
1916–17 (Revised Estimate)	,,	6,796,300
1917–18 (Budget) ...	,,	6,105,600

These figures are arrived at after charging in the Account not only all interest charges, but also payments in redemption of capital which are made partly through sinking funds and partly through the annuities created for the purchase of various railways.

The following are the amounts of such payments in the three years under review :—

	£
In 1915–16	1,138,320
In 1916–17	1,284,760
In 1917–18	1,224,013

State Railways.—The profit derived by the State from the railways arises from the State lines, under which head are included not only the lines worked by the State (of which the most important are the North-Western, Eastern Bengal, and Oudh and Rohilkhand systems), but also lines which, while classified as State railways, are worked by companies receiving guaranteed interest on their share capital and a share of the surplus profits. Among the most important of the lines included in the latter class are the East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India (including Rajputana-Malwa), Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Assam-Bengal, and Burma Railways.

The Budget for 1916–17 was based on a cautious estimate anticipating a decrease from the high earnings of 1915–16, but actually, the Revised Estimate shows an increase of £4,000,000 over the Budget on the gross earnings. The increase is shared by all principal Companies and is partly due to a diversion of traffic from sea routes to rail routes owing to scarcity of freights, and enhanced coaching receipts from the

constant movements of troops and military stores, and partly to the development of traffic on new lines. A considerable decline in working expenses is also shown in the Revised Estimates attributable to the increasing difficulty experienced in obtaining railway materials from the United Kingdom, and the consequent restriction of renewals and repairs.

Apart from the surcharge on goods traffic mentioned on p. 6, the yield from which is taken at £500,000, the Budget for 1917–18 estimates a decrease of nearly £1,200,000 in net receipts from the exceptional earnings of 1916–17.

Irrigation.

	Accounts, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.	Revised Estimate, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18.
MAJOR WORKS:	£	£	£	£
Receipts	4,511,711	4,557,600	4,662,800	4,830,400
Working Expenses	*1,374,920*	*1,367,500*	*1,367,000*	*1,391,300*
Interest on Debt	*1,451,350*	*1,509,400*	*1,492,000*	*1,526,200*
Net Receipts	1,685,441	1,680,700	1,803,800	1,912,900
Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.	*12,632*	—	—	—
MINOR WORKS:				
Receipts	267,368	279,800	303,400	294,900
Expenditure	*882,194*	*894,000*	*819,600*	*916,600*
Net Expenditure...	*27,458*	*614,200*	*516,200*	*621,700*
Net Receipts, Major and Minor Works.	1,057,983	1,066,500	1,287,600	1,291,200

The Revised Estimate of net receipts from Major Irrigation Works shows an increase of £123,100 as compared with the Budget figure, and a further improvement of £109,100 is expected in 1917–18.

It was decided, with effect from 1911–12, to supplement the amount available from the Famine Insurance Grant (page 21) for outlay on Protective Irrigation Works by an annual allotment under the head of "Irrigation" not exceeding 25 lakhs (£166,700). No provision has been made under this head in the Budgets for 1916–17 and 1917–18, but the actual expenditure for 1915–16 was £12,632.

Mint.

	£
Accounts 1915–16	12,545
Budget 1916–17	*—17,400*
Revised Estimate 1916–17	452,100
Budget 1917–18	30,500

The excess shown in the Revised Estimate for 1916–17 over the Budget for that year is due for the most part to seigniorage on new coinage of rupees amounting to nearly £400,000 not allowed for in the Budget, and there has also been an increase of £120,000 from the profit on the circulation of nickel coins, which has been stimulated by trade activity. *Per contra*, as a result of the heavy coinage of purchased silver working expenses have considerably increased. In this connection it is to be noticed that in the year under review (1916–17) new rupees were coined to the value (at Rs. 15 = £) of over £20,000,000. The Budget for 1917–18 follows the accepted practice of omitting from the estimates provision for seigniorage and shows in consequence a large decrease.

NET EXPENDITURE.

Debt Services.

	Accounts, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	Revised Estimate, 1916-17.	Budget, 1917-18.
	£	£	£	£
Total payments for Interest on Debt	9,985,529	9,957,000	9,598,800	15,578,500
Deduct amount chargeable to Railways (included under Railways, page 17).	*8,022,623*	*8,148,700*	*8,064,700*	*8,132,700*
Deduct amount chargeable to Irrigation (included under Irrigation, as above).	*1,451,350*	*1,509,400*	*1,492,000*	*1,526,200*
Interest on Ordinary Debt	511,556	298,900	42,100	5,919,600
Interest on other Obligations	678,808	690,800	728,400	913,200
Total	1,190,364	989,700	770,500	6,832,800
Interest Receipts on loans, &c., in England and India ...	*1,096,417*	*1,175,300*	*1,110,100*	*2,095,700*
Net Interest Payments *or Receipts* other than those chargeable to Railways and Irrigation.	93,947	*185,600*	*339,600*	4,737,100

The Budget estimate for 1917-18 makes provision for the sum of £600,000 in respect of charges in connection with the Indian War Loan (*see* page 6), and also for a sum of £5,400,000 to be applied to meeting interest and sinking fund charges in respect of a portion of the Home Government's war debt equal to the difference between India's total contribution of £100,000,000 and the amount raised in India by means of the Indian War Loan. (*See* page 6 above.)

The total permanent debt is classified in the Accounts as (1) Public Works Debt and (2) Ordinary Debt.* The amount entered as belonging to the former category is the equivalent of the total capital expenditure which has been incurred by the State on Railways and Irrigation Works, including the amount advanced to Railway Companies for capital expenditure, and the interest on this portion of the debt is charged under Railways and Irrigation (*see* pages 17 and 18); the "Ordinary Debt" consists of the difference between the total debt in existence and the amount entered as Public Works Debt. In any year in which, owing to the use, for the construction of Public Works, of surplus revenue or deposits or a portion of the Famine Grant appropriated to the Reduction or avoidance of Debt (*see* page 22), the capital expenditure exceeds the amount of debt incurred in the year, the effect of this system of classification is to cause a decrease to be shown in the amount of the Ordinary Debt, the interest thereon showing a corresponding reduction in due course, while there is a corresponding increase in the Public Works Debt and the interest on it. In 1916-17, in consequence of a portion of the Indian War Loan being raised within that year, the addition to total debt largely exceeded the capital outlay and the ordinary debt was increased to £6,602,600, and it is expected that by the end of 1917-18 owing to India's contribution to the war of £100,000,000 this figure will stand at £92,610,400. The receipts from the sale of Post Office Cash Certificates (*see* p. 6) are treated as additions to unfunded debt and are thus included under "other obligations."

The most important of the remaining "other obligations" referred to in the table above are the Savings Bank Balances, the Service Funds and other special funds held by the Government of India. The sums paid in the form of annuities in respect of the purchase of various railways, being directly chargeable to the Railway Revenue Account (*see* page 17) are not shown under the head of "Debt Services," though their payment is of course an obligation similar to that of the interest on debt.

The amount of the debt and other obligations is shown on page 9 above, under "Liabilities and Assets."

The receipts shown in the table above include the interest received in India on loans granted by the Government to Native States, Municipalities, Port Trusts, Railway Companies, &c., and in England on the balances of the Secretary of State in Council. They also include the interest, in India and England, on the invested portion (now about £40,700,000) of the Paper Currency Reserve.

* Ordinary Debt includes debt incurred in the New Capital at Delhi which stood at £1,525,400 on the 31st March, 1917, and is estimated to amount to £1,792,100 by the end of 1918.

Military Services.

	Accounts, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.	Revised Estimate, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18.
	£	£	£	£
Army	20,953,257	21,175,700	23,297,100	24,229,600
Marine	522,250	525,100	371,400	577,700
Military Works	772,332	778,300	1,457,000	1,078,700
Special Defence Works	13,514	20,900	29,500	14,000
Total	22,261,353	22,500,000	25,155,000	25,900,000

The details of the Army Charges, which form the most important part of the charges grouped together in the table above, are as follows :—

Net Army Charges in India.

	Accounts, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.	Revised Estimate, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18
Net Charges in India.				
Effective Services :—	£	£	£	£
Army and Garrison and Administrative Staff ...	556,005	515,500	533,800	578,300
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges ...	5,329,744	5,119,200	5,148,800	5,133,800
Supply and Transport	1,445,476	1,606,500	1,640,600	1,888,100
Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	145,022	142,900	167,500	187,600
Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	538,078	655,000	739,000	817,600
Other Effective Services...	7,517,446	8,216,600	8,987,500	9,714,100
Compensation for dearness of food and forage	238,933	215,600	226,700	82,400
Total Effective Services	15,770,704	16,471,300	17,443,900	18,401,900
Non-effective Charges...	696,606	836,500	772,000	1,014,300
Total, India	16,467,310	17,307,800	18,215,900	19,416,200

Net Army Charges in England.

	Accounts, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.	Revised Estimate, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18.
Effective Services :—				
Charges—	£	£	£	£
Payments to War Office for British Forces in India.	929,251	930,700	930,700	930,700
Furlough Allowances	165,423	157,000	210,000	210,000
Indian Troop Service and Passage of Officers...	565,413	292,300	291,600	297,300
Miscellaneous	42,565	28,500	43,000	39,500
Stores	705,185	450,100	1,735,800	1,522,900
Total	2,407,837	1,858,600	3 211,100	3,000,400
Receipts—				
Contribution of Imperial Government towards Sea Transport Charges.	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Contribution of Imperial Government towards Military Charges for Aden.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Payment by Imperial Government (on capitation basis) for Indian Native Regiments serving in the Colonies.	30,000	36,000	49,000	30,000
Transfer and Sale of Stores, Recoveries, &c. ...	41,705	11,700	14,900	6,000
Total	301,705	277,700	293,900	266,000
Net Charge for Effective Services	2,106,132	1,580,900	2,917,200	2,734,400
Non-effective Charges (net)	2,379,815	2,287,000	2,164,000	2,079,000
Total, England	4,485,947	3,867,900	5,081,200	4,813,400
Grand Total	20,953,257	21,175,700	23,297,100	24,229,600

The net Army Charges for 1916–17 exceeded the Budget Estimate by £2,340,300. This large increase is due to various causes arising directly from the War. Of these the more important are an enhanced outlay on account of special war services in respect of internal defence, increased railway and food charges, and certain revised arrangements in regard to the practical application of the decision that India should bear the normal cost of the troops sent to India to take part in the War.

The Budget for 1917–18 is higher by £922,500 than the Revised estimate, but includes a reserve of about £700,000 to meet unforeseen expenditure. The remainder of the excess is accounted for by an increased provision for food charges and pay and pension of the Indian Army. On the other hand, there is a lower provision under net Army Charges in England, mainly due to a reduction in the estimate for stores to be sent out to India.

Under Non-effective Charges (India) is included an increase of £180,000 for wound and family pension charges arising out of the War; this is counterbalanced by a corresponding reduction of (Home) non-effective payments to the Imperial Government, which bears the extra pensionary charges attributable to the War.

Schedule Expenditure.—Any new measure, the expenditure on which during the first year is likely to exceed £3,300, is included in a Schedule for special sanction. The Budget grants for such expenditure are determined by the urgency of the need, the claims of other branches of the administration and the condition of the revenue. Excluding recurring expenditure on completed measures and the recurring expenditure already attained on measures in progress, the total outlay on special measures in 1915–16, 1916–17, and 1917–18 is estimated to be approximately as follows:—

	£
1915–16 } (Revised Estimate) ...	381,300
1916–17 } (Revised Estimate) ...	1,711,300
1917–18 (Budget)	1,901,300

These figures include outlay under the four military heads of account, "Army," "Marine," "Military Works" and "Special Defences." During the War, in addition to measures specifically classed as "Schedule," there has been considerable expenditure on measures immediately necessitated by war requirements.

Civil Departments.

The following table shows the net charges for the several departments:—

—	Accounts, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.	Revised Estimate, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18.
	£	£	£	£
General Administration	1,968,738	2,010,900	2,081,400	2,056,900
Law Courts and Jails	3,683,688	3,732,000	3,675,900	3,754,900
Police	5,210,416	5,379,000	5,275,800	5,593,600
Ports and Pilotage	85,215	67,800	82,600	77,800
Education	2,816,091	2,984,300	2,879,700	3,318,100
Ecclesiastical	131,046	136,400	130,600	142,500
Medical and Sanitation	1,397,428	1,389,100	1,308,400	1,478,100
Political	1,168,027	1,178,500	1,653,000	1,853,200
Agriculture...	519,036	540,100	532,700	763,600
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	308,626	372,000	315,600	344,800
Total	17,288,311	17,790,100	17,935,700	19,383,500

The main increase in the Revised Estimate for 1916–17 falls under "Political" attributable to special expenditure in Persia necessitated by the war, and the main decrease under "Education," in consequence of expenditure provided for school buildings, &c., being transferred to "Civil Works." There is a reduction also under Police as a result of the non-filling up of vacancies in the executive forces and the discontinuance of grain compensation in the Punjab.

The Budget for 1917–18 allows for a considerable increase of expenditure, particularly under the heads of (1) "Education," where provision is made for improvement in the pay and training of teachers and a general expansion of

expenditure in all provinces; (2) "Police," owing to the cost of reforms and changes in Bengal; (3) "Agriculture," under which grants have been made to certain provinces from the profits of the wheat scheme of 1915, and (4) "Political," as a result of higher anticipated expenditure in Persia and on the North-West Frontier.

Famine Relief and Insurance.

—	Accounts, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17.	Revised Estimate, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18.
	£	£	£	£
Direct Famine Relief	74,695	46,300	192,700	56,300
Protective Railways	*— 193*	*— 700*	*— 600*	*— 500*
Protective Irrigation Works	500,193	433,300	345,500	420,000
Reduction or avoidance of Debt	425,305	521,100	462,400	524,200
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

A sum of not less than £1,000,000 is annually appropriated for the purposes of Famine Relief and Insurance. When the outlay on direct famine relief is less than the sum appropriated, the balance is used (1) for the construction or maintenance of protective railways and irrigation works, and (2) for the construction of productive public works, which would otherwise require additional borrowing. The amount used for the last-mentioned purpose is shown under the head of "Reduction or Avoidance of Debt."

Up to the end of 1916 expenditure on famine relief was borne partly, if not entirely, by Imperial Revenues, under a somewhat complicated system, whereby Local Governments whose Provinces were liable to famine were annually credited with fixed sums in order to enable them to accumulate funds up to certain limits on which they could draw in case expenditure on famine relief became necessary.

With effect from the 1st April, 1917, a simpler scheme has been introduced, whereby expenditure for famine relief in all provinces is divided, when it occurs, between the Government of India and the Local Government concerned in the proportion of $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.

Civil Works.

	£
Accounts, 1915–16	5,147,692
Budget, 1916–17	4,474,500
Revised Estimate, 1916–17	4,369,700
Budget, 1917–18	5,259,600

The decrease in the Revised Estimates is due to the policy of retrenchment which has been followed since the beginning of the war.

Provincial Adjustments.

—	Provincial Revenue (including Transfers from Imperial Revenues).	Provincial Expenditure.	Provincial Surpluses (net).	Provincial Deficits (net).
	£	£	£	£
Accounts, 1915–16	31,073,824	30,942,884	130,940	—
Budget, 1916–17	30,603,600	30,956,200	—	352,600
Revised Estimate, 1917–18	31,936,700	30,329,700	1,607,000	—
Budget Estimate, 1917–18	32,450,800	32,548,600	—	97,800

Under the present system of provincial finance, provincial surpluses are added to the balances at the credit of the Provinces, and charged against the revenue of the year; provincial deficits are met by withdrawals from the balances at the credit of the Provinces, and deducted from the expenditure of the year. The result of this system is that provincial revenue and expenditure always show an exact equilibrium in the general accounts of the Government of India.

APPENDIX II. (*a.*)

HOME CHARGES.

The following is an analysis of the Net Expenditure in England charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Net Expenditure.	Accounts, 1915–16.	Revised Estimate, 1916–17.	Budget Estimate, 1917–18.
	£	£	£
Interest on Debt (excluding Interest charged in Railway Revenue and Irrigation Accounts)	2,112,536	1,726,400	6,176,600
Railway Revenue Account	9,303,719	9,398,100	9,452,100
Irrigation : Interest on Debt	127,299	128,100	128,600
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for Management of Debt	63,569	60,600	60,500
Civil Administration :			
Payments on account of Departments in India, passage, outfit, &c.	42,188	40,200	33,900
Postal Subsidy	42,713	16,900	45,800
Indo-European Telegraph Department	*– 77,942*	84,800	*– 9,000*
Public Works	631	1,500	2,500
Indian Civil Service : Allowances to Selected Candidates, &c.	8,723	5,200	3,500
Lunatics : Maintenance	767	500	400
Political Charges : Diplomatic and Consular Services	*– 12,851*	*– 13,000*	*– 13,400*
,, Pensions : Territorial and Political	10,550	10,600	10,600
,, Other Charges	5,720	21,900	24,000
India Office : Salaries of Establishment	155,277	167,000	170,000
,, Auditor's Department	7,154	7,000	7,400
,, Store Department	29,696	35,900	33,600
,, Bureau of Information for Indian Students	2,385	2,600	2,600
,, Stationery, Postage, Telegrams, Maintenance, and other Charges	27,679	34,400	33,400
Army and Marine, Effective : Home charges of British forces serving in India (deducting receipt of £100,000 from War Office on account of Aden)	833,712	830,700	830,700
,, ,, Troop Service and Transport (deducting receipt of £130,000 from War Office)	415,871	155,100	167,300
,, ,, Receipt on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies	*– 30,000*	*– 49,000*	*– 30,000*
,, ,, His Majesty's ships in Indian Seas	100,000	100,000	100,000
,, ,, Other Charges	33,746	41,500	38,000
Stores : Civil and Public Works	287,690	384,100	360,400
,, Telegraph	149,595	231,100	300,000
,, Marine	136,324	290,000	394,800
,, Army	698,968	1,729,400	1,518,900
,, Military Works	31,173	22,700	19,000
,, Special Defences (1902)	7,918	6,200	3,700
,, New Capital at Delhi	3,587	5,200	1,000
,, Miscellaneous Charges	40,104	163,300	30,000
Furlough : Civil	235,054	260,000	260,000
,, Army and Marine	155,576	211,700	211,700
,, Posts, Telegraph and Public Works	44,637	50,200	53,100
Non-Effective Charges (including India Office Pensions) :			
Civil	1,478,065	1,461,400	1,472,200
Army and Marine	2,932,107	2,701,500	2,607,100
Profits from purchase and sale of Wheat for 1915–16 and 1916–17 brought to credit of Revenue	—	—	*– 158,000*
Total	19,403,940	20,323,800	24,343,400

Expenditure in England not charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Expenditure.	Accounts, 1914–15.	Revised Estimate, 1915–16.	Budget, 1916–17
	£	£	£
Capital outlay on construction of State Railways	852,742	316,700	927,100
,, ,, on Irrigation Works	36,409	13,200	11,000
New Capital at Delhi	9,891	22,300	15,000
Total	899,042	352,200	953,100

APPENDIX II. (*b.*)

RAILWAYS.

MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC (including railways outside the Government accounts).

Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1915		35,284·70 miles.
Additional mileage opened in 1915-16 :—		
I. State Lines worked by the State or by Companies	141·83 miles	
II. Lines under rebate or guarantee terms ...	255·60 „	
III. Railways subsidised by the Government of India and unassisted Lines	22·30 „	
IV. District Board Lines	46·13 „	
V. Native State Lines worked by Native States or by Companies and Lines Guaranteed by Native States	140·04 „	
Total addition		605·90 miles.
Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1916, after allowing for minor corrections due to re-alignments, &c.		35,832·64 miles.

	1914-15.	1915-16.
Total number of passengers carried	451,085,900	476,039,300
Total weight of goods carried (in tons)...	80,972,000	88,738,000

Capital Outlay and Net Traffic Receipts.

The lines mentioned below are those of which the transactions are recorded in the Government accounts. The Mean Capital Outlay in 1915-16, including outlay by companies and local boards, is calculated by adding to the total Capital Outlay up to 31st March, 1915, half the outlay in 1915-16.

——	——	Mean Capital Outlay, 1915-16.	Net Traffic Receipts, 1915-16.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Mean Capital Outlay.
		£	£	
	East Indian	55,987,066	4,308,265	7·69
	Bhopal	271,803	18,687	6·88
	Bengal-Nagpur	27,827,933	1,504,534	5·40
	Burma	14,100,422	615,765	4·36
	Assam-Bengal	10,753,054	102,646	·95
	Jorhat	72,081	3,463	4·80
	Eastern Bengal	24,734,741	942,182	3·80
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (includes Rajputana - Malwa and Nagda-Muttra)	30,564,673	2,303,047	7·53
	Tirhoot	5,433,849	370,060	6·81
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	17,593,095	761,775	4·33
	Agra Delhi Chord	983,439	82,610	8·40
	Lucknow-Bareilly	913,781	60,045	6·57
	Cawnpore Banda...	523,976	10,676	2·04
	North-Western	60,680,022	2,308,183	3·80
	South Indian	14,841,124	980,792	6·60
	Bezwada Extension	82,985	13,314	16·04
	Dhone-Kurnool	67,212	3,562	5·30
	Baran-Kotah	309,852	7,375	2·38
	Tinnevelly Quilon (British and Native Section).	1,078,812	26,738	2·48
	Great Indian Peninsula (includes Indian Midland).	50,699,758	2,602,809	5·13
	Madras and Southern Mahratta ...	26,504,357	1,361,251	5·13
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)...	295,552	31,060	10·50
	Aden	9,610	—*375*	—
		344,329,197	18,418,464	5·35
Unopened lines, stores, &c.	... ...	566,170		
		344,895,367	18,418,464	5·34
Private Companies:—Government payments.	... ...	2,809,238		
	Grand Total	347,704,605		

APPENDIX II. (c.)

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital Outlay and Net Earnings.

The Mean Capital Outlay in 1915–16 is calculated by adding to the total Capital Outlay up to 31st March, 1915, half the outlay in 1915–16.

—	Mean Capital Outlay 1915–16.	Net Earnings 1915–16 (being gross receipts less working expenses).	Percentage of net Earnings on Mean Capital Outlay.
	£	£	
Bihar:—			
Orissa Canals	1,763,179	6,306	·36
Sone	1,729,252	84,118	4·86
Tribeni	483,808	10,029	—
Bengal:—			
Midnapur	553,942	6,128	1·11
Central Provinces:—			
Tank Projects	583,565	1,069	·18
United Provinces:—			
Ganges	2,369,684	254,884	10·76
Lower Ganges	2,588,460	182,097	7·03
Agra	762,032	35,597	4·67
Eastern Jumna	324,069	86,974	26·84
Betwa	530,806	5,153	·97
Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province:—			
Western Jumna	1,125,002	112,154	9·97
Upper Bari-Doab	1,397,370	229,042	16·39
Sirhind	1,620,875	137,965	8·51
Lower Chenab	2,065,768	853,492	41·32
Lower Jhelum	1,037,987	224,581	21·64
Upper Swat River	1,206,021	14,182	—
Upper Chenab	2,201,818	14,570	·66
Upper Jhelum	2,708,921	21,841	—
Lower Bari-Doab	1,348,060	4,670	—
Madras:—			
Godavari Delta	853,075	221,907	26·01
Kistna Delta	1,011,649	184,446	18·23
Kurnool Cuddapah	1,514,461	7,311	·48
Pennér River Canals System	378,975	33,496	8·84
Periyar Project	684,444	31,124	4·55
Bombay:—			
E. Nara Works	447,691	29,836	6·66
Godaveri	614,009	3,337	·54
Mutha Canal and Matoba Tank	500,169	14,525	2·90
Jamrao	552,529	44,441	8·04
Mira Right Bank	533,974	—	—
Nira Canal and Shetphal Tank	406,377	26,992	6·64
Burma:—			
Mandalay	375,128	14,116	3·76
Mon	362,172	19,209	5·30
Shwebo	381,718	36,350	9·52
Twante	412,572	—	—
Other Works	6,365,975	286,293	4·50
Total	41,795,539	3,136,791	7·51

APPENDIX II. (*d.*)

TRADE TABLES.

SEA-BORNE TRADE :—

I.—General Summary.

II.—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.

III.—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.

IV.—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of origin.

V.—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of destination.

I.—*Summary of Sea-borne Trade.*

—	Merchandise.	Treasure.			Total Merchandise and Treasure.
		Gold.	Silver.	Total.	
1914–15.	£	£	£	£	£
Imports :—					
Private	91,952,600	7,135,700	7,377,900	14,513,600	106,466,200
Government ...	4,667,800	200	25,100	25,300	4,693,100
Total	96,620,400	7,135,900	7,403,000	14,538,900	111,159,300
Exports :—					
Private ... Indian produce.	118,323,300				
Private ... Re-exports.	2,737,800				
	121,061,100	1,499,600	702,600	2,202,200	123,263,300
Government ...	389,600	538,000	786,100	1,324,100	1,713,700
Total	121,450,700	2,037,600	1,488,700	3,526,300	124,977,000
Excess of Imports over Exports :—					
Private	—	5,636,100	6,675,300	12,311,400	—
Government ...	4,278,200	—	—	—	2,979,400
Excess of Exports over Imports :—					
Private	29,108,500	—	—	—	16,797,100
Government ...	—	537,800	761,000	1,298,800	—
1915–16.					
Imports :—					
Private	87,990,800	3,496,100	4,407,400	7,903,500	95,894,300
Government ...	4,122,000	25,000	35,700	60,700	4,182,700
Total	92,112,800	3,521,100	4,443,000	7,964,200	100,077,000
Exports :—					
Private ... Indian produce.	128,356,200*				
Private ... Re-exports.	3,230,600				
	131,586,800	4,260,500	690,000	4,950,500	136,537,300
Government ...	1,400,100	—	533,300	533,300	1,933,400
Total	132,986,900	4,260,500	1,223,300	5,483,800	138,470,700
Excess of Imports over Exports :—					
Private	—	—	3,717,400	2,953,000	—
Government ...	2,721,900	25,000	—	—	2,249,300
Excess of Exports over Imports :—					
Private	43,596,000	764,400	—	—	40,643,000
Government ...	—	—	497,600	472,600	—

* Includes £4,599,300, being the value of wheat exported on Government account.

I.—*Summary of Sea-borne Trade*—continued.

—	Merchandise.	Treasure.			Total Merchandise and Treasure.
		Gold.	Silver.	Total.	
1916–17.	£	£	£	£	£
Imports:—					
Private	99,765,800	8,396,300	1,039,700	9,436,000	109,201,800
Government ...	7,075,800	—	15,704,600	15,704,600	22,780,400
Total	106,841,600	8,396,300	16,744,300	25,140,600	131,982,200
Exports:—					
Private ... Indian produce.	155,432,600*				
Private ... Re-exports.	5,155,400				
	160,588,000*	41,200	3,173,200	3,214,400	163,802,400
Government ...	1,440,300	27,100	956,600	893,700	2,424,000
Total	162,028,300	68,300	4,129,800	4,198,100	166,226,400
Excess of Imports over Exports:—					
Private	—	8,355,100	—	6,221,600	—
Government ...	5,635,500	—	14,748,000	14,720,900	20,356,400
Excess of Exports over Imports:—					
Private	60,820,900	—	2,133,500	—	51,600,600
Government ...	—	27,100	—	—	—

* Includes £2,835,300, being value of wheat and tanned cowhide exported on Government account.

II.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.*

	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.
A. *On Private Account.*	£	£	£
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco:—			
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	195,200	164,600	119,200
B. Fruits and Vegetables	761,500	826,900	779,400
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour...	311,400	542,600	121,600
D. Liquors	1,032,800	1,069,400	1,334,300
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores...	1,404,700	1,408,500	1,872,800
F. Spices	1,145,800	1,248,100	1,296,900
G. Sugar	7,015,000	11,078,500	10,300,200
H. Tea	177,000	225,300	179,000
I. Other Food and Drink	529,300	1,295,800	1,346,500
J. Tobacco	481,700	534,400	834,200
Total, Class I	13,054,400	18,394,100	18,184,100
II. Raw Materials and Produce and articles mainly unmanufactured:—			
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	523,200	181,100	103,000
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	86,100	126,000	192,700
C. Hides and Skins, raw	71,800	94,300	152,000
D. Metallic Ores and Scrap Iron or Steel for re-manufacture.	21,500	32,800	25,100
E. Oils	3,118,200	2,831,600	3,108,700
F. Seeds	180,300	138,000	168,500
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	134,000	129,700	151,100
H. Textile Materials	1,126,600	1,005,500	1,152,600
I. Wood and Timber	486,300	450,700	676,100
J. Miscellaneous	464,600	694,500	948,400
Total, Class II	6,212,600	5,684,200	6,678,200

II.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately*—continued.

	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.
A. *On Private Account*—continued.	£	£	£
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:—			
A. Apparel	1,078,800	1,175,900	1,414,300
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	214,000	195,800	235,500
C. Carriages and Carts (including Cycles and Motor Cars)	920,300	1,058,000	1,617,400
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	1,484,300	1,915,200	2,339,200
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except Machine Tools), and Instruments	2,860,200	2,725,400	3,527,100
F. Dyes and Colours	1,003,300	864,500	1,555,200
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and Manufactures of Wood	164,500	168,900	232,400
H. Glassware and Earthenware	944,800	1,033,500	1,338,700
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	195,400	221,500	268,200
J. Machinery of all kinds, including Belting for Machinery	4,307,700	3,504,700	4,009,500
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	6,500,300	6,123,500	5,910,700
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	2,657,800	1,306,100	1,219,900
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	1,225,900	1,340,300	2,070,900
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	6,721,700	2,812,300	1,045,700
O. Yarns and Textile Fabrics	36,191,900	32,460,300	40,251,600
P. Miscellaneous	4,641,300	5,436,100	5,937,000
Total, Class III	71,112,200	62,342,000	72,973,300
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,573,400	1,570,500	1,930,200
Total value of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account	91,952,600	87,990,800	99,765,800
B. *Government Stores*	4,667,800	4,122,000	7,075,800
Grand Total, Imports of Merchandise	96,620,400	92,112,800	106,841,600

III.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.*

	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.
A. *On Private Account.*	£	£	£
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco:—			
A. Fish (excluding Canned Fish)	235,800	284,100	306,000
B. Fruits and Vegetables	342,600	400,300	400,600
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	19,366,100	19,380,800	23,269,600
D. Liquors	100	3,900	—
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores	303,200	351,300	452,600
F. Spices	638,600	619,300	722,900
G. Sugar	58,700	62,800	175,600
H. Tea	10,352,300	13,320,700	11,180,700
I. Other Food and Drink	1,104,000	660,800	697,900
J. Tobacco	245,400	293,400	346,600
Total, Class I	32,646,800	35,377,400	37,552,500

III.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately*—continued.

	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
A. *On Private Account*—continued.	£	£	£
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured:			
A. Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	352,000	491,700	508,100
B. Gums, Resins and Lac	1,109,100	1,178,500	1,919,400
C. Hides and Skins, raw	5,211,700	6,530,200	9,605,700
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture.	712,500	928,200	1,614,500
E. Oils	701,400	812,600	1,007,200
F. Seeds	9,769,300	6,748,400	10,962,200
G. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	40,000	36,900	75,800
H. Textile materials	33,284,200	30,446,500	37,536,900
I. Wood and Timber	616,400	524,900	460,800
J. Miscellaneous	1,585,300	1,716,100	2,173,200
Total, Class II	53,381,900	49,414,000	65,863,800
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:—			
A. Apparel	74,700	57,600	91,600
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	—	100	100
C. Carriages and Carts, including Cycles and Motor Cars.	1,300	800	2,400
D. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	1,573,700	1,627,700	2,492,500
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except Machine Tools) and Instruments.	24,000	28,500	36,100
F. Dyes and Colours	1,079,200	2,093,300	2,004,800
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	27,300	24,700	21,300
H. Glassware and Earthenware	7,800	6,300	8,600
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	3,173,000	3,758,700	6,293,200
J. Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery.	1,100	800	5,100
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	189,500	264,500	373,000
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	162,700	264,400	484,400
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	3,300	6,600	21,300
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	8,600	13,300	9,700
O. Yarns and Textile fabrics	22,700,800	31,912,300	36,529,000
P. Miscellaneous	2,028,800	2,083,100	2,189,600
Total, Class III	31,055,800	42,142,700	50,562,700
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,238,800	1,422,100	1,453,600
Total value of exports of merchandise on private account.	118,323,300	128,356,200(*a*)	155,432,600(*b*)
B. Government Stores, exports	331,900	1,140,300	1,361,100
Total exports of Indian merchandise ...	118,655,200	129,496,500	156,793,700
C. Re-exports—On Private Account	2,737,800	3,230,600	5,155,400
Government Stores	57,700	259,800	79,200
Total	2,795,500	3,490,400	5,234,600
Grand Total, exports of merchandise	121,450,700	132,986,900	162,028,300

(*a*) Includes £4,599,300, being value of wheat exported on Government account.
(*b*) Includes £2,835,300, being value of wheat and tanned cowhide exported on Government account.

IV.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of origin.*

NOTE—The figures in this Table are based on the new system of registration according to country of consignment.

Countries.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.
British Empire:—	£	£	£
United Kingdom	61,959,200	52,205,800	58,510,100
Aden and Dependencies	522,700	320,900	476,300
Ceylon	527,700	636,700	830,300
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)...	2,250,100	2,502,100	2,590,100
Hong Kong	631,700	884,400	746,600
Egypt	—	474,200	426,700
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles) ...	1,158,500	1,419,500	550,400
Zanzibar and Pemba	195,900	243,900	257,300
East African Protectorate	13,600	78,300	220,200
Canada	30,200	5,600	5,500
Australia	567,100	447,000	647,700
Other British possessions	238,300	315,900	315,700
Total—British Empire...	68,095,000	59,534,300	65,576,900
Foreign countries :—			
Russia	24,400	57,500	164,300
Sweden	340,700	514,300	585,300
Norway	175,100	367,100	442,800
Germany	3,099,700	307,600	50,200
Holland	854,800	801,300	664,500
Belgium	1,086,400	153,800	24,000
France	1,174,500	1,328,600	1,358,500
Spain	62,200	367,200	310,500
Switzerland	262,300	433,800	454,700
Italy	1,015,200	1,336,900	1,648,900
Austria-Hungary	860,700	3,300	9,500
Turkey, Asiatic	219,100	300,900	449,000
Arabia	214,500	326,800	240,400
Persia	469,300	453,700	455,000
Sumatra, Java, and Borneo	6,115,200	9,611,500	9,248,100
Siam	282,000	229,900	302,300
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	1,044,900	1,283,400	1,095,300
Japan	2,966,400	4,997,800	8,889,800
Egypt*	247,200	—	—
Portuguese East Africa	94,900	76,900	36,000
Italian East Africa	41,600	145,300	107,000
United States of America	3,119,900	5,247,400	7,303,900
Other Foreign countries	86,600	111,500	350,200
Total—Foreign countries	23,857,600	28,456,500	34,190,200
Grand Total	91,952,600	87,990,800	99,767,100

* Included in "Foreign countries" prior to April, 1915, and after that in "British possessions."

V.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of destination.*

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are based on the new system of registration according to the country of final destination.

Countries.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.*
	£	£	£
British Empire:—			
United Kingdom	37,257,900	48,788,100	52,270,600
Gibraltar	8,000	126,500	6,500
Aden and Dependencies	801,800	829,700	1,254,500
Ceylon	5,032,700	6,120,000	6,765,100
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	3,364,900	3,336,700	4,016,700
Hong-Kong	2,808,900	2,746,400	2,758,200
Egypt	—	1,436,400	2,053,600
Cape Colony	255,600	281,400	296,500
Natal	625,700	676,900	816,300
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	1,036,000	789,500	1,091,600
Zanzibar and Pemba	168,500	179,900	333,400
East African Protectorate	235,000	291,200	504,300
Canada	759,600	1,061,600	969,500
British West India Islands	121,900	98,400	135,400
Australia (including New Zealand)	3,030,100	3,381,700	3,734,800
Other British Possessions	479,100	600,100	965,600
Total British Empire	55,985,700	70,744,500	77,972,600
Foreign Countries:—			
Russia	1,239,800	3,622,700	3,781,400
Sweden	299,400	204,000	46,100
Norway	76,600	126,000	136,800
Germany	6,785,000	—	—
Holland	800,200	144,800	266,100
Belgium	3,505,500	154,000	—
France	5,886,600	6,270,400	9,516,200
Spain	1,216,700	1,398,500	1,717,600
Switzerland	35,000	125,100	115,500
Italy	4,570,500	5,952,200	6,435,600
Austria-Hungary	3,011,900	—	—
Turkey, European	27,900	100	—
„ Asiatic	1,034,400	534,900	1,145,800
Arabia	518,300	645,400	965,700
Persia	383,600	825,900	1,251,700
Sumatra	183,400	221,100	412,200
Borneo and Java	1,229,300	1,217,900	1,868,500
Siam	617,100	614,900	649,900
Indo-China	709,000	487,500	1,054,700
China (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao)	2,687,900	3,577,700	3,878,800
Japan	10,435,600	12,271,100	17,573,700
Egypt	1,199,100	(*a*)	(*a*)
Portuguese East Africa	293,900	200,800	231,900
Other East African Ports	333,300	112,800	164,900
United States of America	11,561,700	14,098,200	20,762,200
West Indies	599,900	1,008,900	1,586,600
South America	2,329,700	3,217,100	3,276,900
Oceania	187,900	154,200	232,400
Other Foreign Countries	578,400	425,500	393,900
Total Foreign Countries	62,337,600	57,611,700	77,463,100
Grand Total	118,323,300	128,356,200(*b*)	155,435,700(*b*)

* Preliminary figures. (*a*) Shown under British Empire.
(*b*) Includes the value of wheat and tanned cowhides exported on Government account.

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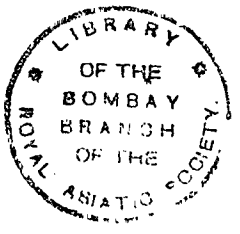
EAST INDIA: ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES. 1918-1919.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

BY THE

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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MEMORANDUM

BY THE

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,

RELATING TO THE

ACCOUNTS of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for 1916-17 and the ESTIMATES for 1917-18 and 1918-19.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

The Gross Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the three years to which this Memorandum refers are as follows:—

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.	Accounts, 1916–17.	Revised Estimate, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.
	£	£	£
Revenue	98,050,430	109,924,300	109,190,300
Expenditure	90,572,260	104,212,700	106,608,800
Surplus or *Deficit*	7,478,170	5,711,600	2,581,500

In these figures all receipts are included in the total of revenue and all outlay in the total of expenditure, with the one exception that the working expenses of railways and the surplus profits paid to certain railway companies are treated not as expenditure but as a deduction from revenue. Rupees have been converted into sterling throughout this Memorandum (unless otherwise stated) at the conventional rate of Rs. 15 = £1.

Net Revenue and Expenditure.

The figures of Gross Revenue just given include the net receipts of railways without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts (without any deduction on account of interest charges, working expenses, &c.) derived from the other commercial undertakings of the Government of India (*i.e.*, Irrigation works, Post Office and Telegraphs), and from the sale of Opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of Gross Expenditure include refunds and assignments, the interest charges of railways, the working expenses and interest charges of other commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear much greater than they really are

and it is accordingly the practice to present to Parliament an annual statement of Net Income and Expenditure (*see* H. of C. 99 of 1918), in which the net revenue derived from commercial undertakings and opium is shown instead of the gross revenue, and similar adjustments are made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) refunds and assignments from the gross yield of land revenue, taxation, &c., and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue but as a separate head of expenditure. In the following table the Net Revenue and Expenditure for 1916-17, 1917-18 and 1918-19 are calculated in the same manner as in the annual Parliamentary return mentioned above.

Net Revenue.

—	Accounts, 1916–17.		Budget, 1917–18.		Revised Estimate, 1917–18.		Budget, 1918–19.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Land Revenue, &c.:								
1. Land Revenue	21,262,433		21,485,100		20,819,700		22,011,700	
2. Forest	2,462,119		2,257,700		2,637,400		2,673,000	
3. Tributes from Native States	406,035		411,100		409 600		406,900	
		24,130,587		24,103,900		23,866,700		25,091,600
II. Opium		2,244,027		2,064,700		1,949,700		1,933,900
III. Taxation:								
1. Salt	4,562,164		3,704,200		5,127,000		3,179,400	
2. Stamps	5,719,504		5,895,200		5,683,700		5,879,500	
3. Excise	9,106,081		9,219,100		9,957,600		10,528,400	
4. Provincial Rates	31,078		27,500		28,300		28,900	
5. Customs	8,393,388		9,170,100		10,878,900		10,525,800	
6. Income Tax	3,739,373		5,088,300		6,023,100		6,280,700	
7. Registration	539,824		553,300		532,600		541,700	
		32,091,407		33,657,700		38,281,200		36,964,400
IV. Commercial Undertakings:								
1. Posts and Telegraphs ...	733,220		743,800		893,100		851,400	
2. Railway Revenue Account	7,481,875		6,105,600		10,174,800		9,201,700	
3. Irrigation	1,605,712		1,291,200		1,441,900		1,391,700	
		9,820,807		8,140,600		12,509,800		11,444,800
V. Mint		522,455		30,500		350,900		206,000
VI. Exchange		111,371		—		1,000,000		—
Total Net Revenue ...		68,920,654		67,997,400		77,958,300		75,640,700

Net Expenditure.

—	Accounts, 1916–17.		Budget, 1917–18.		Revised Estimate, 1917–18.		Budget, 1918–19.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Debt Services (excluding interest payment chargeable to Railways and Irrigation) ...		38,360		4,737,100		5,552,200		4,231,700
II. Military Services:								
1. Army	23,144,485		24,229,600		26,554,200		26,646,800	
2. Marine	328,653		577,700		435,600		651,700	
3. Military Works and Special Defence Works	1,517,673		1,092,700		1,792,700		1,701,500	
		24,990,811		25,900,000		28,782,500		29,000,000
III. Collection of Revenue		6,687,219		7,003,400		6,965,700		7,358,800
IV. Civil Services:								
1. Civil Departments	17,341,517		19,383,500		19,010,100		21,208,200	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,678,113		4,676,200		4,294,900		4,376,300	
3. Civil Works	4,309,162		5,259,600		4,803,600		5,752,800	
		26,328,792		29,319,300		28,108,600		31,337,300
V. Famine Relief and Insurance ...		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000
VI. Provincial adjustments:								
1. Provincial Surpluses (which are added to the Provincial Balances and charged against the Revenue of the year)		2,337,302				1,837,700		131,400
2. Provincial Deficits (*i.e.*, amounts taken from Provincial Balances towards defraying expenditure incurred in the year) ...		—		*—97,300*		—		—
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue		61 442,484		67,862,000		72,246,700		73,059,200
Surplus *or Deficit* ...		7,478,170		135,400		5,711,600		2,581,500

Accounts, 1916–17.

It will be seen from the table that the final accounts for 1916–17 show a surplus of £7,478,170; this is better by £1,489,470 than the amount shown in the Revised Estimate for that year.

Revised Estimate, 1917–18.

In the Budget for 1917-18, the Government of India imposed additional taxation in order to meet the recurring liabilities consequent upon the contribution of £100,000,000 towards the cost of the War, which allowing for a sinking fund are estimated at about £6,000,000 a year. The following was the yield from this additional taxation estimated in the Budget for 1917-18.

Super tax	£1,350,000
Export duties on jute	500,000
Import duties on cotton	1,000,000
Surcharge on railway traffic	500,000
	£3,350,000

For details of these increases, see previous year's Explanatory Memorandum (Cd. 8874 of 1917, page 6).

The Revised Estimate of 1917–18 shows, as compared with the Budget of that year, increases of £9,960,900 in net revenue and £4,384,700 in net expenditure, with a resulting increase of £5,576,200 in the surplus, which thus becomes £5,711,600 as against the Budget Estimate of £135,400. The increases and decreases in detail were as follows:—

Net Revenue.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Railway Revenue Account	4,069,200	Land Revenue	615,400
Customs	1,708,800	Stamps	211,500
Salt	1,472,800	Opium	115,000
Exchange	1,000,000	Other Heads	22,200
Income Tax	934,800		
Excise	738,500		
Forest	379,700		
Mint	320,400		
Other Heads	300,800		
Total	10,925,000	Total	964,100

Net Expenditure.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Army	2,324,600	Civil Works	455,200
Debt Services	815,100	Miscellaneous ...	402,400
Military Works ...	700,000	Education	256,600
Political	398,400	Police	180,700
General Administration	166,200	Agriculture	173,400
Other Heads	124,800	Scientific and Miscellaneous	145,600
Provincial Adjustments	1,935,500	Marine	142,100
		Other Heads	323,900
Total	6,464,600	Total	2,079,900

Notes on the Heads under which the principal variations occur will be found in Appendix I. Provincial Adjustments and Famine Relief and Insurance are dealt with in some detail on page 22.

Budget, 1918–19.

The Budget is framed upon the supposition that the War will last through the financial year and that the monsoon will be normal. No fresh taxation is imposed.

Budget Estimates of Net Revenue and Expenditure, 1918–19.

The net revenue and expenditure are estimated as follows :—

	£
Net Revenue	75,640,700
Net Expenditure	73,059,200
Surplus	2,581,500

As compared with the Revised Estimate for 1917–18 these figures show a decrease of £2,317,600 in net revenue, an increase of £812,500 in net expenditure, and an estimated surplus of £2,581,500 as compared with an estimated surplus of £5,711,600.

The increases and decreases in the Budget as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1917-18 in detail are as follows :—

Net Revenue.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Land Revenue	1,192,000	Salt	1,997,600
Excise	570,800	Exchange	1,000,000
Income Tax	257,600	Railway Revenue Account	973,100
Stamps	195,800	Customs	353,100
Other Heads	45,300	Mint	144,900
		Other Heads	110,400
Total	2,261,500	Total	4,579,100

Net Expenditure.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Civil Works	949,200	Provincial Adjustments	1,706,300
Education	847,200	Debt Services	1,320,500
Collection of Revenue ...	393,100	Other Heads	120,900
Political	381,100		
Police	280,700		
Medical	274,100		
Marine	216,100		
Scientific and Miscellaneous	167,800		
Agriculture	110,300		
Other Heads	340,600		
Total	3,960,200	Total	3,147,700

Notes on the Heads under which the principal variations occur will be found in Appendix I.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

	Accounts, 1916–17.	Revised Estimate, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.
	£	£	£
Salt	4,562,164	5,177,000	3,179,400
Stamps	5,719,504	5,683,700	5,879,500
Excise	9,106,081	9,957,600	10,528,400
Provincial Rates	31,078	28,300	28,900
Customs	8,393,383	10,878,900	10,525,800
Income Tax	3,739,373	6,023,100	6,280,700
Registration	539,824	532,600	541,700
Total	32,091,407	38,281,200	36,964,400
The payment per head, on the assumption that the whole of the taxation, including that on Salt, Excise, and Customs, is paid by the inhabitants of British India, is	*s. d.* 2 6·6	*s. d.* 3 0·3	*s. d.* 2 10·9
If the payment of Land Revenue be added, the average becomes	4 2·9	4 8·1	4 7·7

For the purpose of calculating the burden of taxation the figures of population in the three years under review have been based on the Census of March, 1911, an annual increase of population at the rate of ½ per cent. being assumed.

DEBT TRANSACTIONS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Debt.

1917–18.—£500,000 India Bonds and £1,582,500 Railway Debentures were discharged during the year. The rupee War Loan in India realised the following amounts:—

	£	
5 per cent. long-term Loan of 1929–47	8,300,000	(inclusive of amounts subscribed through the Post Office)
5½ per cent. 3-year War Bonds ...	13,200,000	(do., do.)
5½ per cent. 5-year War Bonds ...	8,000,000	(do., do.)
5-year Post Office Cash Certificates...	6,600,000	
Total	£36,100,000	

The above figures include about £4,000,000, which was actually received in 1916–17 as a result of the loan having opened before the commencement of the current financial year; also a little over £1,000,000 tendered in England in Treasury Bills, which were exchanged for allotments in Indian War Loan.

The amount subscribed through the Post Office (other than by way of Cash Certificates) was £2,900,000. In accordance with the announcements made last year, the proceeds of the War Loan have been made over to His Majesty's Government in part liquidation of India's War contribution of £100,000,000. The amount actually paid on this account to His Majesty's Treasury during the year was £35,073,000.

In view of the drain on their resources caused by heavy war payments for His Majesty's Government and the Secretary of State's Council Bills, the Government of India in the middle of October, 1917, issued short-term Treasury Bills for periods first of 6, 9 and 12 months, and later, 3 months. The total amount of Bills issued during 1917–18 was £29,000,000.

1918–19.—The Budget provided for the discharge of £500,000 India Bonds and of all the Railway Debentures maturing during the year to the value of £2,624,900. It further provided for the issue of a second rupee War Loan in India, the proceeds of which, provisionally estimated at £20,000,000, would be made over to the Home

Government in the same way as the Loan of 1917–18. The War Loan was accordingly issued in the following forms :—

1. 5½ per cent. War Bonds, free of income tax, issued at par, and repayable at par on 15th September, 1921, or 15th September, 1923, at the option of the subscriber.
2. 5½ per cent. War Bonds, free of income tax, issued at par, and repayable at 103 per cent. on 15th September, 1925, or 105 per cent. on 15th September, 1928, at the option of the subscriber.
3. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates, on the same terms as those issued during the previous year (*vide* last year's Explanatory Memorandum, Cd. 8874 of 1917).

The amount realised, including subscriptions through the Post Office and sales of Post Office Cash Certificates, was approximately Rs. 53 crores. The equivalent of this amount converted at 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee (*i.e.*, about £40,000,000) will accordingly be paid over to His Majesty's Treasury during 1918–19 and 1919–20.

The issue of Indian Treasury Bills was temporarily discontinued for the period during which the War Loan remained open, but was resumed after its closure. The amount of Bills outstanding in the middle of October, 1918 (*i.e.*, the gross amount issued, less those paid off at maturity or discounted as subscriptions to the War Loan), was about £20,000,000.

Irrigation Works.

The actual and estimated outlay on the construction of Major Irrigation Works is as follows :—

	£
1916–17	829,300
1917–18 (Revised Estimate)	710,300
1918–19 (Budget Estimate)	860,200

The total capital outlay on Major Irrigation Works up to 31st March, 1918, excluding indirect charges, is estimated at £43,996,100.

The net earnings (*i.e.*, gross receipts less working expenses) in 1916–17 gave a return of 8·134 per cent. on the mean of the capital expenditure at the beginning and the end of the year. (*See* App. II. (*c*).)

Railways.

On the 31st March, 1917, the length of railways in India open for traffic was 36,286 miles, of which 453 miles were opened in the preceding twelve months. The total mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction at the close of the year was 2,070 miles.

The capital expenditure on railways shown in the Government Accounts for 1916–17 and Estimates for 1917–18 and 1918–19 is as follows :—

	Accounts, 1916–17.	Revised Estimate, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue :—	£	£	£
(A) Outlay on lines worked by the State and by guaranteed companies :—			
(1) From funds provided by the State ...	1,805,681	3,456,700	3,921,100
(2) From funds raised through companies or provided from other sources.	173,018	— *307,000*	281,200
	1,978,699	3,149,700	4,202,300
(B) Outlay on branch lines not on firm guarantee ...	664,242	395,400	133,800
Expenditure charged to Revenue :—			
Famine protective lines	— *476*	100	— *600*
Provincial State lines	2,204	700	700
	1,728	800	200
Grand Total	2,644,669	3,545,900	4,336,300

The figures given above do not include expenditure on lines other than State and guaranteed railways. In 1916–17 the capital expenditure on such lines was £2,051,665 of which £465,733 was on railways owned or guaranteed by Native States.

In 1916–17 the net traffic receipts, *i.e.*, the gross receipts after paying working expenses but not interest charges, of open lines in which the Government is directly interested, gave a return of 6·275 per cent. on the mean of the capital expenditure at the beginning and end of the year. (*See* App. II. (*b*).)

Expenditure on the new capital at Delhi.

The capital expenditure incurred, or estimated to be incurred, on permanent works at Delhi is as follows :—

	£
1911–12	5,000
1912–13	114,900
1913–14	447,100
1914–15	360,400
1915–16	331,274
1916–17	244,297
1917–18 (Revised Estimate)	250,700
1918–19 (Budget „)	266,700

Liabilities and Assets.

On the 31st of March, 1918, the debt of India amounted to £403,419,055 (viz. :—rupee debt, converted into sterling at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee, £165,658,888, and sterling debt, £237,760,167, inclusive of £64,861,000, being the liability outstanding on 31st March, 1918, for British war debt assumed by India in respect of the balance of her financial contribution of £100,000,000 towards the cost of the War). There were also other obligations of the Government of India, including Post Office Cash Certificates which are treated in the Government of India's accounts as unfunded debt, Savings Bank balances, Judicial and Departmental deposits, balances of Service Funds, &c., amounting to £41,634,890, and the various railway annuities, representing in 1917-18 a charge of £994,013.

Up to the same date the Government of India had devoted £181,934,861 to the construction of Railways, and £43,996,100 to the construction of Irrigation Works. It had purchased from guaranteed companies (in some cases by cash payments, in others by annuities, and in one case by the direct issue of India Stock to the Company) nine railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,386 had been spent from capital raised by the Companies. The liabilities created by the purchases have not yet been fully discharged, partly because in the case of some lines a portion of the amount due to the Companies was retained by the Secretary of State and treated as capital deposited with him by the Companies for the purpose of new working contracts, and partly because in all cases of purchase by annuity the period for which the annuity is payable has not yet terminated. If the assets in respect of purchased lines are estimated as being the equivalent of the debt created and liabilities assumed or redeemed in connection with purchase *plus* the capital actuarially calculated to have been discharged through annuities, the amount on the 31st March, 1918, was £76,100,646. On that date also the Government of India's advances to Railway Companies stood at £1,607,299 and it had lent £11,462,243 (net) to Native States, Corporations, Agriculturists, &c. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve, consisting of sterling securities of an estimated value of £28,452,943, and £6,000,499 in cash at short notice in London; the cash balances in India, £15,320,000; and the cash (Treasury) balances in England, £10,624,917 (these are actuals, and hence differ from the "Revised" figures in the following statement).

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

The following table shows the opening balances, receipts, disbursements and closing balances, estimated and actual, of the Government of India in 1917–18 and 1918–19 :—

	Budget, 1917–18.	Revised, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.
	£	£	£
Opening Balance, England	(a)11,419,648	(b)11,391,993	(c) 15,781,193
Opening Balance, India	15,142,656	15,293,216	16,522,616
Total Opening Balance	26,562,304	26,685,209	32,303,809
RECEIPTS—			
Revenue surplus	135,400	5,711,600	2,581,500
Capital provided through Companies or Native States towards outlay on Public Works	385,300	*—433,300*	*—216,700*
Permanent debt (net incurred)	6,416,700	68,943,800	—
Temporary debt (net incurred)	—	48,891,200	—
Unfunded debt (net incurred)	1,926,700	9,616,500	1,215,300
Loans, deposits, and advances (net repayments)	938,000	—	4,207,800
Remittances (net)	—	—	2,000,000
Council Bills on India (receipts)	—	(d) 25,258,000	—
Total Receipts	9,802,100	157,987,800	9,787,900
Total	36,364,404	184,673,009	42,091,709
DISBURSEMENTS—			
Capital expenditure on Railways, Irrigation, and Delhi	4,739,300	4,940,500	7,311,800
Permanent debt (net discharged)	—	—	877,300
Temporary debt (net discharged)	333,300	—	2,666,700
India's financial contribution to the War	—	100,000,000	—
Loans, deposits and advances	—	20,323,500	—
Remittances (net)	7,279,800	2,217,500	—
Council Bills on India (payments)	466,700	(d) 24,887,700	1,933,300
Total Disbursements	12,819,100	152,369,200	12,789,100
Closing Balance	23,545,304	32,303,809	29,302,609
Total	36,364,404	184,673,009	42,091,709
DISTRIBUTION OF CLOSING BALANCE—			
Closing Balance, England	(a) 11,354,848	(c)15,781,193	(d)17,029,493
Closing Balance, India	12,190,456	16,522,616	12,273,116

(a) Of this amount £6,000,031 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(b) " " £6,001,456 " " " " "
(c) " " £6,000,056 " " " " "
(d) In addition to £1,420,000 and £8,658,600 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve and the Paper Currency Reserve respectively.

N.B.—In the revised figures for 1917–18 given above, the debt incurred includes £35,139,000 being the proceeds of the Indian War Loan for that year which have been paid over to His Majesty's Government, and also £64,861,000 being the liability which India has assumed for British war debt. These two amounts make up the £100,000,000 which is shown *per contra* as a disbursement item under "India's financial contribution to the War."

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

It was decided that, with effect from 1st April, 1900—

(1) the net profit on the coinage of new rupees should not be treated as revenue, but should be paid to a special reserve (now called the Gold Standard Reserve);

(2) the Reserve should be held mainly in sterling securities, the interest being added to the reserve as it accrued.

From July, 1906, a portion of the Reserve was held in India in rupees in order that the Government of India might be in a favourable position for meeting heavy demands for the issue of rupees without delay in times of pressure.

In 1907 it was decided that half of the net profit on coinage from 1st April, 1907, should be used to supplement the funds available for capital expenditure on railways, the other half of the profit and the whole of the interest receipts being added to the Reserve as before. In June, 1912, this arrangement was modified, and it was decided that the interest on investments and the profits on coinage thereafter received, except profits retained in India for building up the rupee branch of the Reserve to the amount of 6 crores, should be held in gold at the Bank of England until the amount so held reached £5,000,000; no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total *sterling* assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to at least £25,000,000.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance which reported in February, 1914, made certain recommendations bearing on the Gold Standard Reserve. In view of the disturbance of financial conditions caused by the war decisions on the more important of these recommendations have been deferred; but in August, 1915, the silver branch of the Reserve was abolished, in accordance with the Royal Commission's proposal, and the 6 crores of rupees held therein were exchanged for a corresponding amount in gold (£4,000,000) from the Paper Currency Reserve.

Since 1915, in addition to profit on coinage, the profit or loss arising on the remittances of funds for the Gold Standard Reserve has also been credited or debited to that Reserve.

Statistics, &c., regarding the Gold Standard Reserve.

The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to 31st March, 1918, have been as follows:—

	£	
Profits on Coinage—		
1900–1905	8,128,377*	
1905–6	3,677,880	
1906–7	4,014,426	
1907–8	2,247,207	
1908–9	102	(arrears).
1909–10	25,190	(„).
1910–11	—	
1911–12	—	
1912–13	3,265,698	
1913–14	2,150,000	
1914–15	25,110	
1915–16	3,205	
1916–17	4,032,397	
1917–18	1,274,000	
Total	28,843,592	
Interest and discount	8,074,195	
Profit by exchange	194,917	
	37,112,704	

Of this sum £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; the remainder has been paid to the Reserve.

* Separate figures for the years 1900–1905 will be found in the Explanatory Memorandum for 1914–15. [Cd. 7589.]

The following table shows the disposal of the sums paid to the Reserve up to 31st March, 1918 :—

	£	£
Profits on Coinage—		
Total Profits realised 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1918	28,843,592	
Deduct amount used for Capital Expenditure on Railways	1,123,655	
Profit paid to Gold Standard Reserve...		27,719,937
Interest and discount received up to 31st March, 1918	8,074,195	
Profit by exchange	194,916	
		8,269,111
Profits and Interest paid to Reserve from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1918		35,989,048
Deduct—		
Loss on Sale, Redemption, and Conversion of Securities	1,191,251	
Loss through depreciation	323,782	
Miscellaneous Charges	20,573	
Total deductions		1,535,606
Amount of Reserve on 31st March, 1918		£34,453,442

	£
Sterling Securities held in England (estimated value)	28,452,943
Cash held in England on account of the Reserve	6,000,499
	£34,453,442

The Securities, estimated at £28,452,943 (as shown above), were as follows :—

Securities.	Nominal Value.	Cost Price.	Estimated Value on 31st March, 1918.
	£	£	£
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47	3,762,181	3,525,192	3,527,045
Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock	200,000	195,195	117,000
Guaranteed 2½ per cent. Stock	438,720	407,187	234,715
Exchequer Bonds	10,128,900	10,084,083	10,192,270
Treasury Bills	13,494,000	13,211,755	13,365,838
Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock ...	1,092,023	1,076,524	748,035
New South Wales Stock	113,000	112,442	111,870
Canada 3½ per cent. Bonds	161,000	164,437	156,170
Total	29,389,824	28,776,725	28,452,943

The net profit on the Gold Standard Reserve Investments up to 31st March, 1918, is shown below :—

	£	£
Cost price of securities held on 31st March, 1918 ...		28,776,725
Estimated value on 31st March, 1918		28,452,943
Loss through depreciation		323,782
Loss on sale and redemption of securities		1,191,251
Total losses		1,515,033
Miscellaneous charges		20,573
Total of losses and charges		1,535,606
Interest and Discount received up to 31st March, 1918	8,074,195	
Profit by exchange	194,916	
		8,269,111
Net profit on Investments		£6,733,505

EXCHANGE AND REMITTANCE.

The sales by the Secretary of State of bills and transfers on India and by the Government of India of bills and transfers on London during the last ten years have been as follows :—

Sales by Secretary of State.

1907–8	...	£15,307,062	at an average rate of	1*s.* 4·029*d.* the rupee.
1908–9	...	£14,144,545	„ „	1*s.* 3·9305*d.* „
1909–10	...	£27,444,609	„ „	1*s.* 4·041*d.* „
1910–11	...	£26,212,866	„ „	1*s.* 4·061*d.* „
1911–12	...	£27,058,550	„ „	1*s.* 4·083*d.* „
1912–13	...	£25,743,710	„ „	1*s.* 4·058*d.* „
1913–14	...	£31,200,827	„ „	1*s.* 4·070*d.* „
1914–15	...	£7,794,002	„ „	1*s.* 4·004*d.* „
1915–16	...	£20,371,460	„ „	1*s.* 4·088*d.* „
1916–17	...	£33,021,429	„ „	1*s.* 4·148*d.* „
1917–18	...	£34,913,141	„ „	1*s.* 4·534*d.* „

Sales by Government of India.

1908–9	...	£8,058,000	Bills at 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}d.$ the rupee.
1909–10	...	£156,000	„ „ „ „ „
1914–15	...	£8,707,000	„ and Transfers { Bills at 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}d.$ the rupee. Transfers at 1*s.* $3\frac{15}{16}d.$ and 1*s.* $3\frac{27}{32}d.$ the rupee.
1915–16	...	£4,893,000	deferred Transfers at 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}d.$ „ „

SEA-BORNE TRADE.

The following figures show the Exports from, and Imports into, India during the last three years :—

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
On Private Account.	£	£	£
Imports of Merchandise	87,990,800	99,748,000	100,204,900
Exports of Merchandise	131,586,800 (*a*)	160,591,100 (*b*)	153,926,300 (*b*)
Net Exports of Merchandise	43,596,000	60,843,100	53,721,400
Net Imports *or Exports* of Gold	*764,400*	3,850,700	—
Net Imports *or Exports* of Silver	3,717,400	*2,213,500*	—
Net Imports of Treasure	2,953,000	6,637,200	—
Net Exports of Merchandise and Treasure on Private Account	40,643,000	54,205,900	—
Government Transactions.			
Imports of Merchandise	4,122,000	7,075,800	9,286,000
Exports of Merchandise	1,400,100	1,440,300	1,559,600
Net Imports of Merchandise	2,721,900	5,635,500	7,726,400
Net Imports *or Exports* of Gold	25,000	*27,100*	—
Net Imports *or Exports* of Silver	*497,600*	14,746,900	—
Total Net Imports *or Exports* of Treasure	*472,600*	14,719,800	—

(*a*) Includes £4,599,300, being value of wheat exported on Government account.
(*b*) Includes the value of wheat, tanned cowhide, and other articles of national importance exported on Government account.

India Office,
, 1918.

APPENDIX I.

Notes on certain heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

NET REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

	£
Accounts, 1916-17	21,262,433
Budget, 1917-18	21,435,100
Revised Estimate, 1917-18	20,819,700
Budget, 1918-19	22,011,700

The fall in the Revised Estimate for 1917-18 as compared with the Budget is mainly due to a decline of about £500,000 in Burma owing to a postponement of collections as a result of the unsettled condition of the paddy market. Small decreases in certain of the other provinces are partly set off by a rise of about £100,000 in the Punjab as the rabi harvest there has proved better than was anticipated in the Budget.

The estimates for the current year are framed on the basis of normal monsoon conditions, and allow for the recovery of arrears in Burma and other provinces, and generally for normal growth in the revenue demand.

Forest.

	£
Accounts, 1916-17	2,462,119
Budget, 1917-18	2,257,700
Revised Estimate, 1917-18	2,637,400
Budget, 1918-19	2,673,000

The improvement of £379,000 in the Revised Estimate for 1917-18 over the Budget of that year is due to increased demands in connection with the war for timber and other forest produce and to higher prices. All the provinces contribute to the improvement. The Budget anticipates increased receipts in the United Provinces, Bengal and the Punjab, a decline in Madras, and normal receipts in the other provinces.

Opium.

	Accounts, 1916-17.	Budget, 1917-18.	Revised Estimate, 1917-18.	Budget, 1918-1919.
	£	£	£	£
Receipts	3,160,005	3,389,300	3,068,500	3,191,800
Charges	*915,978*	*1,324,600*	*1,118,800*	*1,257,900*
Net revenue	2,244,027	2,064,700	1,949,700	1,933,900

The decrease in the Receipts anticipated in the Revised Estimate for 1917-18 is due to the fact that owing to freight and exchange difficulties and the large stocks in hand less than one-fifth of the chests offered for sale by auction at the beginning of the year were actually sold. The greater part of the opium disposed of is, however, not sold by auction but is supplied direct to certain Governments (*e.g.* Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Netherlands Indies, Siam, British North Borneo) or sold in England for medicinal purposes. The decrease in the charges is mainly due to the reduction anticipated in payments to cultivators in the United Provinces owing to the area brought under cultivation in 1917-18 having fallen short of original expectations.

Including the expected requirements of the Governments mentioned above, and taking into account opium sent to England for medicinal purposes, the Budget for 1918–19 provides for the sale of 15,700 chests of Bengal opium at an average price of about Rs. 2,555 a chest.

The Budget provides for an expansion of the area cultivated in the United Provinces, and in the case of the Central Indian States for final payments on account of the crop of 1917–18, and for advances in respect of the cultivation in 1918.

Salt.	£
Accounts, 1916–17	4,562,164
Budget, 1917–18	3,704,200
Revised Estimate, 1917–18	5,177,000
Budget, 1918–19	3,179,900

The revised figures are higher than those shown in the Budget for 1917–18 by £1,472,800. The excess is considerable and is attributable in the main to the heavy advance payments of duty made by traders in Northern India from July to November, 1917, to secure priority. Owing to a consequent accumulation of indents, at the end of the latter month receipts of duty and of indents were stopped. These advance payments are reflected in the decrease expected in the Budget Estimate for 1918–19.

Stamps.	£
Accounts, 1916-17	5,719,504
Budget, 1917-18	5,895,200
Revised Estimate, 1917-18	5,683,700
Budget, 1918-19	5,879,500

The fall in the Revised Estimate is shared by all provinces except Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and Assam. The Budget for 1918–19 provides for a moderate growth in all the provinces.

Excise.	£
Accounts, 1916–17	9,106,081
Budget, 1917–18	9,219,100
Revised Estimate, 1917–18	9,957,600
Budget, 1918–19	10,528,400

The revised figures show an improvement in consequence of the favourable agricultural and economic conditions of the year and the prohibitive prices prevailing for imported liquors. Nearly half of the increase anticipated in the Budget for 1918–19 is expected in Bombay, and a moderate growth of revenue is allowed for in other provinces.

Customs.	£
Accounts, 1916–17	8,393,383
Budget, 1917–18	9,170,100
Revised Estimate, 1917–18	10,878,900
Budget, 1918–19	10,525,800

The effect of the rise in prices on ad valorem duties has brought about an improvement in the revised figures for 1917-18 of about £1,700,000 in spite of import restrictions. This course has operated especially in the case of cotton manufactures which show an increase of about £800,000 over Budget expectations, but the majority of other heads show similar enhancements to a less degree. The export duties on jute, rice and tea are not on an ad valorem basis but have also exceeded anticipation owing to the heavy demands by the U.K. and allied Governments for these commodities.

The Budget Estimate for 1918-19 allows for an increase under jute, but decreases under silver bullion and coin, owing to the prohibition placed during 1917-18 on the import of silver into India on private account, and under cotton manufactures and spirits and liqueurs.

The gross receipts in detail, without deduction on account of drawbacks, &c., are as follows :—

	Accounts, 1916-17.	Budget, 1917-18.	Revised Estimate, 1917-18.	Budget, 1918-19.
	£	£	£	£
Special Import Duties :—				
Liquors	834,300	818,500	752,300	693,500
Petroleum	301,300	251,600	236,700	233,300
Silver Bullion and Coin	100,100	33,300	115,300	—
Sugar	867,000	858,700	953,300	1,000,000
Tobacco	306,800	304,300	410,000	400,000
Other Articles	76,800	87,800	49,900	41,300
Duty at 2½ per cent. :—				
Metals—Iron and Steel	123,200	89,500	112,000	90,000
Other articles	121,300	103,600	97,500	87,300
Duty at 7½ per cent. : —				
Articles of Food and Drink (excluding sugar)	346,700	285,500	366,700	333,300
Raw Materials and Manufactured Articles	257,000	221,700	262,700	253,300
Cotton Manufactures	1,194,400	1,900,000	2,711,600	2,533,300
Other Yarn and Textile Fabrics	410,900	378,000	352,300	346,700
Other Manufactured Articles	1,480,500	1,331,400	1,548,300	1,493,700
Export Duties :—				
Jute (raw and manufactured)	785,800	1,200,000	1,254,300	1,400,000
Rice	578,100	566,700	669,300	666,700
Tea	283,600	233,300	297,700	288,400
Excise Duties :—				
Cotton Goods	297,400	323,900	542,100	533,300
Motor Spirit	—	150,000	183,100	180,000
Miscellaneous	294,000	257,000	289,100	240,300
Total	8,659,200	9,394,800	11,204,200	10,814,400*

Posts and Telegraphs.

	Accounts, 1916-17.	Budget, 1917-18.	Revised Estimate, 1917-18.	Budget, 1918-19.
	£	£	£	£
Indian Postal and Telegraph Department :—				
Receipts	3,969,879	4,168,300	4,297,300	4,566,600
Expenditure	*3,218,623*	*3,491,800*	*3,419,600*	*3,745,600*
Net Receipts	751,256	676,500	877,700	821,000
Indo-European Telegraph Department :—				
Receipts	204,728	177,400	194,800	216,200
Expenditure	*222,764*	*110,100*	*179,400*	*185,800*
Net Receipts	*18,036*	67,300	15,400	30,400
Net Receipts—Posts and Telegraphs	733,220	743,800	893,100	851,400

The increase in revenue during the year 1917–18 is due mainly to the activity of internal trade and a growth of revenue from State messages owing to war conditions; while expenditure has decreased in consequence of further credits for stores supplied to the Indian Expeditionary Forces. The Budget for 1918–19 allows for a further advance in collections in India, chiefly as a result of enhanced charges, and for an increase in expenditure owing generally to the rise in wages and prices of stores.

Railways.

	Accounts, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18.	Revised Estimate, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.
State Railways :—	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts	41,964,600	41,839,200	45,607,200	47,000,500
Working Expenses	*19,979,096*	*20,900,000*	*20,666,600*	*23,044,300*
Net Traffic Receipts	21,985,504	20,939,200	24,940,600	23,956,200
Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c. ...	*770,442*	*780,000*	*993,400*	*1,066,600*
Interest charges—				
Interest on capital spent or advanced by the State.	*7,759,322*	*8,132,700*	*7,827,800*	*7,932,900*
Interest on capital deposited by Companies.	*2,225,940*	*2,275,600*	*2,264,700*	*2,188,700*
Annuities in purchase of Railways ...	*3,357,650*	*3,357,700*	*3,357,700*	*3,357,600*
Sinking Funds	*323,647*	*230,000*	*333,600*	*242,800*
Total	*14,437,001*	*14,776,000*	*14,777,200*	*14,788,600*
Net Receipts	7,548,503	6,163,200	10,163,400	9,167,600
Guaranteed Railways :—				
Miscellaneous receipts (net) or *charges (net)*	*66,628*	*57,600*	11,400	34,100
Net Receipts from all Railways	7,481,875	6,105,600	10,174,800	9,201,700

The position of the Railway Revenue Account in recent years is exhibited in the following table :—

		£
1909–10	Net receipts	824,922
1910–11	,,	2,017,496
1911–12	,,	3,787,770
1912–13	,,	4,803,354
1913–14	,,	4,789,533
1914–15	,,	2,158,034
1915–16	,,	4,075,438
1916–17	,,	7,481,875
1917–18 (Revised Estimate)	,,	10,174,800
1918–19 (Budget) ...	,,	9,201,700

These figures are arrived at after charging in the Account not only all interest charges, but also payments in redemption of capital which are made partly through sinking funds and partly through the annuities created for the purchase of various railways.

The following are the amounts of such payments in the three years under review :—

	£
In 1916–17	1,284,807
In 1917–18	1,327,613
In 1918–19	1,270,826

State Railways.—The profit derived by the State from the railways arises from the State lines, under which head are included not only the lines worked by the State (of which the most important are the North-Western, Eastern Bengal, and Oudh and Rohilkhand systems), but also lines which, while classified as State railways, are worked by companies receiving guaranteed interest on their share capital and a share of the surplus profits. Among the most important of the lines included in the latter class are the East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India (including Rajputana-Malwa), Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian (including the Indian Midland Railway), Great Indian Peninsula, Assam-Bengal, and Burma Railways.

The Budget for 1917–18 was based on a cautious estimate anticipating a decrease from the high earnings of 1916–17, but actually, the Revised Estimate shows an increase of £4,000,000 over the Budget on the gross earnings. The increase is shared by all principal Companies and is mainly due to larger receipts from the carriage of troops and military stores, and from wheat and coal traffic, and to a less extent to the enhancement of fares and freights.

A considerable decline in working expenses is also shown in the Revised Estimates attributable to the increasing difficulty experienced in obtaining railway materials from the United Kingdom, and the consequent restriction of renewals and repairs.

In the Budget for 1917–18 £500,000 is included in the Gross Receipts on account of the Freight Tax imposed last year. The proceeds of this tax are now shown in the Government of India's accounts under a miscellaneous head and, therefore, not included in the two last columns.

The Budget for 1918–19 estimates for an increase of about £1,400,000 in gross receipts on the assumption that the conditions which led to the increased earnings of 1917–18 will still prevail, and for an increase of about £2,400,000 in working expenses, this being due partly to the larger traffic anticipated and partly to a larger programme of special repairs and renewals and to the increase of pay for railway subordinates recently sanctioned.

Irrigation.

	Accounts, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18.	Revised Estimate, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.
MAJOR WORKS:	£	£	£	£
Receipts	4,838,335	4,830,400	4,861,700	5,013,900
Working Expenses	*1,351,194*	*1,391,300*	*1,408,300*	*1,469,000*
Interest on Debt	*1,413,205*	*1,526,200*	*1,441,300*	*1,469,300*
Net Receipts	2,073,936	1,912,900	2,012,100	2,075,600
Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.	—	—	—	—
MINOR WORKS:				
Receipts	317,289	294,900	313,000	306,500
Expenditure	*785,513*	*916,600*	*883,200*	*990,400*
Net Expenditure	*468,224*	*621,700*	*570,200*	*683,900*
Net Receipts, Major and Minor Works.	1,605,712	1,291,200	1,441,900	1,391,700

The Revised Estimate of net receipts from Major Irrigation Works shows an increase of about £100,000 as compared with the Budget figure, and a further small improvement is expected in 1918–19.

Mint.

	£
Accounts 1916–17	522,455
Budget 1917–18	30,500
Revised Estimate 1917–18	350,900
Budget 1918–19	206,000

The excess shown in the Revised Estimate for 1917–18 over the Budget for that year is due for the most part to seigniorage on new coinage of rupees amounting to nearly £300,000 not allowed for in the Budget, and there has also been an increase of £50,000 from the profit on the circulation of nickel coins, which has been stimulated by trade activity. *Per contra*, as a result of the heavy coinage of purchased silver working expenses have considerably increased. In this connection it is to be noticed that in 1917–18 new rupees and small silver coins were coined to the value (at Rs. 15 = £) of £16,000,000. A moderate provision is made in the Budget for 1918–19 for seigniorage on new coinage of rupees and for profit on the circulation of nickel and bronze coins.

NET EXPENDITURE.

Debt Services.

	Accounts, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18.	Revised Estimate, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.
	£	£	£	£
Total payments for Interest on Debt	9,624,645	15,578,500	16,225,500	16,269,500
Deduct amount chargeable to Railways (included under Railways, page 17).	*7,759,322*	*8,132,700*	*7,827,800*	*7,932,900*
Deduct amount chargeable to Irrigation (included under Irrigation, page 18).	*1,413,205*	*1,526,200*	*1,441,300*	*1,469,300*
Interest on Ordinary Debt	452,118	5,919,600	6,956,400	6,867,300
Interest on other Obligations	722,746	913,200	841,100	917,000
Total	1,174,864	6,832,800	7,797,500	7,784,300
Interest Receipts on loans, &c., in England and India ...	*1,136,504*	*2,095,700*	*2,245,300*	*3,552,600*
Net Interest Payments *or Receipts* other than those chargeable to Railways and Irrigation.	38,360	4,737,100	5,552,200	4,231,700

The charges for the service of the Indian War Loan which were placed at £500,000 in the Budget Estimate for 1917–18 are estimated in the Revised Estimate for that year at £1,847,000, owing to the large increase over the estimated proceeds of the loan. The increase in interest on the War Loan is counter-balanced by a corresponding reduction in the amount to be applied to meeting interest and sinking fund charges on the balance of the Home Government's War Debt for which India has assumed liability. The Revised Estimate includes a sum of £600,000, which represents the discount on Treasury Bills issued during the year (*vide* p. 7).

The Budget for 1918–19 makes provision for a full year's interest on the War Loan raised in 1917–18 and for a sinking fund of £273,300 in respect of the long term portion of that loan. It also sets aside £666,700 for the service of the Second Indian War Loan and £700,000 for discount on Treasury Bills which it is anticipated will be sold in 1918–19.

The total permanent debt is classified in the Accounts as (1) Public Works Debt and (2) Ordinary Debt.* The amount entered as belonging to the former category is the equivalent of the total capital expenditure which has been incurred by the State on Railways and Irrigation Works, including the amount advanced to Railway Companies for capital expenditure, and the interest on this portion of the debt is charged under Railways and Irrigation (*see* pages 17 and 18); the "Ordinary Debt" consists of the difference between the total debt in existence and the amount entered as Public Works Debt. In any year in which, owing to the use, for the construction of Public Works, of surplus revenue or deposits or a portion of the Famine Grant appropriated to the Reduction or avoidance of Debt (*see* page 22), the capital expenditure exceeds the amount of debt incurred in the year, the effect of this system of classification is to cause a decrease to be shown in the amount of the Ordinary Debt, the interest thereon showing a corresponding reduction in due course, while there is a corresponding increase in the Public Works Debt and the interest on it. In 1917–18, owing to India's contribution to the war of £100,000,000, the ordinary debt was increased to £87,969,200, and it is expected that by the end of 1918–19 this figure will stand at £86,063,900. These figures do not include the value of Indian Treasury Bills outstanding nor certain temporary loans by the Presidency Banks. These forms of short term debt amounted to £31,713,700 on 31st March, 1918, and are estimated at £17,017,000 at the end of 1918–19. The receipts from the sale of Post Office Cash Certificates (*see* p. 7) are treated as additions to unfunded debt and are thus included under "other obligations."

The most important of the remaining "other obligations" referred to in the table above are the Savings Bank Balances, the Service Funds and other special funds held by the Government of India. The sums paid in the form of annuities in respect of the purchase of various railways, being directly chargeable to the Railway Revenue Account (*see* page 17) are not shown under the head of "Debt Services," though their payment is of course an obligation similar to that of the interest on debt.

The amount of the debt and other obligations is shown on page 9 above, under "Liabilities and Assets."

The receipts shown in the table above include the interest received in India on loans granted by the Government to Native States, Municipalities, Port Trusts, Railway Companies, &c., and in England on the balances of the Secretary of State in Council. They also include the interest, in India and England, on the invested portion (now about £57,700,000) of the Paper Currency Reserve.

* Ordinary Debt includes debt incurred in the New Capital at Delhi which stood at £1,753,700 on the 31st March, 1918, and is estimated to amount to £2,040,700 by 31st March, 1919.

Military Services.

—	Accounts, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18.	Revised Estimate, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.
	£	£	£	£
Army	23,144,485	24,229,600	26,554,200	26,646,800
Marine	328,653	577,700	435,600	651,700
Military Works	1,499,137	1,078,700	1,782,300	1,701,500
Special Defence Works	18,536	14,000	10,400	—
Total	24,990,811	25,900,000	28,782,500	29,000,000

The details of the Army Charges, which form the most important part of the charges grouped together in the table above, are as follows :—

Net Army Charges in India.

—	Accounts, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18.	Revised Estimate, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.
Net Charges in India.				
Effective Services :—	£	£	£	£
Army and Garrison and Administrative Staff ...	557,977	578,300	604,500	624,500
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges ...	5,147,066	5,133,800	5,349,700	5,531,500
Supply and Transport	1,653,420	1,888,100	1,903,200	1,946,700
Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	158,182	187,600	225,700	221,200
Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	657,378	817,600	905,900	1,099,000
Other Effective Services...	8,928,438	9,714,100	10,649,600	12,029,400
Compensation for dearness of food and forage	226,728	82,400	53,300	49,800
Total Effective Services	17,329,189	18,401,900	19,691,900	21,502,100
Non-effective Charges...	772,636	1,014,300	886,800	988,100
Total, India	18,101,825	19,416,200	20,578,700	22,490,200

Net Army Charges in England.

—	Accounts, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18.	Revised Estimate, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.
Effective Services :—				
Charges—	£	£	£	£
Payments to War Office for British Forces in India.	930,700	930,700	930,700	930,700
Furlough Allowances	205,003	210,000	217,000	217,000
Indian Troop Service and Passage of Officers...	283,646	297,300	306,000	279,300
Miscellaneous	25,073	39,500	29,500	33,500
Stores	1,747,121	1,522,900	2,619,200	919,800
Total	3,191,512	3,000,400	4,102,400	2,379,500
Receipts—				
Contribution of Imperial Government towards Sea Transport Charges.	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Contribution of Imperial Government towards Military Charges for Aden.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Payment by Imperial Government (on capitation basis) for Indian Native Regiments serving in the Colonies.	48,500	30,000	8,000	10,000
Transfer and Sale of Stores, Recoveries, &c. ...	13,701	6,000	6,300	6,000
Total	292,201	266,000	244,300	246,000
Net Charge for Effective Services	2,899,311	2,734,400	3,858,100	2,133,500
Non-effective Charges (net)	2,143,349	2,079,000	2,117,400	2,023,100
Total, England	5,042,660	4,813,400	5,975,500	4,156,600
Grand Total	23,144,485	24,229,600	26,554,200	26,646,800

The net Army Charges for 1917–18 exceeded the Budget Estimate by £2,224,600. This large increase is due to various causes arising directly from the War. Of these the more important are an enhanced outlay on account of special war services in respect of internal defence, the grant of increased pay to British soldiers, and an increase of £900,000 in England for the completion of the supply of rifles and ammunition.

The Budget for 1918–19 is higher by £92,600 than the Revised Estimate. This increase is represented by a larger net provision of £1,911,500 in India, chiefly due to an enhanced reserve for unforeseen charges, and a smaller provision of £1,818,900 in England, £1,700,200 of this being the decrease in the estimate for stores.

Under Non-effective Charges (India) is included an increase of £100,000 for wound and family pension charges arising out of the War; this is counterbalanced by a corresponding reduction of (Home) non-effective payments to the Imperial Government, which bears the extra pensionary charges attributable to the War.

Schedule Expenditure.—Any new measure, the expenditure on which during the first year is likely to exceed £3,300, is included in a Schedule for special sanction. The Budget grants for such expenditure are determined by the urgency of the need, the claims of other branches of the administration and the condition of the revenue. Excluding recurring expenditure on completed measures and the recurring expenditure already attained on measures in progress, the total outlay on special measures in 1916–17, 1917–18, and 1918–19 is estimated to be approximately as follows :—

		£
1916–17	(Revised Estimate) ...	1,711,300
1917–18	(Revised Estimate) ...	3,302,500
1918–19	(Budget)	2,171,800

These figures include outlay under the four military heads of account, "Army," "Marine," "Military Works" and "Special Defences." During the War, in addition to measures specifically classed as "Schedule," there has been considerable expenditure on measures immediately necessitated by war requirements.

Civil Departments.

The following table shows the net charges for the several departments :—

—	Accounts, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18.	Revised Estimate, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.
	£	£	£	£
General Administration	2,083,137	2,056,900	2,223,100	2,263,500
Law Courts and Jails	3,632,924	3,754,900	3,633,900	3,721,300
Police	5,269,152	5,593,600	5,412,900	5,693,600
Ports and Pilotage	76,249	77,800	89,000	92,000
Education	2,834,670	3,318,100	3,061,500	3,908,700
Ecclesiastical	128,537	142,500	130,700	136,800
Medical and Sanitation	1,270,269	1,478,100	1,418,000	1,692,100
Political	1,282,443	1,853,200	2,251,600	2,632,700
Agriculture...	520,504	763,600	590,200	700,500
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	243,632	344,800	199,200	367,000
Total	17,341,517	19,383,500	19,010,100	21,208,200

The main increase in the Revised Estimate for 1917–18 falls under "Political" attributable to special expenditure in Persia necessitated by the war in connection with South Persia Rifles, and the main decrease under "Education," in consequence of lapses in ordinary grants in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras. There is a reduction also under Police as a result of the non-filling up of vacancies in the executive forces.

The Budget for 1918–19 allows for a considerable increase of expenditure, particularly under the heads of (1) "Education," where provision is made for the development of primary education and a general expansion of expenditure in all

provinces; (2) "Political," as a result of higher anticipated expenditure in Persia and (3) "Police," owing to the cost of various schemes of reform in Bengal, Central Provinces and elsewhere.

Famine Relief and Insurance.

	Accounts, 1916–17.	Budget, 1917–18.	Revised Estimate, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.
	£	£	£	£
Direct Famine Relief	187,617	56,300	6,500	40,400
Protective Railways	— 476	— 500	100	— 500
Protective Irrigation Works	333,601	420,000	353,700	406,700
Reduction or avoidance of Debt	479,258	524,200	639,700	553,400
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

A sum of not less than £1,000,000 is annually appropriated for the purposes of Famine Relief and Insurance. When the outlay on direct famine relief is less than the sum appropriated, the balance is used (1) for the construction or maintenance of protective railways and irrigation works, and (2) for the construction of productive public works, which would otherwise require additional borrowing. The amount used for the last-mentioned purpose is shown under the head of "Reduction or Avoidance of Debt."

Up to the end of 1916 expenditure on famine relief was borne partly, if not entirely, by Imperial Revenues, under a somewhat complicated system, whereby Local Governments whose Provinces were liable to famine were annually credited with fixed sums in order to enable them to accumulate funds up to certain limits on which they could draw in case expenditure on famine relief became necessary.

With effect from the 1st April, 1917, a simpler scheme has been introduced, whereby expenditure for famine relief in all provinces is divided, when it occurs, between the Government of India and the Local Government concerned in the proportion of $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.

Civil Works.

	£
Accounts, 1916–17	4,309,162
Budget, 1917–18	5,259,600
Revised Estimate, 1917–18	4,803,600
Budget, 1918–19	5,752,800

The decrease in the Revised Estimates is due to the policy of retrenchment which has been followed since the beginning of the war. In the Budget for 1918–19 provision is made for a considerable increase of outlay in most provinces, especially Bombay and Burma.

Provincial Adjustments.

	Provincial Revenue (including Transfers from Imperial Revenues).	Provincial Expenditure.	Provincial Surpluses (net).	Provincial Deficits (net).
	£	£	£	£
Accounts, 1916–17	32,363,083	29,965,781	2,397,302	—
Budget, 1917–18	32,450,800	32,548,600	—	97,800
Revised Estimate, 1917–18	33,661,100	31,823,400	1,837,700	—
Budget Estimate, 1918–19	34,887,700	34,756,300	131,400	—

Under the present system of provincial finance, provincial surpluses are added to the balances at the credit of the Provinces, and charged against the revenue of the year; provincial deficits are met by withdrawals from the balances at the credit of the Provinces, and deducted from the expenditure of the year. The result of this system is that provincial revenue and expenditure always show an exact equilibrium in the general accounts of the Government of India.

APPENDIX II. (*a.*)

HOME CHARGES.

The following is an analysis of the Net Expenditure in England charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Net Expenditure.	Accounts, 1916–17.	Revised Estimate, 1917–18.	Budget Estimate, 1918–19.
	£	£	£
Interest on Debt (excluding Interest charged in Railway Revenue and Irrigation Accounts)	1,830,878	4,695,600	2,867,000
Railway Revenue Account	9,287,218	9,319,500	9,237,100
Irrigation : Interest on Debt	120,586	120,800	121,000
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for Management of Debt	60,522	60,700	60,200
Civil Administration :			
Payments on account of Departments in India, passage, outfit, &c.	39,607	48,300	39,300
Postal Subsidy	39,849	22,800	*– 4,200*
Indo-European Telegraph Department	48,008	21,300	*– 9,400*
Public Works	1,111	1,200	1,000
Indian Civil Service : Allowances to Selected Candidates, &c.	5,088	4,000	3,300
Lunatics : Maintenance	439	300	300
Political Charges : Diplomatic and Consular Services	*– 13,355*	*– 14,000*	*– 19,000*
„ Pensions : Territorial and Political	10,550	10,600	10,600
„ Other Charges	16,472	31,100	16,000
India Office : Salaries of Establishment	168,255	185,000	195,000
„ Auditor's Department	7,248	8,000	8,000
„ Store Department	38,134	39,500	41,200
„ Bureau of Information for Indian Students	2,809	3,000	2,800
„ Stationery, Postage, Telegrams, Maintenance, and other Charges	29,782	44,700	45,400
Army and Marine, Effective : Home charges of British forces serving in India (deducting receipt of £100,000 from War Office on account of Aden)	830,700	830,700	830,700
„ „ Troop Service and Transport (deducting receipt of £130,000 from War Office)	146,876	175,700	149,300
„ „ Receipt on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies	*– 48,500*	*– 8,000*	*– 10,000*
„ „ His Majesty's ships in Indian Seas	100,000	100,000	100,000
„ „ Other Charges	22,477	27,600	31,600
Stores : Civil and Public Works	374,065	461,900	517,600
„ Telegraph	205,222	230,000	367,800
„ Marine	292,935	279,000	480,100
„ Army	1,742,755	2,615,200	915,000
„ Military Works	68,018	63,000	14,000
„ Special Defences (1902)	4,482	100	—
„ New Capital at Delhi	4,357	3,000	—
„ Miscellaneous Charges	190,650	422,000	14,000
Furlough : Civil	251,007	194,000	194,000
„ Army and Marine	206,678	218,200	218,200
„ Posts, Telegraph and Public Works	51,486	39,700	39,700
Non-Effective Charges (including India Office Pensions) :			
Civil	1,452,993	1,456,000	1,469,900
Army and Marine	2,678,780	2,638,300	2,534,600
Profits from purchase and sale of Wheat for 1915–16 and 1916–17 brought to credit of Revenue	—	*– 173,500*	—
Total	20,268,182	24,375,500	20,482,300

Expenditure in England not charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Expenditure.	Accounts, 1916–17.	Revised Estimate, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.
	£	£	£
Capital outlay on construction of State Railways	318,654	607,100	763,000
„ „ on Irrigation Works	6,968	1,300	15,000
New Capital at Delhi	21,854	6,800	13,700
Total	347,476	615,200	791,700

APPENDIX II. (b.)

RAILWAYS.

MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC (including railways outside the Government accounts).

Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1916		35,332·64 miles.
Additional mileage opened in 1916–17 :—		
I. State Lines worked by the State or by Companies	154·92 miles	
II. Lines under rebate or guarantee terms ...	115·72 „	
III. Railways subsidised by the Government of India	14·76 „	
IV. Native State Lines worked by Native States or by Companies and Lines Guaranteed by Native States	185·10 „	
Total addition		470·50 miles.
Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1917, after allowing for minor corrections due to re-alignments, &c.		36,286·09 miles.

—	1915–16.	1916–17.
Total number of passengers carried	476,039,300	499,843,860
Total weight of goods carried (in tons)...	88,738,000	93,284,000

Capital Outlay and Net Traffic Receipts.

The lines mentioned below are those of which the transactions are recorded in the Government accounts. The Mean Capital Outlay in 1916-17, including outlay by companies and local boards, is calculated by adding to the total Capital Outlay up to 31st March, 1916, half the outlay in 1916-17.

		Mean Capital Outlay, 1916-17.	Net Traffic Receipts, 1916-17.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Mean Capital Outlay.
		£	£	
	East Indian	56,514,717	4,631,634	8·19
	Bhopal	272,631	24,352	8·93
	Bengal-Nagpur	28,089,624	1,737,770	6·18
	Burma	14,164,220	780,903	5·51
	Assam-Bengal	10,892,370	109,623	1·01
	Jorhat	73,815	4,250	5·76
	Eastern Bengal	25,159,845	1,129,094	4·49
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (includes Rajputana - Malwa and Nagda-Muttra)	30,834,195	2,890,443	9·37
	Tirhoot	5,393,560	426,285	7·90
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	17,454,877	988,282	5·63
	Agra Delhi Chord	985,096	94,019	9·55
	Lucknow-Bareilly	896,239	102,254	11·41
	Cawnpore Banda...	527,105	10,046	1·91
	North-Western	60,931,484	3,220,701	5·28
	South Indian	14,850,129	1,073,121	7·23
	Bezwada Extension	83,195	13,881	16·68
	Dhone-Kurnool	67,509	3,681	5·45
	Baran-Kotah	313,016	8,103	2·58
	Tinnevelly Quilon (British and Native Section).	1,079,904	27,917	2·59
	Great Indian Peninsula (includes Indian Midland).	51,765,133	2,921,219	5·64
	Madras and Southern Mahratta ...	26,578,410	1,554,772	5·86
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)...	297,056	41,303	13·90
	Aden	30,337	2,945	9·71
		347,254,467	21,791,598	6·28
Unopened lines, stores, &c.	... ...	691,931		
		347,946,398	21,791,598	6·26
Private Companies:—Government payments.	... ...	3,690,722		
	Grand Total	351,637,120		

APPENDIX II. (*c.*)

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND NET EARNINGS.

The Mean Capital Outlay in 1916–17 is calculated by adding to the total Capital Outlay up to 31st March, 1916, half the outlay in 1916–17.

	Mean Capital Outlay 1916–17.	Net Earnings 1916–17 (being gross receipts less working expenses).	Percentage of net Earnings on Mean Capital Outlay.
	£	£	
Bihar:—			
Orissa Canals	1,763,769	7,192	·40
Sone	1,729,862	77,824	4·49
Tribeni	488,424	— *12,686*	—
Bengal:—			
Midnapur	353,942	4,888	·88
Central Provinces:—			
Tank Projects	616,120	1,364	·22
United Provinces:—			
Ganges	2,411,764	269,478	11·17
Lower Ganges	2,588,491	163,064	6·29
Agra	762,926	55,239	7·24
Eastern Jumna	325,080	93,887	28·88
Betwa	532,198	5,771	1·08
Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province:—			
Western Jumna	1,125,529	124,855	11·09
Upper Bari-Doab	1,407,694	259,405	18·42
Sirhind	1,624,226	203,937	12·55
Lower Chenab	2,087,061	954,571	45·59
Lower Jhelum	1,037,336	254,985	24·58
Upper Swat River	1,283,246	— *9,605*	—
Upper Chenab	2,266,205	117,792	5·19
Upper Jhelum	2,819,763	— *35,745*	—
Lower Bari-Doab	1,402,908	24,636	1·75
Madras:—			
Godavari Delta	861,840	216,113	25·07
Kistna Delta	1,015,551	188,297	18·54
Kurnool Cuddapah	1,521,212	8,359	·54
Pennér River Canals System	379,398	32,456	8·54
Periyar Project	685,850	28,166	4·10
Bombay:—			
E. Nara Works	451,536	30,251	6·69
Godaveri	629,220	6,240	·99
Mutha Canal and Matoba Tank	506,786	17,284	3·41
Jamrao	565,149	30,177	5·33
Mira Right Bank	667,474	—	—
Nira Canal and Shetphal Tank	406,449	23,185	5·70
Burma:—			
Mandalay	374,890	16,331	4·35
Mon	365,397	10,927	2·99
Shwebo	382,959	34,896	9·07
Twante	439,692	5,348	1·21
Other Works	6,791,213	282,259	4·15
Total	42,871,160	3,487,141	8·13

APPENDIX II. (*d.*)

TRADE TABLES.

SEA-BORNE TRADE :—

I.—General Summary.

II.—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.

III.—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.

IV.—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of origin.

V.—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of destination.

I.—*Summary of Sea-borne Trade.*

	Merchandise.	Treasure.			Total Merchandise and Treasure.
		Gold.	Silver.	Total.	
1915–16.					
Imports :—					
Private	87,990,800	3,496,100	4,407,400	7,903,500	95,894,300
Government ...	4,122,000	25,000	35,700	60,700	4,182,700
Total	92,112,800	3,521,100	4,443,000	7,964,200	100,077,000
Exports :—					
Private ... Indian produce.	128,356,200*				
Private ... Re-exports.	3,230,600				
	131,586,800	4,260,500	690,000	4,950,500	136,537,300
Government ...	1,400,100	—	533,300	533,300	1,933,400
Total	132,986,900	4,260,500	1,223,300	5,483,800	138,470,700
Excess of Imports over Exports :—					
Private	—	—	3,717,400	2,953,000	—
Government ...	2,721,900	25,000	—	—	2,249,300
Excess of Exports over Imports :—					
Private	43,596,000	764,400	—	—	40,643,000
Government ...	—	—	497,600	472,600	—
1916–17.	£	£	£	£	£
Imports :—					
Private	99,748,000	8,891,900	1,039,700	9,931,600	109,679,600
Government ...	7,075,800	—	15,703,500	15,703,500	22,779,300
Total	106,823,800	8,891,900	16,743,200	25,635,100	132,458,900
Exports :—					
Private ... Indian produce.	155,435,700†				
Private ... Re-exports.	5,155,400				
	160,591,100	41,200	3,253,200	3,294,400	163,885,500
Government ...	1,440,300	27,100	956,600	983,700	2,424,000
Total	162,031,400	68,300	4,209,800	4,278,100	166,309,600
Excess of Imports over Exports :—					
Private	—	8,850,700	—	6,637,200	—
Government ...	5,635,500	—	14,746,900	14,719,800	20,355,300
Excess of Exports over Imports :—					
Private	60,843,100	—	2,213,500	—	54,206,000
Government ...	—	27,100	—	—	—

* Includes £4,599,300, being the value of wheat exported on Government account.

† Includes the value of wheat, tanned cowhide and other articles of national importance exported on Government account.

I.—*Summary of Sea-borne Trade*—continued.

—	Merchandise.	Treasure. Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Total Merchandise and Treasure.
1917-18.	£	£	£	£	£
Imports:—					
Private	100,204,900	†	†	†	†
Government ...	9,286,000				
Total	109,490,900	†	†	†	†
Exports:—					
Private ... Indian produce.	148,610,300*				
Private ... Re-exports.	5,316,000				
Government ...	153,926,300	†	†	†	†
	1,559,600				
Total	155,485,900	†	†	†	†
Excess of Imports over Exports:—					
Private	—				
Government ...	7,726,400				
Excess of Exports over Imports:—					
Private	53,721,400				
Government ...	—				

* Includes the value of wheat, tanned cowhide, and other articles of national importance exported on Government account.

† The publication of treasure figures has been temporarily discontinued.

II.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.*

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
A. On Private Account.	£	£	£
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco:—			
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	164,600	119,200	91,400
B. Fruits and Vegetables	826,900	779,400	687,800
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour...	542,600	121,600	51,500
D. Liquors	1,069,400	1,334,300	1,440,400
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores...	1,408,500	1,872,800	1,182,500
F. Spices	1,248,100	1,296,900	1,267,600
G. Sugar	11,078,500	10,300,200	10,213,200
H. Tea	225,300	179,000	405,500
I. Other Food and Drink	1,295,800	1,327,400	1,550,900
J. Tobacco	534,400	834,200	1,133,200
Total, Class I	18,394,100	18,165,000	18,024,000
II. Raw Materials and Produce and articles mainly unmanufactured:—			
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	181,100	103,000	49,500
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	126,000	192,700	194,300
C. Hides and Skins, raw	94,300	152,000	118,300
D. Metallic Ores and Scrap Iron or Steel for re-manufacture.	32,800	25,100	14,700
E. Oils	2,831,600	3,108,700	2,506,000
F. Seeds	138,000	168,500	616,400
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	129,700	151,100	72,700
H. Textile Materials	1,005,500	1,152,600	1,264,300
I. Wood and Timber	450,700	676,100	769,400
J. Miscellaneous	694,500	948,400	851,600
Total, Class II	5,684,200	6,678,200	6,457,200

II.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately*—continued.

	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.
A. *On Private Account*—continued.	£	£	£
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured :—			
A. Apparel	1,175,900	1,414,300	1,053,100
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	195,800	235,500	192,500
C. Carriages and Carts (including Cycles and Motor Cars)	1,058,000	1,617,400	674,000
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	1,915,200	2,339,200	2,867,400
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except Machine Tools), and Instruments	2,725,400	3,528,100	3,210,000
F. Dyes and Colours	864,500	1,555,200	1,604,400
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and Manufactures of Wood	168,900	232,400	194,400
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,033,500	1,338,700	1,345,600
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	221,500	268,200	255,400
J. Machinery of all kinds, including Belting for Machinery	3,504,700	4,009,500	3,490,000
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	6,123,500	5,912,100	5,160,200
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	1,306,100	1,219,900	1,677,500
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	1,340,300	2,070,900	1,970,600
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	2,812,300	1,045,700	330,900
O. Yarns and Textile Fabrics	32,460,300	40,251,600	42,229,000
P. Miscellaneous	5,436,100	5,935,900	7,027,600
Total, Class III	62,342,000	72,974,600	73,282,600
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,570,500	1,930,200	2,441,100
Total value of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account	87,990,800	99,748,000	100,204,900
B. *Government Stores*	4,122,000	7,075,800	9,286,000
Grand Total, Imports of Merchandise	92,112,800	106,823,800	109,490,900

III.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.*

	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.
A. *On Private Account.*	£	£	£
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco :—			
A. Fish (excluding Canned Fish)	284,100	306,000	298,900
B. Fruits and Vegetables	400,300	400,600	343,800
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	19,380,800	23,269,600	34,878,300
D. Liquors	3,900	—	100
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores	351,300	452,600	454,000
F. Spices	619,300	722,900	655,700
G. Sugar	62,800	175,600	96,500
H. Tea	13,320,700	11,180,700	11,781,800
I. Other Food and Drink	660,800	697,900	599,200
J. Tobacco	293,400	346,600	327,600
Total, Class I	35,377,400	37,552,500	49,435,900

III.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately*—continued.

	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.
A. *On Private Account*—continued.	£	£	£
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured:			
A. Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	491,700	508,100	159,100
B. Gums, Resins and Lac	1,178,500	1,919,400	2,576,900
C. Hides and Skins, raw	6,530,200	9,605,700	5,225,300
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture.	928,200	1,614,400	1,376,700
E. Oils	812,600	1,007,200	1,326,400
F. Seeds	6,748,400	10,962,100	5,256,400
G. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	36,900	75,800	58,700
H. Textile materials	30,446,500	37,540,200	31,797,700
I. Wood and Timber	524,900	460,800	273,400
J. Miscellaneous	1,716,100	2,173,200	2,278,700
Total, Class II	49,414,000	65,866,900	50,329,300
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:—			
A. Apparel	57,600	91,600	69,800
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	100	100	100
C. Carriages and Carts, including Cycles and Motor Cars.	800	2,400	2,300
D. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	1,627,700	2,492,500	2,482,400
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except Machine Tools) and Instruments.	28,500	36,100	15,600
F. Dyes and Colours	2,093,300	2,004,300	1,406,600
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	24,700	21,300	16,000
H. Glassware and Earthenware	6,300	8,600	8,000
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	3,758,700	6,293,200	4,245,600
J. Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery.	800	5,100	2,700
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	264,500	373,000	209,900
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	264,400	484,400	359,300
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	6,600	21,300	22,300
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	13,300	9,700	8,800
O. Yarns and Textile fabrics	31,912,300	36,529,000	36,683,000
P. Miscellaneous	2,083,100	2,189,600	2,000,000
Total, Class III	42,142,700	50,562,700	47,532,900
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,422,100	1,453,600	1,312,200
Total value of exports of merchandise on private account.	128,356,200(*a*)	155,435,700(*b*)	148,610,300(*c*)
B. Government Stores, exports	1,140,300	1,361,100	1,478,200
Total exports of Indian merchandise ...	129,496,500	156,796,800	150,088,500
C. Re-exports—On Private Account	3,230,600	5,155,400	5,316,000
Government Stores	259,800	79,200	81,400
Total	3,490,400	5,234,600	5,397,400
Grand Total, exports of merchandise	132,986,900	162,031,400	155,485,900

(*a*) Includes £4,599,300, being value of wheat exported on Government account.
(*b*) Includes £2,835,300, being value of wheat and tanned cowhide exported on Government account.
(*c*) Includes the value of wheat, tanned cowhides and other articles of national importance exported on Government account.

IV.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of origin.*

NOTE—The figures in this Table are based on the new system of registration according to country of consignment.

Countries.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.
	£	£	£
British Empire:—			
United Kingdom	52,205,800	58,521,000	54,481,200
Aden and Dependencies	320,900	472,100	658,300
Ceylon	636,700	827,500	1,607,500
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)...	2,502,100	2,589,500	3,527,000
Hong Kong	884,400	746,000	901,500
Egypt	474,200	426,600	691,600
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles) ...	1,419,000	550,400	723,700
Zanzibar and Pemba	243,900	257,300	322,100
East African Protectorate	78,300	220,200	282,500
Canada	5,600	5,700	50,400
Australia	447,000	647,700	596,500
Other British possessions	319,400	315,900	408,800
Total—British Empire...	59,534,300	65,579,900	64,251,100
Foreign countries :—			
Russia	57,500	164,300	87,400
Sweden	514,300	583,400	517,600
Norway	367,100	441,300	434,300
Germany	307,600	51,900	7,100
Holland	801,300	661,300	410,300
Belgium	153,800	25,800	3,700
France	1,328,600	1,357,600	1,087,100
Spain	367,200	291,300	282,600
Switzerland	433,800	454,200	265,800
Italy	1,336,900	1,648,600	1,184,300
Austria-Hungary	3,300	9,600	38,700
Turkey, Asiatic	300,900	449,000	390,800
Arabia	326,800	241,400	262,800
Persia	453,700	464,800	656,100
Sumatra, Java, and Borneo	9,611,500	9,272,800	8,055,000
Siam	229,900	277,700	370,200
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	1,283,400	1,098,300	1,396,900
Japan	4,997,800	8,888,700	12,159,800
Portuguese East Africa	76,900	36,000	39,100
Italian East Africa	145,300	107,000	177,300
United States of America	5,247,400	7,303,900	7,874,900
Other Foreign countries	111,500	339,200	252,000
Total—Foreign countries	28,456,500	34,168,200	35,953,800
Grand Total	87,990,800	99,748,000	100,204,900

V.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of destination.*

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are based on the new system of registration according to the country of final destination.

Countries.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.
	£	£	£
British Empire:—			
United Kingdom	48,788,100	52,274,600	39,147,000
Gibraltar	126,500	10,700	13,800
Aden and Dependencies	829,700	1,252,500	706,000
Ceylon	6,120,000	6,762,000	6,404,900
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	3,336,700	4,016,600	4,337,300
Hong-Kong	2,746,400	2,757,600	2,633,800
Egypt	1,486,400	2,053,500	16,648,900
Cape Colony	281,400	292,500	573,400
Natal	676,900	820,200	1,213,300
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles) ...	789,500	1,094,100	764,100
Zanzibar and Pemba	179,900	333,400	256,800
East African Protectorate	291,200	504,100	373,800
Canada	1,061,600	969,500	1,547,700
British West India Islands	98,400	135,400	238,100
Australia (including New Zealand)	3,381,700	3,734,800	4,186,700
Other British Possessions	600,100	961,900	1,502,700
Total British Empire	70,744,500	77,973,100	80,548,300
Foreign Countries:—			
Russia	3,622,700	3,781,400	490,700
Sweden	204,000	46,100	—
Norway	126,000	136,800	123,300
Germany	—	—	—
Holland	144,800	266,100	51,500
Belgium	154,000	—	—
France	6,270,400	9,487,200	5,593,200
Spain	1,398,500	1,717,700	563,200
Switzerland	125,100	115,500	249,800
Italy	5,952,200	6,435,600	4,527,600
Austria-Hungary	—	—	—
Turkey, European	100	—	—
,, Asiatic	534,900	1,143,800	1,450,800
Arabia	645,400	965,800	1,062,200
Persia	825,900	1,251,600	1,767,000
Sumatra	221,100	412,200	417,600
Borneo and Java	1,217,900	1,868,800	1,802,800
Siam	614,900	649,400	919,000
Indo-China	487,500	1,054,700	1,103,600
China (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao)	3,577,700	3,878,600	2,903,400
Japan	12,271,100	17,578,900	19,259,700
Portuguese East Africa	200,800	231,400	383,500
Other East African Ports	112,800	165,000	143,500
United States of America	14,098,200	20,757,400	20,182,900
West Indies	1,008,900	1,586,600	1,492,500
South America	3,217,100	3,276,700	2,647,700
Oceania	154,200	232,400	116,800
Other Foreign Countries	425,500	422,900	813,100
Total Foreign Countries	57,611,700	77,462,600	68,064,900
Grand Total	128,356,200(*a*)	155,435,700(*a*)	148,613,200(*a*)

(*a*) Includes the value of wheat, tanned cowhides and other articles of national importance exported on Government account.

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EAST INDIA: ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES. 1919-1920.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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MEMORANDUM

BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,

RELATING TO THE

ACCOUNTS of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for 1917-18 and the ESTIMATES for 1918-19 and 1919-20.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

The Gross Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the three years to which this Memorandum refers are as follows:—

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.	Accounts, 1917–18.	Revised Estimate, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.
	£	£	£
Revenue	112,662,347	121,186,200	123,404,200
Expenditure	104,575,273	125,754,400	122,735,600
Surplus or *Deficit*	8,087,074	*4,568,200*	668,600

In these figures all receipts are included in the total of revenue and all outlay in the total of expenditure, with the one exception that the working expenses of railways and the surplus profits paid to certain railway companies are treated not as expenditure but as a deduction from revenue. Rupees have been converted into sterling throughout this Memorandum (unless otherwise stated) at the conventional rate of Rs. 15 = £1.

Net Revenue and Expenditure.

The figures of Gross Revenue just given include the net receipts of railways without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts (without any deduction on account of interest charges, working expenses, &c.) derived from the other commercial undertakings of the Government of India (*i.e.*, Irrigation works, Post Office and Telegraphs), and from the sale of Opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of Gross Expenditure include refunds and assignments, the interest charges of railways, the working expenses and interest charges of other commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear much greater than they really are

and it is accordingly the practice to present to Parliament an annual statement of Net Income and Expenditure (*see* H. of C. 111 of 1919), in which the net revenue derived from commercial undertakings and opium is shown instead of the gross revenue, and similar adjustments are made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) refunds and assignments from the gross yield of land revenue, taxation, &c., and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue but as a separate head of expenditure. In the following table the Net Revenue and Expenditure for 1917-18, 1918-19 and 1919-20 are calculated in the same manner as in the annual Parliamentary return mentioned above.

Net Revenue.

—	Accounts, 1917–18.		Budget, 1918–19.		Revised Estimate, 1918–19.		Budget, 1919–20.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Land Revenue, &c.:								
1. Land Revenue	20,824,202		22,011,700		20,009,700		21,890,600	
2. Forest	2,719,744		2,673,000		2,891,800		3,340,700	
3. Tributes from Native States	391,276		406,900		393,500		405,500	
		23,935,222		25,091,600		23,295,000		25,636,800
II. Opium		1,966,545		1,933,900		1,888,200		2,006,500
III. Taxation:								
1. Salt	5,208,820		3,179,400		3,543,300		3,633,700	
2. Stamps	5,668,674		5,879,500		5,858,800		6,038,900	
3. Excise	10,057,395		10,528,400		11,441,500		11,998,500	
4. Provincial Rates	28,508		28,900		29,400		34,500	
5. Customs	10,688,523		10,525,800		11,865,200		12,975,000	
6. Income Tax	6,248,507		6,280,700		7,216,800		13,456,800	
7. Registration	526,627		541,700		552,300		567,400	
		38,427,054		36,964,400		40,507,300		48,704,800
IV. Commercial Undertakings:								
1. Posts and Telegraphs ...	1,048,960		851,400		1,206,400		1,136,600	
2. Railway Revenue Account	9,914,323		9,201,700		11,193,400		6,904,000	
3. Irrigation	1,279,041		1,391,700		1,413,900		1,440,800	
		12,242,324		11,444,800		13,813,700		9,481,400
V. Mint		350,019		206,000		1,409,800		1,072,000
VI. Exchange		3,145,186		—		4,400,000		1,066,700
Total Net Revenue ...		80,066,350		75,640,700		85,314,000		87,968,200

Net Expenditure.

—	Accounts, 1917–18.		Budget, 1918–19.		Revised Estimate, 1918–19.		Budget, 1919–20.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Debt Services (excluding interest payment chargeable to Railways and Irrigation) ...		5,158,061		4,231,700		4,023,700		4,126,100
II. Military Services:								
1. Army	26,789,974		26,646,800		40,509,800		38,525,400	
2. Marine	485,669		651,700		696,200		932,600	
3. Military Works and Special Defence Works	1,767,498		1,701,500		2,720,000		1,737,000	
		29,043,141		29,000,000		43,926,000		41,195,000
III. Collection of Revenue		6,878,783		7,358,800		7,812,800		8,257,900
IV. Civil Services:								
1. Civil Departments	18,920,004		21,208,200		22,146,900		22,591,600	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,195,537		4,376,300		4,733,100		4,648,400	
3. Civil Works	4,724,695		5,752,800		5,260,200		6,609,700	
		27,840,236		31,337,300		32,140,200		33,849,700
V. Famine Relief and Insurance ...		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,789,100
VI. Provincial adjustments:								
1. Provincial Surpluses (which are added to the Provincial Balances and charged against the Revenue of the year)		3,059,055		131,400		1,091,000		—
2. Provincial Deficits (*i.e.*, amounts taken from Provincial Balances towards defraying expenditure incurred in the year) ...		—		—		*—111,500*		*—1,918,200*
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue		71,979,276		73,059,200		89,882,200		87,299,600
Surplus *or Deficit* ...		8,087,074		2,581,500		*—4,568,200*		668,600

Accounts, 1917–18.

It will be seen from the table that the final accounts for 1917–18 show a surplus of £8,087,074; this is better by £2,375,474 than the amount shown in the Revised Estimate for that year.

Revised Estimate, 1918–19.

In the Budget for 1918–19 no additional taxation was imposed.

The Revised Estimate of 1918–19 shows, as compared with the Budget of that year, increases of £9,673,300 in net revenue and £16,823,000 in net expenditure, with the result that the surplus of £2,581,500 in the Budget Estimate becomes a deficit of £4,568,200 in the Revised Estimate. The increases and decreases in detail were as follows :—

Net Revenue.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Exchange	4,400,000	Land Revenue... ...	2,002,000
Railway Revenue Account	1,991,700	Other Heads	89,800
Customs	1,339,400		
Mint	1,203,800		
Income Tax	936,100		
Excise	913,100		
Salt	363,900		
Posts and Telegraphs...	355,000		
Forest	218,800		
Other Heads	43,300		
Total	11,765,100	Total ...	2,091,800

Net Expenditure.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Army	13,863,000	Civil Works	498,000
Military Works ...	1,018,500	Education	239,200
Political	785,800	Debt Services	208,000
Collection of Revenue...	454,000	Other Heads	203,800
Miscellaneous	326,900		
General Administration	171,700		
Police	157,300		
Stationery and Printing	120,500		
Other Heads	226,200		
Provincial Adjustments	848,100		
Total	17,972,000	Total	1,149,000

Notes on the Heads under which the principal variations occur will be found in Appendix I.

Budget, 1919–20.

In order to meet the liabilities consequent upon the additional contribution towards the cost of the war, the Government of India imposed an Excess Profits Duty, estimated to yield £7,500,000. On the other hand in order to lighten the burden of taxation on people with small incomes, they raised the limit of income liable to income-tax to Rs. 2,000, and thereby incurred a loss estimated at £500,000.

Budget Estimates of Net Revenue and Expenditure, 1919–20.

The net revenue and expenditure are estimated as follows :—

	£
Net Revenue	87,968,200
Net Expenditure	87,299,600
Surplus	668,600

As compared with the Revised Estimate for 1918–19, these figures show an increase of £2,654,200 in net revenue, a decrease of £2,582,600 in net expenditure, and an estimated surplus of £668,600 as compared with an estimated deficit of £4,568,200.

The increases and decreases in the Budget as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1918-19 in detail are as follows :—

Net Revenue.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Income Tax (including Excess Profits Duty)	6,240,000	Railway Revenue Account	4,289,400
Land Revenue	1,880,900	Exchange	3,333,300
Customs	1,109,800	Mint	337,800
Excise	557,000	Posts and Telegraphs ...	69,800
Forest	448,900		
Stamps	180,100		
Opium	118,300		
Other Heads	149,500		
Total	10,684,500	Total	8,030,300

Net Expenditure.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Civil Works	1,350,500	Army	1,984,400
Education	894,600	Political	1,634,700
Famine Relief and Insurance	789,100	Military Works ...	983,000
Medical and Sanitation	592,000	Other Heads	398,000
Collection of Revenue ...	445,100	Provincial Adjustments	2,897,700
Police	360,400		
Marine	236,400		
Agriculture	163,500		
Furlough and Absentee Allowances	156,500		
Debt Services	102,400		
Other Heads	224,700		
Total	5,315,200	Total	7,897,800

Notes on the Heads under which the principal variations occur will be found in Appendix I.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

—	Accounts, 1917–18.	Revised Estimate, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.
	£	£	£
Salt	5,208,820	3,543,300	3,633,700
Stamps	5,668,674	5,858,800	6,038,900
Excise	10,057,395	11,441,500	11,998,500
Provincial Rates	28,508	29,400	34,500
Customs...	10,688,523	11,865,200	12,975,000
Income Tax (including Excess Profits Duty)	6,248,507	7,216,800	13,456,800
Registration	526,627	552,300	567,400
Total	38,427,054	40,507,300	48,704,800
The payment per head, on the assumption that the whole of the taxation, including that on Salt, Excise, and Customs, is paid by the inhabitants of British India, is ...	*s.* *d.* 3 0·4	*s.* *d.* 3 2·1	*s.* *d.* 3 9·7
If the payment of Land Revenue be added, the average becomes	4 8·2	4 9·2	5 6·3

For the purpose of calculating the burden of taxation the figures of population in the three years under review have been based on the Census of March, 1911, an annual increase of population at the rate of ½ per cent. being assumed.

DEBT TRANSACTIONS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Debt.

1918–19.—£500,000 India Bonds and £1,531,900 Railway Debentures were discharged during the year. The rupee War Loan. in India realised the following amounts :—

	£	
5½ per cent. 3-year War Bonds ...	17,073,000	(inclusive of amounts subscribed through the Post Office)
5½ per cent. 5-year War Bonds ...	1,360,000	(do., do.)
5½ per cent. 7-year War Bonds ...	2,646,000	(do., do.)
5½ per cent. 10-year War Bonds ...	16,956,000	(do., do.)
Total	£38,035,000	

The above figures include about £564,000 tendered in England in British Treasury Bills, and £2,507,219 tendered in India in the form of Indian Treasury Bills, which were exchanged for allotments in Indian War Loan.

The amount subscribed through the Post Office (other than by way of Cash Certificates) was £3,726,000. In accordance with the announcements made in 1917, the proceeds of the War Loan have been made over to His Majesty's Government in part liquidation of India's War contribution of £100,000,000. The amount actually paid on this account to His Majesty's Treasury during the year was £34,284,000.

The issue of Treasury Bills continued throughout the year, except during the period for which the War Loan remained open. The amount of Bills outstanding on 31st March, 1919, was £32,800,000.

1919–20.—The Budget provided for the discharge of £8,000,000 Treasury Bills and for a capital outlay of £18,000,000 on Railways and Irrigation. It further provided for the issue of a rupee Loan in India, the proceeds of which were provisionally estimated at £10,000,000.

This loan, issued at 95 and carrying interest at 5 per cent. per annum free of income tax, realized £13,500,000. Of this total £1,340,000 was subscribed in the form of War Bonds, £528,000 in the form of Indian Treasury Bills, and £389,000 through the Post Office.

The issue of Indian Treasury Bills was temporarily discontinued for the period during which the Loan remained open, but was resumed after its closure. The amount of Bills outstanding at the end of December, 1919, was about £36,887,000.

Irrigation Works.

The actual and estimated outlay on the construction of Major Irrigation Works is as follows :—

	£
1917–18	706,200
1918–19 (Revised Estimate)	568,400
1919–20 (Budget Estimate)	786,000

The total capital outlay on Major Irrigation Works up to 31st March, 1919, excluding indirect charges, is estimated at £44,560,430.

The net earnings (*i.e.*, gross receipts less working expenses) in 1917–18 gave a return of 7·68 per cent. on the mean of the capital expenditure at the beginning and the end of the year. (*See* App. II. (*c*).)

Railways.

On the 31st March, 1918, the length of railways in India open for traffic was 36,333 miles, of which 402 miles were opened in the preceding twelve months. Over 300 miles of which the materials were required in connection with the prosecution of the war were dismantled. The total mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction at the close of the year was 1,596 miles.

The capital expenditure on railways shown in the Government Accounts for 1917–18 and Estimates for 1918–19 and 1919–20 is as follows :—

	Accounts, 1917–18.	Revised Estimate, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue :—	£	£	£
(A) Outlay on lines worked by the State and by guaranteed companies :—			
(1) From funds provided by the State ...	3,571,463	4,304,100	16,370,500
(2) From funds raised through companies or provided from other sources.	– *1,042,106*	99,100	1,329,500
	2,529,358	4,403,200	17,700,000
(B) Outlay on branch lines not on firm guarantee ...	347,962	161,900	169,800
Expenditure charged to Revenue :—			
Famine protective lines	– *20*	– *300*	—
Provincial State lines	– *766*	6,100	5,100
	– *786*	5,800	5,100
Grand Total	2,876,533	4,570,900	17,874,900

In 1917–18 the net traffic receipts, *i.e.*, the gross receipts after paying working expenses but not interest charges, of open lines in which the Government is directly interested, gave a return of 7·119 per cent. on the mean of the capital expenditure at the beginning and end of the year. (*See* App. II. (*b*).)

Expenditure on the new capital at Delhi.

The capital expenditure incurred, or estimated to be incurred, on permanent works at Delhi is as follows :—

	£
1911–12	5,000
1912–13	114,900
1913–14	447,100
1914–15	360,400
1915–16	331,274
1916–17	244,297
1917–18	250,543
1918–19 (Revised Estimate)	286,700
1919–20 (Budget „)	300,000

Liabilities and Assets.

On the 31st of March, 1919, the debt of India amounted to £404,139,799 (viz. :—rupee debt, converted into sterling at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee, £201,097,224, and sterling debt, £203,042,575, inclusive of £30,643,408, being the liability outstanding on 31st March, 1919, for British war debt assumed by India in respect of the balance of her financial contribution of £100,000,000 towards the cost of the War). There were also other obligations of the Government of India, including Post Office Cash Certificates which are treated in the Government of India's accounts as unfunded debt, Savings Bank balances, Judicial and Departmental deposits, balances of Service Funds, &c., amounting to £48,421,991, and the various railway annuities, representing in 1918-19 an expenditure of £1,028,000.

Up to the same date the Government of India had devoted £186,752,939 to the construction of Railways, and £44,560,430 to the construction of Irrigation Works. It had purchased from guaranteed companies (in some cases by cash payments, in others by annuities, and in one case by the direct issue of India Stock to the Company) nine railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,386 had been spent from capital raised by the Companies. The liabilities created by the purchases have not yet been fully discharged, partly because in the case of some lines a portion of the amount due to the Companies was retained by the Secretary of State and treated as capital deposited with him by the Companies for the purpose of new working contracts, and partly because in all cases of purchase by annuity the period for which the annuity is payable has not yet terminated. If the assets in respect of purchased lines are estimated as being the equivalent of the debt created and liabilities assumed or redeemed in connection with purchase *plus* the capital actuarially calculated to have been discharged through annuities, the amount on the 31st March, 1919, was £77,120,911. On that date also the Government of India's advances to Railway Companies stood at £2,074,865 and it had lent £12,897,398 (net) to Native States, Corporations, Agriculturists, &c. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve, consisting of sterling securities of an estimated value of £29,729,505, and £6,015,672 in cash at short notice in London ; the cash balances in India, £17,233,333 ; and the cash (Treasury) balances in England, £8,700,000 (these are actuals, and hence differ from the "Revised" figures in the following statement). Further, in 1918 a special reserve of £20,000,000 was set aside for expenditure on railways and on redemption of temporary debt after the war. This amount was invested in British Treasury Bills which are being gradually realized, and it is expected that this realization will be complete by 31st March, 1920.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

The following table shows the opening balances, receipts, disbursements and closing balances, estimated and actual, of the Government of India in 1918–19 and 1919–20 :—

—	Budget, 1918–19.	Revised, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.
	£	£	£
Opening Balance, England	(a) 15,781,193	(b)16,625,416	(c)13,200,616
Opening Balance, India	16,522,616	15,325,177	12,475,477
Total Opening Balance	32,303,809	31,950,593	25,676,093
RECEIPTS—			
Revenue surplus	2,581,500	*—4,568,200*	668,600
Capital provided through Companies or Native States towards outlay on Public Works	*—216,700*	—	—
Permanent debt (net incurred)	—	—	724,000
Temporary debt (net incurred)	—	15,737,600	—
Unfunded debt (net incurred)	1,215,300	4,629,100	3,130,400
Loans, deposits, and advances (net repayments)	4,207,800	—	20,300,500
Remittances (net)	2,000,000	2,373,600	6,174,300
Council Bills on India (receipts)	—	(d) 6,599,200	12,250,000
Sterling Transfers on London (receipts)	—	5,425,000	—
Total Receipts	9,787,900	30,196,300	43,247,800
Total	42,091,709	62,146,893	68,923,893
DISBURSEMENTS—			
Capital expenditure on Railways, Irrigation, and Delhi	7,311,800	6,498,100	18,437,500
Permanent debt (net discharged)	877,300	14,819,900	—
Temporary debt (net discharged)	2,666,700	—	14,994,700
Loans, deposits and advances	—	1,622,400	—
Remittances (net)	—	—	—
Council Bills on India (payments)	1,933,300	(d) 8,105,400	12,250,000
Sterling Transfers on London (payments)	—	5,425,000	—
Total Disbursements	12,789,100	36,470,800	45,682,200
Closing Balance	29,302,609	25,676,093	23,241,693
Total	42,091,709	62,146,893	68,923,893
DISTRIBUTION OF CLOSING BALANCE—			
Closing Balance, England	(a)17,029,493	(c) 13,200,616	(c)10,919,116
Closing Balance, India	12,273,116	12,475,477	12,322,577

(a) Of this amount £6,000,056 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(b) " " £6,000,499 " " " " "
(c) " " £6,000,099 " " " " "
(d) In addition to £14,347,100 on account of the Paper Currency Reserve.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

It was decided that, with effect from 1st April, 1900—

(1) the net profit on the coinage of new rupees should not be treated as revenue, but should be paid to a special reserve (now called the Gold Standard Reserve);

(2) the Reserve should be held mainly in sterling securities, the interest being added to the reserve as it accrued.

From July, 1906, a portion of the Reserve was held in India in rupees in order that the Government of India might be in a favourable position for meeting heavy demands for the issue of rupees without delay in times of pressure.

In 1907 it was decided that half of the net profit on coinage from 1st April, 1907, should be used to supplement the funds available for capital expenditure on railways, the other half of the profit and the whole of the interest receipts being added to the Reserve as before. In June, 1912, this arrangement was modified, and it was decided that the interest on investments and the profits on coinage thereafter received, except profits retained in India for building up the rupee branch of the Reserve to the amount of 6 crores, should be held in gold at the Bank of England until the amount so held reached £5,000,000; no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total *sterling* assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to at least £25,000,000.

In the latter part of 1917-18 and in 1918-19, owing to the high price of silver, the cost of coining a rupee exceeded 1*s.* 4*d.*, and the accounts for those years accordingly show a loss; this loss has not been debited to the Reserve, but treated as a charge on the Revenues of India; it is not included in the figures given below.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance which reported in February, 1914, made certain recommendations bearing on the Gold Standard Reserve. In view of the disturbance of financial conditions caused by the war decisions on the more important of these recommendations have been deferred; but in August, 1915, the silver branch of the Reserve was abolished, in accordance with the Royal Commission's proposal, and the 6 crores of rupees held therein were exchanged for a corresponding amount in gold (£4,000,000) from the Paper Currency Reserve. During the latter part of 1914 £3,450,000 in gold was taken from the Gold Standard Reserve to meet revenue bills in London, and the balance of gold remaining was transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve in 1916.

Since 1915, in addition to profit on coinage, the profit or loss arising on the remittances of funds for the Gold Standard Reserve has also been credited or debited to that Reserve.

Statistics, &c., regarding the Gold Standard Reserve.

The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to 31st March, 1919, have been as follows:—

	£
Profits on Coinage—	
1900–1905	8,128,377*
1905–6	3,677,880
1906–7	4,014,426
1907–8	2,247,207
1908–9	102 (arrears).
1909–10	25,190 („).
1910–11	—
1911–12	—
1912–13	3,265,698
1913–14	2,150,000
1914–15	25,110
1915–16	3,205
1916–17	4,032,397
1917–18	1,274,000
1918–19	— *269,986*†
Total	28,573,606
Interest and discount...	9,430,403
Profit by exchange	194,917
	38,198,926

* Separate figures for the years 1900–1905 will be found in the Explanatory Memorandum for 1914–15. [Cd. 7539.]

† Refund of amount over appropriated in 1917–18.

Of this sum £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; the remainder has been paid to the Reserve.

The following table shows the disposal of the sums paid to the Reserve up to 31st March, 1919:—

	£	£
Profits on Coinage—		
Total Profits realised 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1919	28,573,606	
Deduct amount used for Capital Expenditure on Railways	1,123,655	
Profit paid to Gold Standard Reserve...		27,449,951
Interest and discount received up to 31st March, 1919	9,430,403	
Profit by exchange	194,917	
		9,625,320
Profits and Interest paid to Reserve from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1919		37,075,271
Deduct—		
Loss on Sale, Redemption, and Conversion of Securities	1,190,693	
Loss through depreciation	118,828	
Miscellaneous Charges	20,573	
Total deductions		1,330,094
Amount of Reserve on 31st March, 1919		£35,745,177

	£
Sterling Securities held in England (estimated value)	29,729,505
Cash held in England on account of the Reserve	6,015,672
	£35,745,177

The Securities, estimated at £29,729,505 (as shown above), were as follows:—

Securities.	Nominal Value.	Cost Price.	Estimated Value on 31st March, 1919.
	£	£	£
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47	3,762,181	3,525,192	3,574,072
Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock	200,000	195,106	122,000
Guaranteed 2¾ per cent. Stock	438,720	407,187	241,296
Exchequer Bonds	15,561,000	15,565,380	15,799,546
National War Bonds	6,004,000	6,002,249	6,134,515
Treasury Bills	2,938,000	2,912,258	2,917,085
Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock ...	1,092,023	1,076,524	780,796
Canada 3¾ per cent. Bonds	161,000	164,437	160,195
Total	30,156,924	29,848,333	29,729,505

The net profit on the Gold Standard Reserve Investments up to 31st March, 1919, is shown below:—

	£	£
Cost price of securities held on 31st March, 1919 ...		29,848,333
Estimated value on 31st March, 1919		29,729,505
Loss through depreciation		118,828
Loss on sale and redemption of securities		1,190,693
Total losses		1,309,521
Miscellaneous charges		20,573
Total of losses and charges		1,330,094
Interest and Discount received up to 31st March, 1919	9,430,403	
Profit by exchange	194,917	
		9,625,320
Net profit on Investments		£8,295,226

EXCHANGE AND REMITTANCE.

The sales by the Secretary of State of bills and transfers on India and by the Government of India of bills and transfers on London during the last ten years have been as follows :—

Sales by Secretary of State.

1909–10	...	£27,444,609	at an average rate of	1*s.* 4·041*d.* the rupee.
1910–11	...	£26,212,866	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·061*d.* ,,
1911–12	...	£27,058,550	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·083*d.* ,,
1912–13	...	£25,743,710	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·058*d.* ,,
1913–14	...	£31,200,827	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·070*d.* ,,
1914–15	...	£7,794,002	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·004*d.* ,,
1915–16	...	£20,371,460	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·088*d.* ,,
1916–17	...	£33,021,429	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·148*d.* ,,
1917–18	...	£34,913,141	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·534*d.* ,,
1918–19	...	£22,539,438	,, ,,	1*s.* 5·499*d.* ,,

Sales by Government of India.

1908–9	...	£8,058,000	Bills at 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}d.$ the rupee.
1909–10	...	£156,000	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
1914–15	...	£8,707,000	,, and Transfers { Bills at 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}d.$ the rupee. Transfers at 1*s.* $3\frac{13}{16}d.$ and 1*s.* $3\frac{27}{32}d.$ the rupee.
1915–16	...	£4,893,000	deferred Transfers at 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}d.$,, ,,
1918–19	...	£5,315,000	Transfers at average rate of 1*s.* $5\frac{31}{32}d.$ the rupee for immediates and 1*s.* $6\frac{1}{32}d.$ for deferred.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.

The following figures show the Exports from, and Imports into, India during the last three years :—

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
On Private Account.	£	£	£
Imports of Merchandise	99,756,900	100,283,400	112,688,700
Exports of Merchandise	163,433,700 (*a*)	161,703,600 (*a*)	169,232,900 (*a*)
Net Exports of Merchandise	63,676,800	61,420,200	56,544,200
Net Imports *or Exports* of Gold	2,800,000	14,307,000	13,000
Net Imports *or Exports* of Silver	1,373,000	973,000	40,000
Net Imports of Treasure	4,173,000	15,280,000	53,000
Net Exports of Merchandise and Treasure on Private Account	59,503,800	46,120,200	56,491,200
Government Transactions.			
Imports of Merchandise	7,075,800	9,286,500	13,018,900
Exports of Merchandise	1,440,300	1,559,600	951,100
Net Imports of Merchandise	5,635,500	7,726,900	12,066,800
Net Imports *or Exports* of Gold	*27,100*	3,493,300	*2,052,900*
Net Imports *or Exports* of Silver	14,746,900	12,237,700	44,601,200
Total Net Imports *or Exports* of Treasure	14,719,800	15,731,000	42,548,300

(*a*) Includes the value of wheat, tanned cowhide, and other articles of national importance exported on Government account.

India Office,
24th February, 1920.

APPENDIX I.

Notes on certain heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

NET REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

	£
Accounts, 1917-18	20,824,202
Budget, 1918-19	22,011,700
Revised Estimate, 1918-19	20,009,700
Budget, 1919-20	21,890,600

The failure of the rains over large parts of Bombay and the United Provinces, and to a smaller extent in the Central Provinces, Madras, Bihar and Orissa and the Punjab accounts for the fall in the Revised Estimate for 1918–19, as compared with the Budget. The decline in revenue would have been greater but for collections of arrears in almost all the provinces and for improved receipts from the sale of waste lands and Government estates in the Punjab.

The estimates for the current year are framed on the basis of normal monsoon conditions, and allow for the recovery of a part of the revenue suspended in 1918-19, and generally for normal growth in the revenue demand.

Forest.

	£
Accounts, 1917-18	2,719,744
Budget, 1918-19	2,673,000
Revised Estimate, 1918–19	2,891,800
Budget, 1919-20	3,340,700

The improvement of £218,800 in the Revised Estimate for 1918–19 over the Budget of that year is mainly due to increased demands in connection with the war for timber and other forest produce and to higher prices. All the provinces, except Madras, contribute to the improvement. The Budget anticipates increased receipts in the United Provinces, Burma, Madras, Bombay and the Punjab, a decline in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, and normal receipts in the other provinces.

Opium.

	Accounts, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.	Revised Estimate, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–1920.
	£	£	£	£
Receipts	3,078,903	3,191,800	3,229,000	3,056,200
Charges	*1,112,358*	*1,257,900*	*1,340,800*	*1,049,700*
Net revenue	1,966,545	1,933,900	1,888,200	2,006,500

The greater part of the opium disposed of is supplied direct to certain Governments (*e.g.* Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Netherlands Indies, Siam, British North Borneo) or sold in England for medicinal purposes, and the balance is sold by auction at Calcutta. During the year 1918-19, the number of chests sold by auction was reduced by 498, but the average price realised per chest rose considerably. This accounts for the increased receipts anticipated in the Revised Estimates for 1918-19. The increase in the charges is due to the purchase of mature Malwa opium.

Including the expected requirements of the Governments mentioned above, and taking into account opium sent to England for medicinal purposes, the Budget for 1919–20 provides for the sale of 15,100 chests of Bengal opium at an average price of about Rs. 2,790 a chest.

The Budget provides for normal expenditure.

Salt.	£
Accounts, 1917–18	5,208,820
Budget, 1918–19	3,179,900
Revised Estimate, 1918–19	3,543,300
Budget, 1919–20	3,633,700

From July to November, 1917, heavy advance payments of duty were made by traders in Northern India to secure priority, and in the Budget for 1918–19 a large decrease was anticipated. The effect, however, of these advance payments was not so great as had been anticipated and the Revised Estimate for 1918–19 shows an increase of £363,400 over the Budget Estimate. These advance payments are reflected to a smaller extent in the Budget Estimate for 1919–20.

Stamps.	£
Accounts, 1917-18	5,668,674
Budget, 1918-19	5,879,500
Revised Estimate, 1918-19	5,858,800
Budget, 1919-20	6,038,900

The fall in the Revised Estimate which is due partly to the enhanced cost of the manufacture of stamps, and partly to the stagnation in business and check to litigation resulting from the influenza epidemic and unfavourable agricultural conditions, is shared by all provinces except Bengal and Bombay. The Budget for 1919–20 provides for a moderate growth in all the provinces.

Excise.	£
Accounts, 1917–18	10,057,395
Budget, 1918–19	10,528,400
Revised Estimate, 1918–19	11,441,500
Budget, 1919–20	11,998,500

The revised figures show an improvement in consequence of the rise in wages of the labouring population and the prohibitive prices prevailing for imported liquors. More than one-third of the increase anticipated in the Budget for 1919–20 is expected in the United Provinces, and a moderate growth of revenue is allowed for in other provinces.

Customs.	£
Accounts, 1917–18	10,688,523
Budget, 1918–19	10,525,800
Revised Estimate, 1918–19	11,865,200
Budget, 1919–20	12,975,000

The improvement in the Revised Estimate over the Budget of 1918–19 is due largely to the continued rise in the level of prices for all commodities. The only head which shows a material decline is petroleum.

The Budget Estimate of Customs revenue for 1919-20 is based on the expectation of improved shipping facilities and an increase in the volume of commodities available for import into India. The estimate provides for the retention of the duty of 6 annas per gallon on motor spirit manufactured in, or imported into, India which was imposed as a temporary measure in February, 1917.

	Accounts, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.	Revised Estimate, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.
	£	£	£	£
Special Import Duties:—				
Liquors	732,964	693,500	750,000	1,006,700
Petroleum	237,282	233,300	84,600	234,500
Sugar	987,760	1,000,000	1,176,600	1,333,300
Tobacco	410,118	400,000	545,000	533,300
Other articles	46,584	41,300	46,500	90,000
Duty at 2½ per cent.:—				
Metals—Iron and Steel	110,933	90,000	176,700	266,700
Other articles	98,085	87,300	141,300	266,700
Duty at 7½ per cent.:—				
Articles of Food and Drink (excluding sugar and vinegar)	355,923 263,329	333,300 253,300	381,700 266,700	466,700 313,300
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured:—				
Cotton Manufactures	2,555,948	2,533,300	2,566,700	2,466,700
Other Yarn and Textile Fabrics	352,601	346,700	392,300	413,300
Other Manufactured Articles	1,541,975	1,493,700	1,756,700	2,100,000
Export Duties:—				
Jute (raw and manufactured)	1,222,544	1,400,000	1,466,700	1,600,000
Rice	701,806	666,700	733,300	433,300
Tea	292,217	288,400	293,300	304,300
Indigo	...	—	3,900	2,700
Excise Duties:—				
Cotton Goods	508,052	533,300	1,006,700	866,700
Motor Spirit	156,806	180,000	251,700	266,700
Miscellaneous	345,477	240,300	362,800	387,500
Total	10,922,998	10,814,400	12,403,200	13,352,400

Posts and Telegraphs.

	Accounts, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.	Revised Estimate, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.
	£	£	£	£
Indian Postal and Telegraph Department:—				
Receipts	4,349,083	4,566,600	5,014,300	5,412,600
Expenditure	*3,382,394*	*3,745,600*	*3,911,700*	*4,362,600*
Net Receipts	966,689	821,000	1,102,600	1,050,000
Indo-European Telegraph Department:—				
Receipts	267,607	216,200	308,600	304,200
Expenditure	*185,336*	*185,800*	*204,800*	*217,600*
Net Receipts	*82,271*	30,400	103,800	86,600
Net Receipts—Posts and Telegraphs	1,048,960	851,400	1,206,400	1,136,600

The increase in revenue during the year 1918–19 is due mainly to the activity of internal trade, a growth of revenue from State messages owing to war conditions, and increased rates introduced during the year for foreign postage and inland letters, parcels, and telegrams. The increase in expenditure is due mainly to higher wages, improvement of motor-car services and larger outlay on stores and stationery. The Budget for 1919–20 allows for a further advance in collections in India, chiefly as a result of enhanced charges, and for an increase in expenditure owing generally to the rise in wages and prices of stores.

Income Tax.

	£
Accounts, 1917–18	6,248,567
Budget, 1918–19	6,281,700
Revised Estimate, 1918–19	7,216,800
Budget, 1919–20	13,456,800

These figures include revenue from super-tax and in the case of the Budget for 1919–20, from excess profits duty. The increase of nearly £1,000,000 in the Revised Estimate for 1918–19 as compared with the Budget is due partly to larger profits realized in certain trades as a result of war conditions and partly to improved assessment. The Budget for 1919–20 provides for a net yield of about £6,000,000 from excess profits duty after allowing for a loss of £1,000,000 under super-tax as a result of the

exemption from that tax of businesses which pay excess profits duty. Large arrear collections of ordinary income-tax are anticipated, but the total revenue will not increase appreciably on account of the loss due to exemption from tax of incomes below Rs. 2,000. The Budget also provides for additional expenditure on establishments.

Railways.

	Accounts, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.	Revised Estimate, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.
State Railways :—	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts	45,947,521	47,000,500	51,053,900	53,381,900
Working Expenses	*20,905,395*	*23,044,300*	*24,544,300*	*30,933,400*
Net Traffic Receipts	25,042,127	23,956,200	26,509,600	22,448,500
Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c. ...	*994,404*	*1,066,600*	*1,266,600*	*1,226,600*
Interest charges—				
Interest on capital spent or advanced by the State.	*8,155,481*	*7,932,900*	*8,287,400*	*8,558,600*
Interest on capital deposited by Companies.	*2,263,676*	*2,188,700*	*2,178,800*	*2,166,500*
Annuities in purchase of Railways ...	*3,357,623*	*3,357,600*	*3,357,600*	*3,357,600*
Sinking Funds	*333,477*	*242,800*	*242,800*	*255,500*
Total	*15,104,661*	*14,788,600*	*15,333,200*	*15,564,800*
Net Receipts	9,937,466	9,167,600	11,176,400	6,883,700
Miscellaneous receipts (net) or *charges (net)*	*23,142*	34,100	17,000	20,300
Net Receipts from all Railways	9,914,324	9,201,700	11,193,400	6,904,000.

The position of the Railway Revenue Account in recent years is exhibited in the following table :—

		£
1909–10	Net receipts	824,922
1910–11	,,	2,017,496
1911–12	,,	3,787,770
1912–13	,,	4,803,354
1913–14	,,	4,789,533
1914–15	,,	2,158,034
1915–16	,,	4,075,438
1916–17	,,	7,481,875
1917–18	,,	9,914,324
1918–19 (Revised Estimate)	,,	11,193,400
1919–20 (Budget) ...	,,	6,904,000

These figures are arrived at after charging in the Account not only all interest charges, but also payments in redemption of capital which are made partly through sinking funds and partly through the annuities created for the purchase of various railways.

The following are the amounts of such payments in the three years under review :—

	£
In 1917–18	1,327,490
In 1918–19	1,270,826
In 1919–20	1,318,742

State Railways.—The profit derived by the State from the railways arises from the State lines, under which head are included not only the lines worked by the State (of which the most important are the North-Western, Eastern Bengal, and Oudh and Rohilkhand systems), but also lines which, while classified as State railways, are worked by companies receiving guaranteed interest on their share capital and a share of the surplus profits. Among the most important of the lines included in the latter class are the East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India (including Rajputana-Malwa), Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian, Great Indian Peninsula (including the Indian Midland Railway), Assam-Bengal, and Burma Railways.

The Budget for 1918–19 allowed for a slight increase over the earnings of 1917–18, but actually, the Revised Estimate shows a increase of nearly £4,000,000 over the Budget on the gross earnings. The increase is shared by all principal

Companies and is mainly due to larger receipts from the carriage of troops and military stores, and to the increase in the ordinary passenger and general merchandise traffic.

The Revised Estimate of Working Expenses for 1918–19 is about £1,500,000 more than the Budget Estimate. The excess is attributable mainly to increases of pay to Staff and to the large increase in the train mileage run.

The Budget for 1919–20 estimates for an increase of about £2,300,000 in gross receipts on the assumption that the steady growth of railway earnings will continue. The increase of about £6,400,000 in working expenses is due to a very large programme of renewals and replacements to make good the arrears which have accumulated during the war and to larger traffic anticipated during the year.

Irrigation.

	Accounts, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.	Revised Estimate, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.
MAJOR WORKS:	£	£	£	£
Receipts	4,759,474	5,013,900	5,069,800	5,185,900
Working Expenses	*1,404,485*	*1,469,000*	*1,409,900*	*1,418,100*
Interest on Debt	*1,515,595*	*1,469,300*	*1,540,200*	*1,563,700*
Net Receipts	1,839,394	2,075,600	2,119,700	2,204,100
Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.	—	—	—	—
MINOR WORKS:				
Receipts	304,403	306,500	332,400	326,000
Expenditure	*864,756*	*990,400*	*1,038,200*	*1,089,300*
Net Expenditure...	*560,353*	*683,900*	*705,800*	*763,300*
Net Receipts, Major and Minor Works.	1,279,041	1,391,700	1,413,900	1,440,800

Mint.

	£
Accounts, 1917–18	350,019
Budget, 1918–19	206,000
Revised Estimate, 1918–19	1,409,800
Budget, 1919–20	1,072,000

The excess shown in the Revised Estimate for 1918–19 over the Budget for that year is due for the most part to seigniorage on new coinage of rupees and to an increase in the profit on the circulation of nickel coins, the demand for which has been extraordinarily large as a result of the increased circulation of notes and the restrictions on the encashment of currency notes at district treasuries. *Per contra*, as a result of the heavy coinage of purchased silver working expenses have considerably increased. In the Budget for 1919–20 provision is made for seigniorage receipts from the coinage of the balance of the silver to be received under the Pittman Act and a moderate purchase in the market, and for a large profit from the circulation of subsidiary coinage for which the demand will continue to be heavy.

Exchange.

	£
Accounts, 1917–18	3,145,186
Budget, 1918–19	—
Revised Estimate, 1918–19	4,400,000
Budget, 1919–20	1,066,700

Before 1917–18 this head recorded the comparatively small sums which had to be brought to account owing to the fact that remittances by Council Bills and Reverse Transfers were not effected exactly at the rate of 16 pence to the rupee. The exchange value of the rupee rose, however, to 1*s.* 5*d.* on 28th August, 1917, to 1*s.* 6*d.* on 12th April, to 1*s.* 8*d.* on 13th May, to 1*s.* 10*d.* on 12th August, to 2*s.* on 16th September, to 2*s.* 2*d.* on 25th November, and to 2*s.* 4*d.* on 16th December, 1919, but pending the stabilisation of exchange, the accounts are still framed on the basis of a 1*s.* 4*d.* rupee, with the result that the gain by exchange exhibited under this head has reached a very large figure, in spite of loss on coinage of silver and sale of Reverse Drafts. The real effect of higher rates of exchange on the Government of India's position is that it enables them to discharge their sterling liabilities with a smaller number of rupees.

NET EXPENDITURE.

Debt Services.

	Accounts, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.	Revised Estimate, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.
	£	£	£	£
Total payments for Interest on Debt	16,169,993	16,269,500	16,667,300	16,739,900
Deduct amount chargeable to Railways (included under Railways, page 17).	*8,155,481*	*7,932,900*	*8,287,400*	*8,558,600*
Deduct amount chargeable to Irrigation (included under Irrigation, page 18).	*1,515,595*	*1,469,300*	*1,540,200*	*1,563,700*
Interest on Ordinary Debt	6,498,917	6,867,300	6,839,700	6,617,600
Interest on other Obligations	829,252	917,000	1,026,900	1,145,900
Total	7,328,169	7,784,300	7,866,600	7,763,500
Interest Receipts on loans, &c., in England and India ...	*2,170,108*	*3,552,600*	*3,842,900*	*3,637,400*
Net Interest Payments *or Receipts* other than those chargeable to Railways and Irrigation.	5,158,061	4,231,700	4,023,700	4,126,100

The total permanent debt is classified in the Accounts as (1) Public Works Debt and (2) Ordinary Debt.* The amount entered as belonging to the former category is the equivalent of the total capital expenditure which has been incurred by the State on Railways and Irrigation Works, including the amount advanced to Railway Companies for capital expenditure, and the interest on this portion of the debt is charged under Railways and Irrigation (*see* pages 17 and 18); the "Ordinary Debt" consists of the difference between the total debt in existence and the amount entered as Public Works Debt. In any year in which, owing to the use, for the construction of Public Works, of surplus revenue or deposits or a portion of the Famine Grant appropriated to the Reduction or avoidance of Debt (*see* page 22), the capital expenditure exceeds the amount of debt incurred in the year, the effect of this system of classification is to cause a decrease to be shown in the amount of the Ordinary Debt, the interest thereon showing a corresponding reduction in due course, while there is a corresponding increase in the Public Works Debt and the interest on it. On 31st March, 1919, owing to India's contribution to the war of £100,000,000, the ordinary debt had increased to £86,684,400, and it is expected that by the end of 1919–20 this figure will stand at £78,171,300. These figures do not include the value of Indian Treasury Bills outstanding which amounted to £32,802,000 on 31st March, 1919, and to £37,585,000 at the end of December, 1919. The receipts from the sale of Post Office Cash Certificates are treated as additions to unfunded debt and are thus included under "other obligations."

The most important of the remaining "other obligations" referred to in the table above are the Savings Bank Balances, the Service Funds and other special funds held by the Government of India. The sums paid in the form of annuities in respect of the purchase of various railways, being directly chargeable to the Railway Revenue Account (*see* page 17) are not shown under the head of "Debt Services," though their payment is of course an obligation similar to that of the interest on debt.

The amount of the debt and other obligations is shown on page 9 above, under "Liabilities and Assets."

The receipts shown in the table above include the interest received in India on loans granted by the Government to Native States, Municipalities, Port Trusts, Railway Companies, &c., and in England on the balances of the Secretary of State in Council. They also include the interest, in India and England, on the invested portion (now about £65,700,000) of the Paper Currency Reserve.

* Ordinary Debt includes debt incurred on the New Capital at Delhi which stood at £2,039,300 on the 31st March, 1919, and is estimated to amount to £2,379,300 by 31st March, 1920.

Military Services.

—	Accounts, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.	Revised Estimate, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.
	£	£	£	£
Army	26,789,974	26,646,800	40,509,800	38,525,400
Marine	485,669	651,700	696,200	932,600
Military Works and Special Defence Works ...	1,767,498	1,701,500	2,720,000	1,737,000
Total	29,043,141	29,000,000	43,926,000	41,195,000

The details of the Army Charges, which form the most important part of the charges grouped together in the table above, are as follows :—

Net Army Charges in India.

—	Accounts, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.	Revised Estimate, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.
Net Charges in India.				
Effective Services:—	£	£	£	£
Army and Garrison and Administrative Staff ...	637,400	624,500	653,200	659,900
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges ...	5,340,000	5,531,500	5,461,300	9,204,700
Supply and Transport	2,335,400	1,946,700	2,734,600	3,418,100
Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	463,342	221,200	307,700	528,900
Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	911,144	1,099,000	1,351,900	1,075,400
Other Effective Services...	10,406,414	12,029,400	24,146,800	16,448,000
Compensation for dearness of food and forage	53,300	49,800	84,400	191,200
Total Effective Services	20,147,000	21,502,100	34,739,900	31,526,200
Non-effective Charges...	890,397	988,100	992,200	1,117,500
Total, India	21,037,397	22,490,200	35,732,100	32,643,700

Net Army Charges in England.

—	Accounts, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.	Revised Estimate, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.
Effective Services:—				
Charges—	£	£	£	£
Payments to War Office for British Forces in India.	930,700	930,700	872,200	911,700
Furlough Allowances	206,256	217,000	212,000	300,000
Indian Troop Service and Passage of Officers...	306,670	279,300	272,800	310,500
Miscellaneous	31,141	33,500	166,300	62,600
Stores	2,433,558	919,800	1,022,200	1,208,300
Total	3,908,325	2,379,500	2,545,500	2,793,100
Receipts—				
Contribution of Imperial Government towards Sea Transport Charges.	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Contribution of Imperial Government towards Military Charges for Aden.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Payment by Imperial Government (on capitation basis) for Indian Native Regiments serving in the Colonies.	12,000	10,000	—	5,500
Transfer and Sale of Stores, Recoveries, &c. ...	2,600	6,000	3,200	3,000
Total	244,600	246,000	233,200	238,500
Net Charge for Effective Services	2,663,725	2,133,500	2,312,300	2,554,600
Non-effective Charges (net)	3,088,952	2,023,100	2,475,400	3,327,100
Total, England	5,752,677	4,156,600	4,787,700	5,881,700
Grand Total	26,790,074	26,646,800	40,519,800	38,525,400

The Revised Estimate for the current year and the Budget Estimate for 1919–20, include £12,700,000 and £8,695,000 respectively on account of the Government of India's additional war contribution to the Imperial Government. Excluding these special charges the net Army expenditure according to the Revised Estimate for 1918–19 exceeds the Budget by £1,163,000. The increased expenditure was due mainly to operations on the North-West Frontier, to higher railway and food charges, and to pay of troops.

Excluding the additional war contribution mentioned above the Budget Estimate for 1919–20 exceeds the Revised Estimate for 1918–19 by £2,020,600, the increase being due mainly to the payment of bonus to troops, to the provision of a reserve of mobilization and war stores and to the setting aside of a reserve to meet unforseen charges.

Civil Departments.

The following table shows the net charges for the several departments :—

—	Accounts, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.	Revised Estimate, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.
	£	£	£	£
General Administration	2,164,916	2,263,500	2,435,200	2,351,300
Law Courts and Jails	3,655,270	3,721,300	3,860,600	3,940,700
Police	5,483,841	5,693,600	5,850,900	6,211,300
Ports and Pilotage	93,881	92,000	70,000	94,100
Education	3,074,536	3,908,700	3,669,500	4,564,100
Ecclesiastical	132,670	136,800	139,900	146,400
Medical and Sanitation	1,443,661	1,692,100	1,612,400	2,204,000
Political	2,092,269	2,632,700	3,418,500	1,783,800
Agriculture...	591,681	700,500	689,000	852,500
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	187,279	367,000	400,900	443,000
Total	18,920,004	21,208,200	22,146,900	22,591,600

The main increase in the Revised Estimate for 1918–19 falls under "Political" attributable to special expenditure in Persia necessitated by the war in connection with South Persia Rifles, and the main decrease under "Education," in consequence of lapses in ordinary grants in Bombay, Bengal, Madras, and Bihar and Orissa. The increase under "Police" is due to the grant of compensation for high prices in several provinces and to the cost of the operations against the Kuki tribes on the North-East frontier.

In the Budget 1919–20 there are large increases under "Education" on account of provision for expansion in all branches of education and under "Medical and Sanitation" on account of provision for large sanitary schemes in several provinces and additional expenditure on staff, while there are smaller increases under "Police," mainly due to larger compensation for high prices and under "Agriculture" to provide for the expansion of the operations of the agricultural and allied departments. On the other hand there is a large decrease under "Political" due to the return to more normal conditions.

Famine Relief and Insurance.

—	Accounts, 1917–18.	Budget, 1918–19.	Revised Estimate, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.
	£	£	£	£
Direct Famine Relief	3,765	40,400	677,600	1,435,700
Protective Railways	— *20*	— *500*	— *300*	—
Protective Irrigation Works	344,449	406,700	320,700	353,400
Reduction or avoidance of Debt	651,806	553,400	2,000	—
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,789,100

A sum of not less than £1,000,000 is annually appropriated for the purposes of Famine Relief and Insurance. When the outlay on direct famine relief is less than the sum appropriated, the balance is used (1) for the construction or maintenance of protective railways and irrigation works, and (2) for the construction of productive public works, which would otherwise require additional borrowing. The amount used for the last-mentioned purpose is shown under the head of "Reduction or Avoidance of Debt."

The heavy expenditure on direct famine relief in 1918–19 and 1919–20, is due to the failure of the monsoon in 1918.

Civil Works.

	£
Accounts, 1917–18	4,725,461
Budget, 1918–19	5,752,800
Revised Estimate, 1918–19	5,254,100
Budget, 1919–20	6,604,600

The decrease in the Revised Estimates is due to the curtailment of the programme of works in pursuance of the recommendations of the Delhi Conference of April, 1918, regarding economy in the expenditure of the Government of India. In the Budget for 1919-20, provision is made for a considerable expansion of outlay on buildings and communications in all provinces, especially Bombay and Burma.

Provincial Adjustments.

—	Provincial Revenue (including Transfers from Imperial Revenues).	Provincial Expenditure.	Provincial Surpluses (net).	Provincial Deficits (net).
	£	£	£	£
Accounts, 1917–18	33,525,112	31,466,057	2,059,055	—
Budget, 1918–19	34,887,700	34,756,300	131,400	—
Revised Estimate, 1918–19	35,888,500	34,909,000	979,500	—
Budget Estimate, 1919–20	37,028,800	38,947,000	—	1,918,200

Under the present system of provincial finance, provincial surpluses are added to the balances at the credit of the Provinces, and charged against the revenue of the year; provincial deficits are met by withdrawals from the balances at the credit of the Provinces, and deducted from the expenditure of the year. The result of this system is that provincial revenue and expenditure always show an exact equilibrium in the general accounts of the Government of India.

APPENDIX II. (*a.*)

HOME CHARGES.

The following is an analysis of the Net Expenditure in England charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Net Expenditure.	Accounts, 1917–18.	Revised Estimate, 1918–19.	Budget Estimate, 1919–20.
	£	£	£
Interest on Debt (excluding Interest charged in Railway Revenue and Irrigation Accounts)	4,854,730	1,868,000	1,619,200
Railway Revenue Account	9,372,136	9,248,700	9,236,500
Irrigation: Interest on Debt	124,415	124,500	124,600
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for Management of Debt	60,663	60,200	60,100
Civil Administration:			
Payments on account of Departments in India, passage, outfit, &c.	36,895	51,500	49,100
Postal Subsidy	22,788	45,800	*– 4,200*
Indo-European Telegraph Department	20,168	24,400	15,600
Public Works	2,036	2,400	6,300
Indian Civil Service: Allowances to Selected Candidates, &c.	8,544	4,300	17,300
Lunatics: Maintenance	283	300	300
Political Charges: Diplomatic and Consular Services	*– 12,538*	*– 19,000*	*– 28,000*
„ Pensions: Territorial and Political	10,430	*– 7,600*	3,400
„ Other Charges	32,611	18,400	14,000
India Office: Salaries of Establishment	185,062	205,000	205,000
„ Auditor's Department	8,031	9,000	9,000
„ Store Department	31,472	43,500	46,000
„ Bureau of Information for Indian Students	3,185	3,000	3,000
„ Stationery, Postage, Telegrams, Maintenance, and other Charges	41,039	56,400	46,400
Army and Marine, Effective: Home charges of British forces serving in India (deducting receipt of £100,000 from War Office on account of Aden)	830,700	862,300	831,000
„ „ Troop Service and Transport (deducting receipt of £130,000 from War Office)	176,029	142,600	180,500
„ „ Receipt on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies	*– 12,000*	27,000	*– 5,500*
„ „ His Majesty's ships in Indian Seas	100,000	100,000	100,000
„ „ Other Charges	29,886	47,500	41,600
Stores: Civil and Public Works	408,507	657,000	604,700
„ Telegraph	186,165	267,800	547,000
„ Marine	230,443	464,000	678,800
„ Army	2,432,866	1,021,200	1,207,300
„ Military Works	49,313	82,000	43,000
„ Special Defences (1902)	*– 8,001*	—	—
„ New Capital at Delhi	2,061	—	—
„ Miscellaneous Charges	488,170	554,000	*– 41,000*
Furlough: Civil	180,502	142,000	300,000
„ Army and Marine	207,337	218,000	308,000
„ Posts, Telegraph and Public Works	39,323	41,200	59,200
Non-Effective Charges (including India Office Pensions):			
Civil	1,438,807	1,449,300	1,464,600
Army and Marine	2,607,276	2,982,000	3,827,600
Profits from purchase and sale of Wheat for 1915–16 and 1916–17 brought to credit of Revenue	*– 173,324*	—	—
Total	24,016,010	20,796,700	21,570,400

Expenditure in England not charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Expenditure.	Accounts, 1917–18.	Revised Estimate, 1918–19.	Budget Estimate, 1919–20.
	£	£	£
Capital outlay on construction of State Railways	439,433	603,400	7,310,500
„ „ on Irrigation Works	463	1,200	8,500
New Capital at Delhi	6,286	2,600	73,300
Payments to His Majesty's Exchequer on account of India's financial contribution to the War	35,073,000	—	—
Total	35,519,182	607,200	7,392,300

APPENDIX II. (*b.*)

RAILWAYS.

MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC (including railways outside the Government accounts).

Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1917		36,286 miles.
Additional mileage opened in 1917–18 :—		
I. State Lines worked by the State or by Companies	10·61 miles	
II. Lines under rebate or guarantee terms ...	153·44 „	
III. Unassisted lines and District Board lines	11·56 „	
IV. Native State Lines worked by Native States or by Companies and Lines Guaranteed by Native States	198·95 „	
Total addition		402·56 miles.
Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1918, after allowing for corrections due to re-alignments, &c.		36,333 miles.

—	1916–17.	1917–18.
Total number of passengers carried	499,843,800	436,563,300
Total weight of goods carried (in tons)...	93,284,000	89,500,000

Capital Outlay and Net Traffic Receipts.

The lines mentioned below are those of which the transactions are recorded in the Government accounts. The Mean Capital Outlay in 1917-18, including outlay by companies and local boards, is calculated by adding to the total Capital Outlay up to 31st March, 1917, half the outlay in 1917-18.

——	——	Mean Capital Outlay, 1917-18.	Net Traffic Receipts, 1917-18.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Mean Capital Outlay.
		£	£	
	East Indian	56,733,931	5,017,847	8·84
	Bhopal	272,992	31,020	11·36
	Bengal-Nagpur	28,296,436	1,965,234	6·94
	Burma	14,167,688	748,627	5·28
	Assam-Bengal	11,024,702	117,034	1·06
	Jorhat	74,534	887	1·19
	Eastern Bengal	25,342,981	984,606	3·89
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (includes Rajputana - Malwa and Nagda-Muttra)	30,985,002	3,015,342	9·73
	Tirhoot	5,354,183	325,306	6·07
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	17,474,235	1,165,861	6·67
	Agra Delhi Chord	988,824	104,978	10·61
	Lucknow-Bareilly	887,531	104,871	11·82
	Cawnpore Banda...	530,340	8,612	1·62
	North-Western	61,179,924	4,668,726	7·63
	South Indian	14,787,805	1,343,997	9·09
	Bezwada Extension	83,274	17,928	21·52
	Dhone-Kurnool	67,831	3,126	4·61
	Baran-Kotah	321,981	5,399	1·67
	Tinnevelly Quilon (British and Native Section).	1,081,463	31,824	2·94
	Great Indian Peninsula (includes Indian Midland).	52,237,605	3,230,574	6·18
	Madras and Southern Mahratta ...	26,684,563	1,878,355	7·04
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)...	299,471	71,051	23·72
	Aden	42,973	*-2,118*	—
		348,920,269	24,839,087	7·12
Unopened lines, stores, &c.	... ...	1,280,629		
		350,200,898	24,839,087	7·09
Private Companies:—Government payments.	... ...	4,196,824		
	Grand Total	354,397,722		

APPENDIX II. (c.)

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital Outlay and Net Earnings.

The Mean Capital Outlay in 1917–18 is calculated by adding to the total Capital Outlay up to 31st March, 1917, half the outlay in 1917–18.

—	Mean Capital Outlay 1917–18.	Net Earnings 1917–18 (being gross receipts less working expenses).	Percentage of net Earnings on Mean Capital Outlay.
	£	£	
N.W. Frontier Province:—			
Upper Swat River Canal	1,334,982	976	·07
Madras:—			
Godavari Delta System	871,336	221,721	25·44
Kistna Delta System	1,021,197	195,317	19·12
Pennér River Canals System	379,831	35,223	9·27
Periyar Project	686,384	31,336	4·56
Kurnool Cuddapah Canal	1,526,742	3,550	·23
Bombay:—			
Godavari Canal	636,054	5,070	·80
Nira Canal (including Shelphal Tank)	409,005	19,595	4·80
Parvara River Projects	462,921	951	·22
Nira Right Bank Canal	773,290	—	—
Eastern Nara Works	452,833	24,347	5·37
Jamrao Canal	574,439	22,188	3·86
Mutha Canal	507,756	16,495	3·25
Bengal:—			
Midnapur Canal	554,052	6,632	1·20
United Provinces:—			
Betwa Canal (including Dukwa Weir)	532,878	423	·08
Ken Canal (including Ganges Dam)	390,151	*— 1,332*	—
Ganges Canal (including Mat and Hathras Branches) ...	2,448,156	277,752	11·27
Lower Ganges Canal	2,588,498	181,005	6·99
Agra Canal	762,225	39,608	5·19
Eastern Jumna Canal	326,150	89,249	27·36
Punjab:—			
Western Jumna Canal	1,125,528	134,983	11·99
Upper Bari-Doab Canal	1,406,479	246,656	17·53
Lower Bari-Doab Canal	1,447,175	52,735	3·64
Sirhind Canal	1,626,696	150,451	9·24
Upper Chenab Canal	2,304,716	88,145	3·82
Lower Chenab Canal	2,110,612	864,504	4·96
Upper Jhelum Canal	2,905,582	*— 16,598*	—
Lower Jhelum Canal	1,045,871	238,885	22·85
Burma:—			
Mandalay Canal	372,188	10,626	2·86
Shewbo Canal	386,318	28,244	7·31
Mon Canal	365,969	5,944	1·77
Twante Canal	404,323	20,264	5·11
Behar and Orissa:—			
Tribeni Canal	494,742	*— 9,831*	—
Orissa Canal	1,764,111	8,294	·47
Sone Canal	1,730,346	75,937	4·39
Central Provinces:—			
Tank Projects	641,050	*— 1,774*	—
Other Works	6,268,800	287,418	4·13
Total	43,639,386	3,354,989	7·68

Names in italics are those of Protective Works.

APPENDIX II. (*d.*)

TRADE TABLES.

SEA-BORNE TRADE :—

I.—General Summary.
II.—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.
III.—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.
IV.—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of origin.
V.—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of destination.

I.—*Summary of Sea-borne Trade (excluding Gold and Silver).*

—		1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.
		£	£	£
Imports :—				
Private		99,756,900	100,283,400	112,688,700
Government		7,075,800	9,286,500	13,018,900
Total		106,832,700	109,569,900	125,707,600
Exports :—				
Private	Indian produce.	158,049,000*	155,623,000*	159,530,800*
	Re-exports.	5,384,700	6,080,600	9,702,100
		163,433,700	161,703,600	169,232,900
Government		1,440,300	1,559,600	952,100
Total		164,874,000	163,263,200	170,185,000
Excess of Imports over Exports :—				
Private		—	—	—
Government		5,635,500	7,726,900	12,066,800
Excess of Exports over Imports :—				
Private		58,282,100	55,339,600	46,842,100
Government		—	—	—

* Includes the value of wheat, tanned cowhides and other articles of national importance exported on Government account.

II.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.*

A. *On Private Account.*	1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.
	£	£	£
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco :—			
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	119,200	91,400	101,100
B. Fruits and Vegetables	779,400	687,800	621,100
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour...	121,600	51,500	749,000
D. Liquors	1,334,300	1,440,400	1,924,700
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores...	1,872,800	1,182,500	1,292,100
F. Spices	1,296,900	1,267,600	1,606,100
G. Sugar	10,300,200	10,213,200	10,409,100
H. Tea	179,000	405,500	592,800
I. Other Food and Drink	1,327,400	1,550,900	1,600,600
J. Tobacco	834,200	1,133,200	1,430,700
Total, Class I	18,165,000	18,024,000	20,327,300

II.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately*—continued.

	1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.
	£	£	£
II. Raw Materials and Produce and articles mainly unmanufactured:—			
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	103,000	49,500	156,900
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	192,700	194,300	164,000
C. Hides and Skins, raw	152,100	118,300	86,000
D. Metallic Ores and Scrap Iron or Steel for re-manufacture.	25,100	14,700	21,100
E. Oils	3,117,500	2,585,300	2,479,200
F. Seeds	168,500	616,400	836,400
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	151,100	72,700	102,900
H. Textile Materials	1,152,600	1,264,300	1,760,900
I. Wood and Timber	676,100	769,400	461,400
J. Miscellaneous	948,400	851,600	557,200
Total, Class II	6,687,100	6,536,500	6,626,000
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:—			
A. Apparel	1,414,300	1,053,100	1,436,900
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	235,500	192,500	257,300
C. Carriages and Carts (including Cycles and Motor Cars)	1,617,400	674,000	458,600
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	2,339,200	2,867,400	2,812,800
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except Machine Tools), and Instruments	3,528,100	3,210,000	3,907,100
F. Dyes and Colours	1,555,200	1,604,400	1,939,400
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and Manufactures of Wood	232,400	194,400	297,500
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,338,700	1,345,600	1,200,600
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	268,200	255,400	263,700
J. Machinery of all kinds, including Belting for Machinery	4,009,500	3,490,000	3,905,600
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	5,912,100	5,160,200	8,281,300
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	1,219,900	1,677,500	2,401,500
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	2,070,900	1,970,600	2,280,100
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,045,700	330,900	695,600
O. Yarns and Textile Fabrics...	40,251,600	42,229,000	45,494,700
P. Miscellaneous	5,935,900	7,027,600	6,533,100
Total, Class III	72,974,600	73,282,600	82,165,800
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,930,200	2,440,300	3,569,600
Total value of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account	99,756,900	100,283,400	112,688,700
B. *Government Stores*	7,075,800	9,286,500	13,018,900
Grand Total, Imports of Merchandise	106,832,700	109,569,900	125,707,600

III.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.*

A. *On Private Account.*	1916–17. £	1917–18. £	1918–19. £
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco :—			
A. Fish (excluding Canned Fish)	308,000	299,900	294,000
B. Fruits and Vegetables	411,500	350,900	398,300
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	23,492,100	35,773,500	26,710,400
D. Liquors	—	100	300
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores...	473,400	469,100	412,100
F. Spices	730,200	728,000	728,300
G. Sugar	177,900	448,400	323,200
H. Tea	11,180,700	11,440,900	11,850,400
I. Other Food and Drink	718,500	668,600	808,800
J. Tobacco	353,200	340,100	641,800
Total, Class I	37,845,500	50,519,500	42,167,600
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured :			
A. Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	508,100	159,300	104,200
B. Gums, Resins and Lac	1,927,700	2,586,600	2,049,200
C. Hides and Skins, raw	9,613,300	5,356,900	6,228,400
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture.	1,620,600	1,395,400	1,704,500
E. Oils	1,010,700	1,373,200	2,342,200
F. Seeds	11,102,800	5,481,300	7,478,900
G. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	77,600	57,800	52,000
H. Textile materials	38,925,200	36,334,700	34,193,300
I. Wood and Timber	465,700	268,700	438,100
J. Miscellaneous	2,178,000	2,291,900	3,078,000
Total, Class II	67,429,700	55,305,800	57,668,800
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured :—			
A. Apparel	93,300	72,300	112,000
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	100	100	100
C. Carriages and Carts, including Cycles and Motor Cars.	2,400	4,000	3,800
D. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,497,900	2,485,900	3,064,700
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except Machine Tools) and Instruments.	36,500	15,300	21,400
F. Dyes and Colours	2,037,400	1,487,700	1,373,500
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	21,600	17,800	52,500
H. Glassware and Earthenware	8,900	11,400	5,800
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	6,393,000	4,183,900	6,466,100
J. Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery.	5,100	2,800	8,600
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	373,200	210,600	87,300
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	485,100	355,900	312,400
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	21,500	23,900	25,700
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	9,700	8,800	17,000
O. Yarns and Textile fabrics	37,138,700	37,590,400	44,691,300
P. Miscellaneous	2,194,900	2,012,900	2,078,700
Total, Class III	51,319,300	48,483,700	58,320,900

III.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately*—continued.

	1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.
A. *On Private Account*—continued.	£	£	£
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,454,600	1,314,000	1,373,500
Total value of exports of merchandise on private account.	158,049,100*	155,623,000	159,530,800*
B. Government Stores, exports	1,361,000	1,478,200	828,100
Total exports of Indian merchandise ...	159,410,100	157,101,200	160,358,900
C. Re-exports—On Private Account	5,384,700	6,080,600	9,702,100
Government Stores	79,200	81,400	124,000
Total	5,463,900	6,162,000	9,826,100
Grand Total, exports of merchandise	164,874,000	163,263,200	170,185,000

* Includes the value of wheat, tanned cowhides and other articles of national importance exported on Government account.

IV.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of origin.*

NOTE—The figures in this Table are based on the new system of registration according to country of consignment.

Countries.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.
	£	£	£
British Empire:—			
United Kingdom	58,521,000	54,514,300	51,334,100
Aden and Dependencies	472,100	660,800	594,600
Ceylon	827,500	1,604,300	1,990,000
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)...	2,589,500	3,497,800	3,743,200
Hong Kong	746,000	899,700	1,188,400
Egypt	426,600	691,600	1,090,600
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles) ...	550,400	723,600	1,707,900
Zanzibar and Pemba	257,300	322,100	521,000
East African Protectorate	220,200	282,500	711,200
Canada	5,700	50,400	34,200
Australia	647,700	595,800	1,446,400
Other British possessions	315,900	408,400	341,300
Total—British Empire...	65,579,900	64,251,300	64,702,900
Foreign countries :—			
Russia	164,300	87,400	3,200
Sweden	583,400	518,000	342,800
Norway	441,300	433,900	601,600
Germany	51,900	7,200	200
Holland	661,300	410,200	169,000
Belgium	25,800	4,300	4,200
France	1,357,600	1,086,800	1,193,800
Spain	291,300	282,600	205,900
Switzerland	454,200	265,700	305,800
Italy	1,648,600	1,180,300	611,500
Austria-Hungary	9,600	41,700	0
Turkey, Asiatic	449,000	391,000	300,700
Arabia	241,400	262,700	265,400
Persia	464,800	735,400	745,200
Sumatra, Java, and Borneo	9,281,600	8,052,700	7,751,400
Siam	277,700	370,200	235,900
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	1,098,300	1,382,500	1,647,500
Japan	8,888,800	12,175,300	22,348,500
Portuguese East Africa	36,000	39,100	67,600
Italian East Africa	107,000	177,300	160,900
United States of America	7,303,900	7,875,800	10,756,600
Other Foreign countries	339,200	252,000	257,700
Total—Foreign countries	34,177,000	36,032,100	47,985,400
Grand Total	99,756,900	100,283,400	112,688,300*

* Figures in the form given in this table are available to a later date than those in other tables and are revised figures.

V.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of destination.*

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are based on the new system of registration according to the country of final destination.

Countries.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.
	£	£	£
British Empire:—			
United Kingdom	52,717,600	40,155,000	46,632,100
Gibraltar	11,200	13,000	29,700
Aden and Dependencies	1,335,700	887,100	1,178,300
Ceylon	6,781,400	6,438,900	6,741,700
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	4,038,600	4,413,400	4,681,500
Hong-Kong	2,903,800	2,722,200	3,256,700
Egypt	2,107,400	16,267,200	9,832,000
Cape Colony	293,700	557,600	705,900
Natal	857,300	1,181,400	1,499,200
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	1,100,000	861,000	848,700
Zanzibar and Pemba	357,300	257,500	291,400
East African Protectorate	573,400	386,200	458,700
Canada	969,500	1,547,700	1,611,300
British West India Islands	135,400	238,100	270,900
Australia (including New Zealand)	3,738,200	4,167,400	4,855,900
Other British Possessions	982,300	1,615,100	1,376,000
Total British Empire	78,902,800	81,708,800	84,270,000
Foreign Countries:—			
Russia	3,781,400	490,800	—
Sweden	46,100	—	94,200
Norway	136,800	123,300	209,800
Germany	—	—	—
Holland	266,100	51,500	61,900
Belgium	—	—	7,200
France	9,537,800	5,748,700	5,913,500
Spain	1,717,700	563,200	384,100
Switzerland	115,500	249,600	101,700
Italy	6,471,700	5,684,000	6,355,100
Austria-Hungary	—	—	98,600
Turkey, European	—	—	—
„ Asiatic	1,178,400	1,735,000	2,662,900
Arabia	981,900	1,149,500	1,033,300
Persia	1,376,200	2,110,200	2,102,500
Sumatra	412,300	417,500	230,700
Borneo and Java	1,874,100	1,800,200	2,313,000
Siam	659,600	949,800	715,200
Indo-China	1,054,700	1,104,200	1,666,900
China (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao)	4,042,900	2,911,200	1,868,400
Japan	18,755,800	22,732,900	19,428,800
Portuguese East Africa	250,200	395,300	806,100
Other East African Ports	167,000	191,800	316,000
United States of America	20,799,500	20,307,200	22,045,300
West Indies	1,586,600	1,482,000	1,230,300
South America	3,276,900	2,658,300	4,566,100
Oceania	232,400	116,900	285,600
Other Foreign Countries	424,700	940,700	766,800
Total Foreign Countries	79,146,300	73,914,200	75,264,000
Grand Total	158,049,100(*a*)	155,623,000(*a*)	159,534,000(*a*)*

(*a*) Includes the value of wheat, tanned cowhides and other articles of national importance exported on Government account.
* Figures in the form given in this table are available to a later date than those in other tables and are revised figures.

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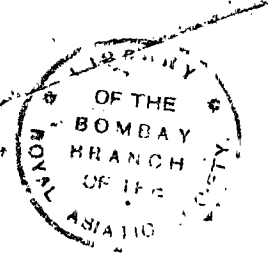
EAST INDIA: ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES. 1920-1921.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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MEMORANDUM

BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,

RELATING TO THE

ACCOUNTS of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for 1918-19 and the ESTIMATES for 1919-20 and 1920-21.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

The Gross Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the three years to which this Memorandum refers are as follows :—

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.	Accounts, 1918–19.	Revised Estimate, 1919–20.	Budget, 1920–21.
	£	£	£
Revenue	123,257,744	135,570,000	134,825,900
Expenditure	127,078,153	145,644,100	132,311,100
Surplus or *Deficit*	*3,820,409*	*10,074,100*	2,514,800

In these figures all receipts are included in the total of revenue and all outlay in the total of expenditure, with the one exception that the working expenses of railways and the surplus profits paid to certain railway companies are treated not as expenditure but as a deduction from revenue. Rupees have been converted into sterling throughout this Memorandum (unless otherwise stated) at the conventional rate of Rs. 15 = £1.

Net Revenue and Expenditure.

The figures of Gross Revenue just given include the net receipts of railways without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts (without any deduction on account of interest charges, working expenses, &c.) derived from the other commercial undertakings of the Government of India (*i.e.*, Irrigation works, Post Office and Telegraphs), and from the sale of Opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of Gross Expenditure include refunds and assignments, the interest charges of railways, the working expenses and interest charges of other commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear much greater than they really are

and it is accordingly the practice to present to Parliament an annual statement of Net Income and Expenditure (*see* H. of C 184 of 1920), in which the net revenue derived from commercial undertakings and opium is shown instead of the gross revenue, and similar adjustments are made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) refunds and assignments from the gross yield of land revenue, taxation, &c., and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue but as a separate head of expenditure. In the following table the Net Revenue and Expenditure for 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21 are calculated in the same manner as in the annual Parliamentary return mentioned above.

Net Revenue.

—	Accounts, 1918–19.		Budget, 1919–20.		Revised Estimate, 1919–20.		Budget, 1920–21.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Land Revenue, &c.:								
1. Land Revenue	20,296,852		21,890,600		21,298,800		23,007,667	
2. Forest	3,109,964		3,340,700		3,639,000		3,758,833	
3. Tributes from Native States	387,331		405,500		418,600		409,200	
		23,794,147		25,636,800		25,356,400		27,175,700
II. Opium		1,977,624		2,006,500		2,088,033		1,775,200
III. Taxation:								
1. Salt	3,631,099		3,633,700		3,399,867		4,200,867	
2. Stamps	5,955,547		6,038,900		7,147,833		7,433,960	
3. Excise	11,421,524		11,998,500		12,568,634		13,471,500	
4. Provincial Rates	27,820		34,500		36,033		37,267	
5. Customs	11,579,831		12,975,000		14,244,300		16,526,700	
6. Income Tax	7,674,265		13,456,800		15,378,867		11,105,333	
7. Registration	571,666		567,400		722,533		743,932	
		40,861,722		48,704,800		53,498,067		53,519,500
IV. Commercial Undertakings:								
1. Posts and Telegraphs ...	1,368,013		1,136,600		1,271,500		110,700	
2. Railway Revenue Account	10,568,097		6,904,000		7,017,100		6,490,600	
3. Irrigation	1,399,678		1,440,800		1,612,400		1,554,800	
		13,335,788		9,481,400		9,901,000		8,156,100
V. Mint		1,521,004		1,072,000		1,313,500		421,300
VI. Exchange		4,834,412		1,066,700		—		4,000,000
Total Net Revenue ...		86,324,697		87,968,200		92,157,000		95,047,800

Net Expenditure.

—	Accounts, 1918–19.		Budget, 1919–20.		Revised Estimate, 1919–20.		Budget, 1920–21.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Debt Services (excluding interest payment chargeable to Railways and Irrigation) ...		4,297,668		4,126,100		4,554,100		4,176,900
II. Military Services:								
1. Army	40,964,851		38,525,400		48,711,000		36,263,900	
2. Marine	721,874		932,600		996,700		828,100	
3. Military Works and Special Defence Works	2,793,513		1,737,000		3,242,300		2,908,000	
		44,480,238		41,195,000		52,950,000		40,000,000
III. Collection of Revenue		7,991,701		8,257,900		8,558,100		10,180,900
IV. Civil Services:								
1. Civil Departments	21,593,416		22,591,600		23,687,600		26,215,500	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,398,730		4,648,400		4,635,400		6,337,900	
3. Civil Works	5,304,222		6,609,700		6,545,500		8,732,800	
		31,296,368		33,849,700		34,868,500		41,286,200
V. Famine Relief and Insurance ...		1,000,000		1,789,100		1,248,100		1,000,000
VI. Provincial adjustments:								
1. Provincial Surpluses (which are added to the Provincial Balances and charged against the Revenue of the year)		1,143,955		—		757,300		—
2. Provincial Deficits (*i.e.*, amounts taken from Provincial Balances towards defraying expenditure incurred in the year) ...		*—64,824*		*1,918,200*		*—706,000*		*—4,111,000*
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue		90,145,106		87,299,600		102,231,100		92,533,000
Surplus *or Deficit* ...		*—3,820,409*		668,600		*—10,074,100*		2,514,800

Accounts, 1918–19.

It will be seen from the table that the final accounts for 1918–19 show a deficit of £3,820,409; this is better by £747,791 than the amount shown in the Revised Estimate for that year.

Revised Estimate, 1919–20.

In order to meet the liabilities consequent upon the additional contribution to the cost of the war the Government of India imposed an Excess Profits Duty which is estimated to yield £7.400,000. On the other hand, in order to lighten the burden of taxation on people with small incomes, they raised the limit of income liable to Income Tax to Rs. 2,000, thereby incurring a loss estimated at £500,000.

The Revised Estimate of 1919–20 shows, as compared with the Budget of that year, increases of £4,188,800 in net revenue and £14,931,500 in net expenditure, with the result that the surplus of £668,600 in the Budget Estimate becomes a deficit of £10,074,100 in the Revised Estimate. The increases and decreases in detail were as follows :—

Net Revenue.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Income Tax	1,922,067	Land Revenue	591,800
Customs	1,269,300	Salt	233,833
Stamps	1,108,933	Other Heads	1,066,700
Excise	570,134		
Forest	298,300		
Mint	241,500		
Irrigation	171,600		
Registration	155,133		
Posts and Telegraphs...	134,900		
Railways	113,100		
Other Heads	96,166		
Total	6,081,133	Total ...	1,892,333

Net Expenditure.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Army	10,185,600	Miscellaneous	610,300
Provincial Adjustments	1,970,500	Famine Relief and Insurance	541,000
Military Works ...	1,505,300	Education	366,800
Debt Services	428,000	Medical and Sanitation	166,700
Police	418,100	Other Heads	153,200
Political	364,300		
General Administration	345,300		
Jails	312,400		
Furlough and Absentee Allowances	302,700		
Collection of Revenue...	300,200		
Stationery and Printing	195,800		
Law Courts	119,500		
Other Heads	321,800		
Total	16,769,500	Total	1,838,000

Notes on the Heads under which the principal variations occur will be found in Appendix I.

Budget, 1920–21.

The Budget assumes the continuance of general prosperity and that the revenues will show the same expansion which has been exhibited in 1919–20.

In regard to taxation, the excess profits duty imposed for 1919-20 was discontinued. The super-tax law has been amended, with effect from 1st April, 1920, with the objects of, *firstly*, bringing the law relating to super-tax into relation with that governing income-tax, and, *secondly*, replacing the super-tax on the undivided profits of companies and firms by a new super-tax at a flat rate on the whole taxable income of companies in excess of Rs. 50,000.

The rates of super-tax payable are as follows :—

(A) By every individual, unregistered firm, and Hindu undivided family :—

(1) Where the taxable income does not exeed 1 lakh of rupees—

(*a*) In the case of a Hindu undivided family—

(i) In respect of the first Rs. 75,000 of taxable income ... ... Nil.

(ii) In respect of the next Rs. 25,000 of taxable income ... ... 1 anna in the rupee.

(*b*) In all other cases—

(i) In respect of the first Rs. 50,000 of taxable income ... ... Nil.

(ii) In respect of the next Rs. 50,000 of taxable income ... ... 1 anna in the rupee.

(2) In respect of the first Rs. 50,000 of taxable income over 1 lakh of rupees ... ... 1½ annas in the rupee.

(3) In respect of the next Rs. 50,000 of taxable income ... ... 2 „ „ „

(4) In respect of the next Rs. 50,000 of taxable income ... ... 2½ „ „ „

(5) In respect of all taxable incomes over 2½ lakhs of rupees ... ... 3 „ „ „

(B) By every company upon the amount by which its taxable income exceeds Rs. 50,000 ... ... 1 anna in the rupee.

Budget Estimates of Net Revenue and Expenditure, 1920–21.

The net revenue and expenditure are estimated as follows :—

	£
Net Revenue	95,047,800
Net Expenditure	92,533,000
Surplus	2,514,800

As compared with the Revised Estimate for 1919–20, these figures show an increase of £2,890,800 in net revenue, a decrease of £9,698,100 in net expenditure, and an estimated surplus of £2,514,800 as compared with an estimated deficit of £10,074,100.

The increases and decreases in the Budget as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1919-20 in detail are as follows :—

Net Revenue.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Exchange ...	... 4,000,000	Income Tax ...	... 4,273,534
Customs ...	... 2,282,400	Posts and Telegraphs ...	1,160,800
Land Revenue ...	... 1,708,867	Mint	... 892,200
Excise	... 902,866	Railway Revenue Account	... 526,500
Salt	... 801,000	Opium	... 312,833
Stamps	... 286,067	Other Heads ...	... 67,000
Forest	... 119,833		
Other Heads ...	... 22,634		
Total ...	...10,123,667	Total ...	... 7,232,867

Net Expenditure.

Increases.	£	Decreases.	£
Civil Works	2,189,300	Army	12,447,100
Collection of Revenue ...	1,622,800	Provincial Adjustments	4,163,300
Education	1,065,900	Other Heads	1,624,000
Miscellaneous	1,027,300		
Medical and Sanitation	835,800		
Furlough and Absentee Allowances	498,200		
Agriculture	349,000		
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	280,400		
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ...	200,500		
Other Heads	467,100		
Total	8,536,300	Total	18,234,400

Notes on the Heads under which the principal variations occur will be found in Appendix I.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

—	Accounts, 1918–19.	Revised Estimate, 1919–20.	Budget, 1920–21.
	£	£	£
Salt	3,631,099	3,399,867	4,200,867
Stamps	5,955,517	7,147,833	7,433,900
Excise	11,421,524	12,568,634	13,471,500
Provincial Rates	27,820	36,033	37,267
Customs...	11,579,831	14,244,300	16,526,700
Income Tax (including Excess Profits Duty)	7,674,265	15,378,867	11,105,333
Registration	571,666	722,533	743,933
Total	40,861,722	53,498,067	53,519,500
The payment per head, on the assumption that the whole of the taxation, including that on Salt, Excise, and Customs, is paid by the inhabitants of British India, is ...	s. d. 3 2·6	s. d. 4 2·3	s. d. 4 2·0
If the payment of Land Revenue be added, the average becomes	4 9·7	5 10·3	5 11·5

For the purpose of calculating the burden of taxation the figures of population in the three years under review have been based on the Census of March, 1911, an annual increase of population at the rate of ½ per cent. being assumed.

DEBT TRANSACTIONS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Debt.

1919–20.—Applications for the 5 per cent. Income-Tax Free Loan 1945–55, which was issued in India at 95, amounted to £14,189,000, of which £409,000 was received through the Post Office. The above figures include £1,375,000 tendered in the form of Indian War Bonds and £527,000 in the form of Indian Treasury Bills.

Temporary debt to the amount of £1,488,900 and £568,000 Railway Debentures were discharged during the year.

The issue of Treasury Bills continued throughout the year, except during the period for which the Loan remained open. The amount of Bills outstanding on 31st March, 1920, was £35,309,000.

1920–21.—The Budget provided for the discharge of £12,000,000 Treasury Bills and £12,786,800 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920, and also for a capital outlay of £21,145,000 on Railways and Irrigation. It further provided for the issue of a Rupee Loan in India, the proceeds of which were provisionally estimated at £10,000,000.

Irrigation Works.

The actual and estimated outlay on the construction of Major Irrigation Works is as follows :—

	£
1918–19	556,400
1919–20 (Revised Estimate)	593,300
1920–21 (Budget Estimate)	921,300

The total capital outlay on Major Irrigation Works up to 31st March, 1920, excluding indirect charges, is estimated at £45,084,400.

The net earnings (*i.e.*, gross receipts less working expenses) in 1918–19 gave a return of 8·190 per cent. on the mean of the capital expenditure at the beginning and the end of the year. (*See* App. II. (*c*).)

Railways.

On the 31st March, 1919, the length of railways in India open for traffic was 36,616 miles, of which 335 miles were opened in the preceding twelve months. The total route mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction at the close of the year was 1,803 miles.

The capital expenditure on railways shown in the Government Accounts for 1918–19 and Estimates for 1919–20 and 1920–21 is as follows :—

	Accounts, 1918–19.	Revised Estimate, 1919–20.	Budget, 1920–21.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue :—	£	£	£
(A) Outlay on lines worked by the State and by guaranteed companies :—			
(1) From funds provided by the State ...	4,857,499	9,100,100	13,276,700
(2) From funds raised through companies or provided from other sources.	*- 702,986*	767,900	1,374,200
	4,154,513	9,868,000*	14,650,900*
(B) Outlay on branch lines not on firm guarantee ...	120,304	129,500	133,500
Expenditure charged to Revenue :—			
Famine protective lines	*— 19*	—	—
Provincial State lines	5,376	6,000	4,000
	5,357	6,000	4 000
Grand Total	4,280,174	10,003,500	14,788,400

In 1918–19 the net traffic receipts, *i.e.*, the gross receipts after paying working expenses but not interest charges, of open lines in which the Government is directly interested, gave a return of 7·386 per cent. on the mean of the capital expenditure at the beginning and end of the year. (*See* App. II. (*b*).)

* The figure in the above table has been arrived at after allowing for adjustment in respect of exchange, as part of the gain budgeted under this head is allocated to Railway capital account.

Expenditure on the new capital at Delhi.

The capital expenditure incurred, or estimated to be incurred, on permanent works at Delhi is as follows:—

	£
1911–12	5,000
1912–13	114,900
1913–14	447,100
1914–15	360,400
1915–16	331,274
1916–17	244,297
1917–18	250,543
1918–19	285,793
1919–20 (Revised Estimate)	333,800
1920–21 (Budget „)	735,800

Debt, Liabilities, and Assets.

The total permanent debt is classified in the Accounts as (1) Public Works Debt, and (2) Ordinary Debt.* The amount entered as belonging to the former category is the equivalent of the total capital expenditure which has been incurred by the State on Railways and Irrigation Works, including the amount advanced to Railway Companies for capital expenditure; the "Ordinary Debt" consists of the difference between the total debt in existence and the amount entered as Public Works Debt. In any year in which, owing to the use, for the construction of Public Works, of surplus revenue or deposits, or a portion of the Famine Grant appropriated to the reduction or avoidance of debt (*see* page 22), the capital expenditure exceeds the amount of debt incurred in the year; the effect of this system of classification is to decrease the amount of the Ordinary Debt, with a corresponding increase in the Public Works Debt.

It will be seen from the table below that by the process already described the Ordinary Debt had been reduced by 31st March, 1916, to less than £2,000,000. This was increased in subsequent years owing to a portion of the first Indian War Loan being raised in 1916–17, and owing to the contribution of £100,000,000 made by India in 1917–18 towards the cost of the war.

Debt of India.

—	31. 3. 14	31. 3. 15	31. 3. 16	31. 3. 17	31. 3. 18	31. 3. 19	31. 3. 20
Productive Debt:—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(1) Railways	221,984,419	233,195,887	234,360,133	235,740,646	239,146,143	243,686,006	253,471,807
(2) Irrigation	39,440,938	41,122,020	42,456,326	43,285,798	43,992,030	44,491,078	45,084,378
Ordinary or non-productive debt	12,763,119	2,223,464	1,995,217	6,969,278	88,370 261	86,684,400	77,139,800
Treasury bills and short term loans	—	14,333,333	11,333,333	333,333	31,713,666	32,829,000	35,309,000

There are also other obligations of the Government of India, including Post Office Cash Certificates which are treated in the Government of India's Accounts as unfunded debt, Savings Bank balances, Judicial and Departmental deposits, balances of Service Funds, &c., amounting on 31st March, 1920, to £51,071,444, and the various railway annuities, representing in 1919–20 an expenditure of £3,357,559. But of this last-mentioned sum, £1,063,242 was devoted to redemption of capital liabilities. The total liability redeemed by these annual payments amounted on 31st March, 1920, to £17,117,915.

On that date also the Government of India's advances to Railway Companies stood at £2,335,822 and it had lent £13,801,854 (net) to Native States, Corporations, Agriculturists, &c. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve, consisting of sterling securities of an estimated value of £36,343,616, and £551 in cash at short notice in London; the cash balances in India, £2,358,030; and the cash (Treasury) balances in England, £12,003,902 (these are actuals, and hence differ from the "Revised" figures in the following statement).

* Ordinary Debt includes debt incurred on the new capital at Delhi which stood at £2,039,300 on the 31st March, 1919, and is estimated to amount to £2,379,300 by 31st March, 1920.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

The following table shows the opening balances, receipts, disbursements and closing balances, estimated and actual, of the Government of India in 1919–20 and 1920–21 :—

	Budget, 1919–20.	Revised, 1919–20.	Budget, 1920–21.
	£	£	£
Opening Balance, England	(a)13,200,616	(b) 14,715,827	(c)13,066,127
Opening Balance, India	12,475,477	17,300,258	14,267,458
Total Opening Balance	25,676,093	32,016,085	27,333,585
RECEIPTS—			
Revenue surplus	668,600	*—10,074,100*	2,514,800
Capital provided through Companies or Native States towards outlay on Public Works	165,700	*—413,200*	110,300
Permanent debt (net incurred)	724,000	4,763,700	9,178,400
Unfunded debt (net incurred)	3,130,400	933,400	2,125,500
Loans, deposits, and advances (net)	20,300,500	11,608,600	15,817,800
Remittances (net)	6,174,300	572,100	271,800
Council Bills on India (receipts)	12,250,000	31,226,200	8,375,000
Sterling Transfers on London (receipts)	—	24,544,000	—
Total Receipts	43,413,500	63,160,700	38,393,600
Total	69,089,593	95,176,785	65,727,185
DISBURSEMENTS—			
Capital expenditure on Railways, Irrigation, and Delhi	18,603,200	10,404,100	16,095,600
Temporary debt (net discharged)	14,994,700	1,488,900	24,786,800
Council Bills on India (payments)	12,250,000	31,226,200	8,375,000
Sterling Transfers on London (payments)	—	24,724,000	—
Total Disbursements	45,847,900	67,843,200	49,257,400
Closing Balance	23,241,693	27,333,585	16,469,785
Total	69,089,593	95,176,785	65,727,185
DISTRIBUTION OF CLOSING BALANCE—			
Closing Balance, England	(a)10,919,116	(c) 13,066,127	(c) 4,090,627
Closing Balance, India	12,322,577	14,267,458	12,379,158

(a) Of this amount £6,000,099 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(b) " " £6,015,672 " " " " "
(c) " " £372 " " " " "

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

It was decided that, with effect from 1st April, 1900—

(1) the net profit on the coinage of new rupees should not be treated as revenue, but should be paid to a special reserve (now called the Gold Standard Reserve);

(2) the Reserve should be held mainly in sterling securities, the interest being added to the reserve as it accrued.

From July, 1906, a portion of the Reserve was held in India in rupees in order that the Government of India might be in a favourable position for meeting heavy demands for the issue of rupees without delay in times of pressure.

In 1907 it was decided that half of the net profit on coinage from 1st April, 1907, should be used to supplement the funds available for capital expenditure on railways, the other half of the profit and the whole of the interest receipts being added to the Reserve as before. In June, 1912, this arrangement was modified, and it was

decided that the interest on investments and the profits on coinage thereafter received, except profits retained in India for building up the rupee branch of the Reserve to the amount of 6 crores, should be held in gold at the Bank of England until the amount so held reached £5,000,000; no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total *sterling* assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to at least £25,000,000.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance which reported in February, 1914, made certain recommendations bearing on the Gold Standard Reserve. Decisions on some of these recommendations were not taken owing to the outbreak of war; but in August, 1915, the silver branch of the Reserve was abolished, in accordance with the Royal Commission's proposal, and the 6 crores of rupees held therein were exchanged for a corresponding amount in gold (£4,000,000) from the Paper Currency Reserve. During the latter part of 1914 £3,450,000 in gold was taken from the Gold Standard Reserve to meet reverse bills in London, and the balance of gold remaining was transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve in 1916.

Since 1915, in addition to such profit on coinage as has accrued, the profit or loss arising on the remittances of funds for the Gold Standard Reserve has also been credited or debited to that Reserve.

The Indian Currency Committee of 1919 made the following recommendations in respect of the Gold Standard Reserve :—

(1) that no limit of amount should yet be fixed; (2) that all profits accruing on the coinage of rupees should be credited to the Reserve; (3) that gold should, under present conditions, be held in the Paper Currency Reserve rather than in the Gold Standard Reserve. When practicable the Gold Standard Reserve should contain a considerable proportion of gold, of which not more than one-half should be held in India; (4) in the meantime the Reserve should be kept as liquid as possible by the holding of securities with early dates of maturity; and (5) the final aim should be to hold no investments with maturities of more than 12 months.

Statistics, &c., regarding the Gold Standard Reserve.

The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to 31st March, 1920, have been as follows :—

	£
Profits on Coinage—	
1900–1907	15,820,683*
1907–8	2,247,207
1908–9	102 (arrears).
1909–10	25,190 („).
1910–11	—
1911–12	—
1912–13	3,265,698
1913–14	2,150,000
1914–15	25,110
1915–16	3,205
1916–17	4,032,397
1917–18	1,274,000
1918–19	— *269,986*†
1919–20	—
Total	28,573,606
Interest and discount...	11,046,207
Profit by exchange	194,917
	39,814,730

* Separate figures for the years 1900–1907 will be found in the Explanatory Memorandum for 1914–15. [Cd. 7539.]

† Refund of amount over appropriated in 1917–18.

Of this sum £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; the remainder has been paid to the Reserve.

The following table shows the disposal of the sums paid to the Reserve up to 31st March, 1920:—

	£	£
Profits on Coinage—		
Total Profits realised 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1920	28,573,606	
Deduct amount used for Capital Expenditure on Railways	1,123,655	
Profit paid to Gold Standard Reserve...		27,449,951
Interest and discount received up to 31st March, 1920	11,046,207	
Profit by exchange	194,917	
		11,241,124
Profits and Interest paid to Reserve from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1920		38,691,075
Deduct—		
Loss on Sale, Redemption, and Conversion of Securities	1,552,601	
Loss through depreciation	773,734	
Miscellaneous Charges	20,573	
Total deductions		2,346,908
Amount of Reserve on 31st March, 1920		£36,344,167

	£
Sterling Securities held in England (estimated value)	36,343,616
Cash held in England on account of the Reserve	551
	£36,344,167

The Securities, estimated at £36,343,616 (as shown above), were as follows:—

Securities.	Nominal Value.	Cost Price.	Estimated Value on 31st March, 1920.
	£	£	£
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47	1,762,181	1,651,177	1,550,719
Guaranteed 2¾ per cent. Stock	438,720	407,188	201,811
Exchequer Bonds	15,199,300	15,192,742	15,131,259
National War Bonds	3,914,000	3,912,858	3,874,324
Treasury Bills	15,069,000	14,876,861	14,930,289
Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock ...	1,092,023	1,076,524	655,214
Total	37,475,224	37,117,350	36,343,616

The net profit on the Gold Standard Reserve Investments up to 31st March, 1920, is shown below:—

	£	£
Cost price of securities held on 31st March, 1920 ...		37,117,350
Estimated value on 31st March, 1920		36,343,616
Loss through depreciation		773,734
Loss on sale and redemption of securities		1,552,601
Total losses		2,326,335
Miscellaneous charges		20,573
Total of losses and charges		2,346,908
Interest and Discount received up to 31st March, 1920	11,046,207	
Profit by exchange	194,917	
		11,241,124
Net profit on Investments		£8,894,216

EXCHANGE AND REMITTANCE.

The sales by the Secretary of State of bills and transfers on India and by the Government of India of bills and transfers on London during the last ten years have been as follows :—

Sales by Secretary of State.

1910–11	...	£26,212,866	at an average rate of	1*s.* 4·061*d.*	the rupee.
1911–12	...	£27,058,550	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·083*d.*	,,
1912–13	...	£25,743,710	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·058*d.*	,,
1913–14	...	£31,200,827	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·070*d.*	,,
1914–15	...	£7,794,002	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·004*d.*	,,
1915–16	...	£20,371,460	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·088*d.*	,,
1916–17	...	£33,021,429	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·148*d.*	,,
1917–18	...	£34,913,141	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·534*d.*	,,
1918–19	...	£22,539,438	,, ,,	1*s.* 5·499*d.*	,,
1919–20	...	£27,524,437*	,, ,,	1*s.* 10·643*d.*	,,

* In addition £3,701,782 Council bills were sold to Exchange Banks under special conditions at an average rate of 1*s.* 4·52*d.*

Sales by Government of India.

1909–10	...	£156,000	Bills at 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}d.$ the rupee.
1914–15	...	£8,707,000	,, and Transfers { Bills at 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}d.$ the rupee. Transfers at 1*s.* $3\frac{13}{16}d.$ and 1*s.* $3\frac{27}{32}d.$ the rupee.
1915–16	...	£4,893,000	deferred Transfers at 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}d.$,, ,,
1918–19	...	£5,315,000	Transfers at average rate of 1*s.* $5\frac{31}{32}d.$ the rupee for immediates and 1*s.* $6\frac{1}{32}d.$ for deferred.
1919–20	...	£24,544,000	Transfers at average rate of 2*s.* 7·986*d.* the rupee for immediates and 2*s.* 6·009*d.* for deferred.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.

The following figures show the Exports from, and Imports into, India during the last three years :—

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
On Private Account.	£	£	£
Imports of Merchandise	100,283,400	112,689,400	138,666,400
Exports of Merchandise	161,703,500 (*a*)	169,254,200 (*a*)	218,018,400
Net Exports of Merchandise	61,420,100	56 564,800	79,352,000
Net Imports *or Exports* of Gold	14,307,000	13,000	7,259,212
Net Imports *or Exports* of Silver	973,000	40,000	*98,698*
Net Imports of Treasure	15,280,000	53,000	7,160,514
Net Exports of Merchandise and Treasure on Private Account	46,120,100	56,511,800	72,191,486
Government Transactions.			
Imports of Merchandise	9,286,500	13,018,900	9,153,300
Exports of Merchandise	1,559,600	959,300	4,124,400
Net Imports of Merchandise	7,726,900	12,059,600	5,028,900
Net Imports *or Exports* of Gold	3,493,300	*2,052,900*	15,582,711
Net Imports *or Exports* of Silver	12,237,700	44,601,200	19,776,439
Total Net Imports *or Exports* of Treasure	15,731,000	42,548,300	35,359,150

(*a*) Includes the value of wheat, tanned cowhide, and other articles of national importance exported on Government account.

India Office,
11*th August*, 1920.

(B272—Gp. 15)

APPENDIX I.

Notes on certain heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

NET REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

	£
Accounts, 1918-19	20,296,852
Budget, 1919-20	21,890,600
Revised Estimate, 1919-20	21,298,800
Budget, 1920-21	23,007,700

The decrease in the Revised Estimate for 1919–20 as compared with the Budget is mainly due to the postponement of collections in Burma, and to the realization in 1918–19 of recoveries of survey and settlement charges in Bengal which were expected in 1919–20.

The estimates for the current year are framed on the basis of normal monsoon conditions, and progress in the collection of the suspensions granted in 1918–19 and 1919–20 is expected.

Forest.

	£
Accounts, 1918-19	3,109,964
Budget, 1919-20	3,340,700
Revised Estimate, 1919–20	3,639,000
Budget, 1920-21	3,758,800

The improvement of £298,300 in the Revised Estimate for 1919–20 over the Budget of that year is mainly due to arrear recoveries in respect of supplies made in 1918–19, increased demand for timber, resin, turpentine, and other forest produce, also to the higher prices realized. All provinces, except the United Provinces, contribute to the improvement. The Budget anticipates increased receipts in the United Provinces and Punjab, a decline in Burma, Madras, and Bombay, and normal receipts in the other provinces.

Opium.

	Accounts, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
	£	£	£	£
Receipts	3,289,111	3,056,200	2,990,800	2,942,000
Charges	*1,311,487*	*1,049,700*	*902,800*	*1,166,800*
Net revenue	1,977,624	2,006,500	2,088,000	1,775,200

Opium is supplied at fixed prices to certain foreign Governments, principally the Straits Settlements, the Netherlands Indies, and Siam; some is sold in England for medicinal purposes, and the balance by auction at Calcutta. Whilst the upset price for these sales has increased, the demand for medicinal opium has decreased.

No demand for medicinal opium is anticipated in 1920–21, all revenue accruing from the sale of provision opium.

Higher prices payable to cultivators are anticipated in the United Provinces and Central India States.

Salt.	£
Accounts, 1918–19	3,631,099
Budget, 1919–20	3,633,700
Revised Estimate, 1919–20	3,399,900
Budget, 1920–21	4,200,900

In 1919–20 decreases in revenue as compared with the Budget Estimate occurred in Madras, Bombay and Bengal, which were partly counterbalanced by an increase in Northern India, in consequence of larger preferential issues to local bodies, Indian States, &c.

In the Budget Estimate for 1920–21 allowance has been made for the uncleared balance of the advance payments made in Northern India in previous years.

Stamps.	£
Accounts, 1918-19	5,955,517
Budget, 1919-20	6,038,900
Revised Estimate, 1919-20	7,147,800
Budget, 1920-21	7,433,900

In 1919–20 the increased receipts anticipated in the Revised Estimate as compared with the Budget are attributed to increased litigation and general development of business. The Budget for 1920–21 provides for a moderate growth in all the provinces.

Excise.	£
Accounts, 1918–19	11,421,524
Budget, 1919–20	11,998,500
Revised Estimate, 1919–20	12,568,634
Budget, 1920–21	13,471,500

Higher wages for the labouring population of most provinces, with the resultant increased consumption, account for a considerable portion of the improvement shown by the revised figures for 1919–20. Provision has been made for a growth of revenue in all provinces in 1920–21.

Customs.	£
Accounts, 1918–19	11,579,831
Budget, 1919–20	12,975,000
Revised Estimate, 1919–20	14,244,300
Budget, 1920–21	16,526,700

The improvement of £1,269,300 in the Revised Estimate of 1919–20 compared with the Budget of that year is mainly attributable to the reversion to peace conditions. The new duty on exports of hides and skins is expected to produce Rs. 86 lakhs, and a full year's revenue from this duty, together with an expected further expansion of trade, form the basis of the increase for the Budget of 1920–21.

	Accounts, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.	Revised Estimate, 1919–20.	Budget, 1920–21.
	£	£	£	£
Special Import Duties:—				
Liquors	737,690	1,006,700	904,700	1,004,300
Petroleum	87,560	234,500	546,700	566,700
Silver Bullion and Coin	76	—	200	—
Sugar	1,129,561	1,333,300	866,700	900,000
Tobacco	553,475	533,300	586,700	600,000
Other articles	49,484	90,000	81,800	90,300
Duty at 2½ per cent.:—				
Metals—Iron and Steel	173,334	266,700	298,700	347,300
Other articles	133,896	266,700	234,700	350,100
Duty at 7½ per cent.:—				
Articles of Food and Drink (excluding sugar and vinegar)	382,042	466,700	460,000	500,000
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	273,410	313,300	372,300	385,500
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:—				
Cotton Manufactures	2,524,902	2,466,700	2,733,300	3,000,000
Other Yarn and Textile Fabrics	388,662	413,300	520,000	553,300
Other Manufactured Articles	1,717,296	2,100,000	2,273,300	2,451,000
Export Duties:—				
Hides and Skins	—	—	573,300	1,400,000
Jute (raw and manufactured)	1,427,730	1,600,000	2,171,100	2,266,700
Rice	740,882	433,300	230,500	503,300
Tea	292,385	304,300	386,700	420,000
Indigo	—	2,700	2,200	2,500
Excise Duties:—				
Cotton Goods	921,136	866,700	970,000	1,002,000
Motor Spirit	218,246	266,700	270,100	263,400
Miscellaneous	368,874	387,500	436,500	403,300
Total	12,120,641	13,352,400	14,919,500	17,009,700

Posts and Telegraphs.

	Accounts, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.	Revised Estimate, 1919–20.	Budget, 1920–21.
	£	£	£	£
Indian Postal and Telegraph Department:—				
Receipts	5,012,485	5,412,600	5,789,400	5,988,300
Expenditure	*3,804,782*	*4,362,600*	*4,579,000*	*5,788,700*
Net Receipts	1,207,703	1,050,000	1,210,400	191,600
Indo-European Telegraph Department:—				
Receipts	330,482	304,200	207,400	203,900
Expenditure	*170,172*	*217,600*	*146,300*	*284,800*
Net Receipts	160,310	86,600	361,100	*—80,900*
Net Receipts—Posts and Telegraphs	1,368,013	1,136,600	1,271,500	110,700

The Indian Postal and Telegraph Department shows an increase in the Revenue for 1919–20 due to extra State messages in connection with frontier and Punjab operations. Extra allowances to subordinate establishments account for the increased expenditure. A falling off in traffic with Persia and adjacent countries accounts for the decrease in Revenue from the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the same period, while an increase in net receipts in England in connection with the joint purse arrangements results in a decrease in expenditure.

Normal growth is expected to provide an increase in revenue in 1920–21, but high prices for stores and repairs and establishment revisions will necessitate an increased expenditure.

Income Tax.

	£
Accounts, 1918–19	7,674,265
Budget, 1919–20	13,456,800
Revised Estimate, 1919–20	15,378,900
Budget, 1920–21	11,105,300

These figures include revenue from super-tax and in the case of the figures for 1919–20 and 1920–21 from excess profits duty. The increase in the Revised Estimate for 1919–20 as compared with the Budget is due largely to the considerable profits realized in certain trades and partly to improved methods of assessment introduced under the new Income Tax Act. The decrease in the Budget for 1920–21 as compared with the Revised Estimate is due to a large decrease in receipts from excess profits duty, only Rs. 37 lakhs being expected. A new flat-rate tax on companies replaces the present super-tax on 1st April, 1920, and an addition of Rs. 44 lakhs of revenue is expected on this account. The collection of arrears of income tax and an increase in assessed trade profits will also swell the revenue for 1920–21.

Railways.

	Accounts, 1918-19.	Budget, 1919-20.	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
State Railways :—	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts	50,837,995	53,381,900	52,881,933	56,048,600
Working Expenses	*24,717,786*	*30,933,400*	*30,133,333*	*33,373,300*
Net Traffic Receipts	26,120,209	22,448,500	22,748,600	22,675,300
Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c. ...	*1,264,237*	*1,226,600*	*1,371,300*	*1,066,700*
Interest charges—				
Interest on capital spent or advanced by the State.	*8,301,203*	*8,558,600*	*8,674,300*	*9,238,200*
Interest on capital deposited by Companies.	*2,176,675*	*2,166,500*	*2,172,100*	*2,210,400*
Annuities in purchase of Railways ...	*3,357,595*	*3,357,600*	*3,357,600*	*3,357,600*
Sinking Funds	*242,886*	*255,500*	*255,500*	*270,400*
Total	*15,342,596*	*15,564,800*	*15,830,800*	*16,143,300*
Net Receipts	10,777,613	6,883,700	6,917,800	6,532,000
Miscellaneous receipts(net)or *charges(net)*	*209,516*	20,300	99,300	*41,400*
Net Receipts from all Railways	10,568,097	6,904,000	7,017,100	6,490,600

The position of the Railway Revenue Account in recent years is exhibited in the following table :—

		£
1910–11	Net receipts	2,017,496
1911–12	,,	3,787,770
1912–13	,,	4,803,354
1913–14	,,	4,789,533
1914–15	,,	2,158,034
1915–16	,,	4,075,438
1916–17	,,	7,481,875
1917–18	,,	9,914,324
1918–19	,,	10,568,097
1919–20 (Revised Estimate)	,,	7,017,100
1920–21 (Budget) ...	,,	6,490,600

These figures are arrived at after charging in the Account not only all interest charges, but also payments in redemption of capital which are made partly through sinking funds and partly through the annuities created for the purchase of various railways.

The following are the amounts of such payments in the three years under review :—

	£
In 1918–19	1,270,912
In 1919–20	1,318,742
In 1920–21	1,370,105

State Railways.—The profit derived by the State from the railways arises from the State lines, under which head are included not only the lines worked by the State (of which the most important are the North-Western, Eastern Bengal, and Oudh and Rohilkhand systems), but also lines which, while classified as State railways, are worked by companies receiving guaranteed interest on their share capital and a share of the surplus profits. Among the most important of the lines included in the latter class are the East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India (including Rajputana-Malwa), Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian, Great Indian Peninsula (including the Indian Midland Railway), Assam-Bengal, and Burma Railways.

It is anticipated that in 1920–21 expansion of trade will make for an increase in gross receipts. Heavy renewals and repairs necessitate a larger grant for working expenses, but a part set off is expected, owing to the English stores which will be issued to revenue being brought to account at a higher rate of exchange than in 1919–20.

Irrigation.

	Accounts, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.	Revised Estimate, 1919–20.	Budget, 1920–21.
MAJOR WORKS:	£	£	£	£
Receipts	5,043,895	5,185,900	5,547,400	5,624,600
Working Expenses	*1,423,080*	*1,418,100*	*1,527,500*	*1,470,200*
Interest on Debt	*1,539,404*	*1,563,700*	*1,560,000*	*1,585,000*
Net Receipts	2,081,411	2,204,100	2,459,900	2,569,400
Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.	—	—	—	—
MINOR WORKS:				
Receipts	302,612	326,000	296,200	320,600
Expenditure	*984,345*	*1,089,300*	*1,143,700*	*1,335 200*
Net Expenditure	*681,733*	*763,300*	*847,500*	*1,014,600*
Net Receipts, Major and Minor Works.	1,399,678	1,440,800	1,612,400	1,554,800

Mint.

	£
Accounts, 1918–19	1,521,004
Budget, 1919–20	1,072,000
Revised Estimate, 1919–20	1,313,500
Budget, 1920–21	421,300

The increased circulation of nickel one and two anna pieces, the introduction of four and eight anna nickel coins, and recoinage undertaken for the Straits Government, is the main cause of the increase of the 1919–20 Revised Estimate as compared with the Budget. In the Budget Estimate for 1920–21 provision is made for a percentage receipt of Rs. 10 lakhs in respect of silver awaiting coinage, and for a profit of Rs. 90 lakhs from the circulation of subsidiary coinage.

Exchange.

	£
Accounts, 1918–19	4,834,412
Budget, 1919–20	1,066,700
Revised Estimate, 1919–20	*Nil*
Budget, 1920–21	4,000,000

Before 1917–18 this head recorded the comparatively small sums which had to be brought to account owing to the fact that remittances by Council Bills and Reverse Transfers were not effected exactly at the rate of 16 pence to the rupee. The exchange value of the rupee rose, however, to 1*s.* 5*d.* on 28th August, 1917, to 1*s.* 6*d.*

on 12th April, to 1*s.* 8*d.* on 13th May, to 1*s.* 10*d.* on 12th August, to 2*s.* on 16th September, to 2*s.* 2*d.* on 25th November, and to 2*s.* 4*d.* on 16th December, 1919, and since 2nd February, 1920, it has fluctuated between 2*s.* 10½*d.* and 1*s.* 8½*d.* The accounts, however, are still framed on the existing statutory ratio of 1*s.* 4*d* to the rupee, with the result that the gain by exchange exhibited under this head has reached a very large figure. The real effect of higher rates of exchange on the Government of India's position is that it enables them to discharge their sterling liabilities with a smaller number of rupees.

The net gain by exchange for 1919–20 is estimated at Rs. 11,81,00,000. Of this Rs. 7,31,00,000 is credited to railway, irrigation and Delhi capital accounts as the portion arising from remittance of funds to England for outlay on these works. The balance of Rs. 4,50,00,000 is credited to a suspense head to be applied to meeting the deficiency involved in writing down the sterling securities and gold held in the Paper Currency Reserve to the conventional rate of 2*s.* the rupee.

The Budget Estimate for 1920–21 is framed on an average exchange rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* the rupee for the year.

NET EXPENDITURE.

Debt Services.

	Accounts, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.	Revised Estimate, 1919–20.	Budget, 1920–21.
	£	£	£	£
Total payments for Interest on Debt	16,840,931	16,739,900	17,908,800	17,672,700
Deduct amount chargeable to Railways (included under Railways, page 17).	*8,301,203*	*8,558,600*	*8,674,300*	*9,238,200*
Deduct amount chargeable to Irrigation (included under Irrigation, page 18).	*1,539,404*	*1,563,700*	*1,560,000*	*1,585,000*
Interest on Ordinary Debt	7,000,324	6,617,600	7,674,500	6,849,500
Interest on other Obligations	1,126,766	1,145,900	1,259,700	1,343.000
Total	8,127,090	7,763,500	8,934,200	8,192,500
Interest Receipts on loans, &c., in England and India ...	*3,829,422*	*3,637,400*	*4,380,100*	*4,015,600*
Net Interest Payments *or Receipts* other than those chargeable to Railways and Irrigation.	4,297,668	4,126,100	4,554,100	4,176,900

The nature of the "other obligations" referred to above is explained on page 9.

The receipts include the interest received in India on loans granted by the Government to Native States, Municipalities, Port Trusts. Railway Companies, &c., and in England on the balances of the Secretary of State in Council. They also include the interest, in India and England, on the invested portion of the Paper Currency Reserve.

Military Services.

	Accounts, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.	Revised Estimate, 1919–20.	Budget, 1920–21.
	£	£	£	£
Army	40,964,851	38,525,400	48,711,000	36,263,900
Marine	721,874	932,600	996,700	828,100
Military Works and Special Defence Works ...	2,793,513	1,737,000	3,242,300	2,908,000
Total	44,480,238	41,195,000	52,950,000	40,000,000

The details of the Army Charges, which form the most important part of the charges grouped together in the table above, are as follows:—

Net Army Charges in India.

—	Accounts, 1918–19.	Budget, 1918–19.	Revised Estimate, 1919–20.	Budget, 1920–21.
NET CHARGES IN INDIA.				£
Effective Services:—	£	£	£	
Army and Garrison and Administrative Staff ...	730,233	659,900	779,000	
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges ...	5,564,795	9,203,000	13,678,000	
Supply and Transport	2,257,308	2,874,100	3,840,500	
Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	293,450	528,800	756,700	25,353,800*
Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	1,028,882	1,075,400	1,312,700	
Other Effective Services...	25,374,833	16,993,700	24,114,100	
Compensation for dearness of food and forage	84,400	191,300	270,100	
Total Effective Services	35,333,901	31,526,200	44,751,100	25,353,800
Non-effective Charges...	979,629	1,117,500	1,170,900	1,882,600
Total, India	36,313,530	32,643,700	45,922,000	27,236,400

Net Army Charges in England.

—	Accounts, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.	Revised Estimate, 1919–20.	Budget, 1920–21.
Effective Services:—				
Charges—	£	£	£	£
Payments to War Office for British Forces in India.	872,200	911,700	911,700	2,200,000
Additional War Contribution for Effective Charges	—	—	800,000	—
Furlough Allowances	206,144	300,000	805,000	600,000
Indian Troop Service and Passage of Officers...	276,084	310,500	331,800	610,500
Miscellaneous	153,151	62,600	72,600	76,500
Stores	906,187	1,208,300	1,954,800	2,721,400
Total	2,413,766	2,793,100	4,875,900	6,208,400
Receipts—				
Contribution of Imperial Government towards Sea Transport Charges.	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Contribution of Imperial Government towards Military Charges for Aden.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Payment by Imperial Government (on capitation basis) for Indian Native Regiments serving in the Colonies.	Nil.	5,500	Nil.	Nil.
Transfer and Sale of Stores, Recoveries, &c. ...	1,388	3,000	22,000	7,000
Total	231,388	238,500	252,000	237,000
Net Charge for Effective Services	2,182,378	2,554,600	4,623,900	5,971,400
Non-effective Charges (net)	2,468,943	3,327,100	*1,834,900*	3,056,100
Total, England	4,651,321	5,881,700	2,789,000	9,027,500
Grand Total	40,964,851	38,525,400	48,711,000	36,263,900

* Details not yet available.

The Budget Estimate for 1919-20 included a provision of £8·69 millions on account of India's contemplated additional war contribution. This contribution was, however, at the time of its original offer, made expressly subject to reconsideration in the event of (1) War on the frontiers of India, (2) serious crop failure or (3) a currency crisis. In view therefore of the Afghan War and the frontier operations of 1919-20 the question of the contribution was brought before the Legislative Council for further consideration, and only £800,000 on account of the contribution was included in the Revised Estimate. This Estimate assumed a net receipt of £4,375,000 from the Imperial Government in respect of war pensionary charges of Indian troops and their British Officers. Apart from this special payment and receipt the Revised Estimate of net expenditure in 1919–20 exceeded the Budget by £24,025,000, of which excess £15,596,000 was due to special expenditure connected with the Afghan War and frontier operations, the remainder being due mainly to gratuities, increases of pay, and higher prices.

Civil Departments.

The following table shows the net charges for the several departments :—

—	Accounts, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.	Revised Estimate, 1919–20.	Budget, 1920–21.
	£	£	£	£
General Administration	2,489,714	2,351,300	2,696,600	2,824,400
Law Courts and Jails	3,926,264	3,940,700	4,372,600	4,428,100
Police	5,923,889	6,211,300	6,629,9400	6,812,700
Ports and Pilotage	89,358	94,100	172,900	111,700
Education	3,670,226	4,564,100	4,197,300	5,263,200
Ecclesiastical	136,792	146,400	134,700	147,700
Medical and Sanitation	1,595,067	2,204,400	2,037,700	2,873,500
Political	2,653,869	1,783,800	2,148,100	1,906,400
Agriculture...	653,666	852,500	776,100	1,125,100
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	454,571	443,000	522,200	722,700
Total	21,593,416	22,591,600	23,687,600	26,215,500

The main increases in the Revised Estimate for 1919-20 fall under the heads "Law Courts and Jails" and "Police," due in the first case to the grant of war allowances, and in the second case to larger payments for grain compensation allowances, Afghan War concessions, and the creation of the new Peshawar police battalion.

In the Budget 1920–21 there are large increases under "Education" on account of provision for expansion in all branches and under "Medical and Sanitation" on account of the development of schemes in various provinces. A decrease in special political expenditure in Persia accounts for the reduction under the head "Political."

Famine Relief and Insurance.

—	Accounts, 1918–19.	Budget, 1919–20.	Revised Estimate, 1919–20.	Budget, 1920–21.
	£	£	£	£
Direct Famine Relief	307,768	1,435,700	885,700	19,500
Protective Railways	— *20*	—	—	—
Protective Irrigation Works	313,250	353,400	362,400	360,000
Reduction or avoidance of Debt	379,002	—	—	620,500
Total	1,000,000	1,789,100	1,248,100	1,000,000

A sum of not less than £1,000,000 is annually appropriated for the purposes of Famine Relief and Insurance. When the outlay on direct famine relief is less than the sum appropriated, the balance is used (1) for the construction or maintenance of protective railways and irrigation works, and (2) for the construction of productive public works, which would otherwise require additional borrowing. The amount used for the last-mentioned purpose is shown under the head of "Reduction or Avoidance of Debt."

The heavy expenditure on direct famine relief in 1918–19 and 1919–20, was due to the failure of the monsoon in 1918.

Civil Works.

	£
Accounts, 1918–19	5,304,222
Budget, 1919–20	6,609,700
Revised Estimate, 1919–20	6,545,500
Budget, 1920–21	8,732,800

The decrease in the Revised Estimates is due to the curtailment of the programme of works, owing generally to scarcity of materials and labour. The Budget for 1920–21 provides for greater expenditure as compared with 1919–20, due to the leeway to be made up as a result of economies enforced during the war and to the rise in the cost of labour and materials.

Provincial Adjustments.

—	Provincial Revenue (including Transfers from Imperial Revenues).	Provincial Expenditure.	Provincial Surpluses (net).	Provincial Deficits (net).
	£	£	£	£
Accounts, 1918–19	36,320,022	35,240,891	1,079,131	—
Budget, 1919–20	37,028,800	38,947,000	—	1,918,200
Revised Estimate, 1919–20	39,519,600	39,467,300	52,300	—
Budget Estimate, 1920–21	41,899,700	46,010,700	—	4,111,000

Under the present system of provincial finance, provincial surpluses are added to the balances at the credit of the Provinces, and charged against the revenue of the year; provincial deficits are met by withdrawals from the balances at the credit of the Provinces, and deducted from the expenditure of the year. The result of this system is that provincial revenue and expenditure always show an exact equilibrium in the general accounts of the Government of India.

APPENDIX II. (*a.*)

HOME CHARGES.

The following is an analysis of the Net Expenditure in England charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Net Expenditure.	Accounts, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.
	£	£	£
Interest on Debt (excluding Interest charged in Railway Revenue and Irrigation Accounts)	1,861,480	709,900	664,800
Railway Revenue Account	9,251,627	9,138,200	9,427,800
Irrigation : Interest on Debt	124,597	125,000	125,700
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for Management of Debt	60,238	60,100	59,900
Civil Administration :			
Payments on account of Departments in India, passage, outfit, &c.	49,978	89,900	75,800
Postal Subsidy	45,788	— *4,200*	45,800
Indo-European Telegraph Department	18,793	— *54,300*	27,200
Public Works	773	6,200	4,700
Indian Civil Service : Allowances to Selected Candidates, &c.	11,445	51,100	46,000
Lunatics : Maintenance	268	200	100
Political Charges : Diplomatic and Consular Services	— *14,900*	— *16,500*	— *16,500*
„ Pensions : Territorial and Political	— 7,678	17,000	11,100
„ Other Charges	17,863	62,800	30,000
India Office : Salaries of Establishment	211,229	275,000	268,500
„ Auditor's Department	9,108	12,300	11,000
„ Store Department	47,268	41,500	45,700
„ Bureau of Information for Indian Students	3,326	4,100	3,300
„ Stationery, Postage, Telegrams, Maintenance, and other Charges	44,132	52,500	49,900
„ Contribution by His Majesty's Treasury in respect of the administrative expenses of the India Office	—	—	— *120,000*
Army and Marine, Effective : Home charges of British forces serving in India (deducting receipt of £100,000 from War Office on account of Aden)	772,200	811,700	2,100,000
„ „ Additional contribution by the Government of India towards the cost of the war	—	800,000	—
„ „ Payments to the War Office in respect of Savings, due to the War, under Minor Heads of Military Expenditure in England ...	90,067	19,300	19,300
„ „ Troop Service and Transport (deducting receipt of £130,000 from War Office)	146,085	201,800	480,500
„ „ Payment on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies	26,506	—	—
„ „ His Majesty's ships in Indian Seas	100,000	100,000	100,000
„ „ Other Charges	35,356	51,800	55,700
Stores : Civil and Public Works	596,061	745,000	724,800
„ Telegraph	145,247	547,000	1,067,000
„ Marine	449,354	698,200	341,900
„ Army	906,099	1,934,800	2,716,400
„ Military Works	49,419	169,200	115,000
„ New Capital at Delhi	4	—	—
„ Miscellaneous Charges	563,879	— *50,000*	9,000
Furlough : Civil	137,408	600,000	1,100,000
„ Army and Marine	212,043	831,000	620,000
„ Posts, Telegraph and Public Works	37,155	128,500	10,000
Non-Effective Charges (including India Office Pensions) :			
Civil	1,428,340	1,552,400	1,799,600
Army and Marine	2,969,941	4,032,300	3,546,300
Receipt from the Imperial Government of the estimated capitalised value of casualty pensions of Indian Troops due to service in the War.	—	— *5,370,000*	—
Total	20,400,499	18,374,100	25,566,300

Expenditure in England not charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Expenditure.	Accounts, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget Estimate, 1920-21.
	£	£	£
Capital outlay on construction of State Railways	632,142	3,213,700	4,105,700
„ „ on Irrigation Works	1,213	20,000	24,200
New Capital at Delhi	1,338	17,200	137,700
Total	634,693	3,280,900	4,267,600

APPENDIX II. (*b.*)

RAILWAYS.

MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC (including railways outside the Government accounts).

Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1918		36,333 miles.
Additional mileage opened in 1918–19 :—		
I. State Lines worked by the State or by Companies	168·1 miles	
II. Lines under rebate or guarantee terms and subsidized lines	90·93 „	
III. Unassisted lines and District Board lines	14·0 „	
IV. Native State Lines worked by Native States or by Companies and Lines Guaranteed by Native States	62·25 „	
Total addition		335·28 miles.
Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1919, after allowing for corrections due to re-alignments, &c.		36,616 miles.

—	1917–18.	1918–19.
Total number of passengers carried	436,563,300	471,629,500
Total weight of goods carried (in tons)...	89,500,000	98,875,000

Capital Outlay and Net Traffic Receipts.

The lines mentioned below are those of which the transactions are recorded in the Government accounts. The Mean Capital Outlay in 1918-19, including outlay by companies and local boards, is calculated by adding to the total Capital Outlay up to 31st March, 1918, half the outlay in 1918-19.

		Mean Capital Outlay, 1918-19.	Net Traffic Receipts, 1918-19.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Mean Capital Outlay.
		£	£	
	East Indian	56,928,546	5,858,491	10·29
	Bhopal	274,203	31,959	11·65
	Bengal-Nagpur	28,638,387	2,104,940	7·35
	Burma	14,121,362	907,893	6·43
	Assam-Bengal	11,167,028	109,422	·98
	Jorhat	73,453	297	·40
	Eastern Bengal	25,482,152	1,046,885	4·11
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (includes Rajputana - Malwa and Nagda-Muttra)	31,281,338	3,515,815	11·24
	Tirhoot	5,331,820	457,005	8·57
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	17,519,396	1,311,050	7·48
	Agra Delhi Chord	992,127	127,066	12·81
	Lucknow-Bareilly	892,381	121,653	13·63
	Cawnpore Banda...	534,323	8,107	1·52
	North-Western	62,162,284	3,737,069	6·01
	South Indian	14,770,873	1,345,734	9·11
	Bezwada Extension	83,302	23,619	28·35
	Dhone-Kurnool	67,889	4,055	5·97
	Baran-Kotah	328,914	6,110	1·86
	Tinnevelly Quilon (British and Native Section).	1,081,704	53,705	4·96
	Great Indian Peninsula (includes Indian Midland).	52,782,231	3,279,789	6·21
	Madras and Southern Mahratta ...	26,789,495	1,855,039	6·92
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)...	302,150	70,203	23·23
	Aden	35,202	*-3,733*	—
		351,640,560	25,972,173	7·386
Unopened lines, stores, &c.	... ...	1,904,559		
		353,545,119	25,972,173	7·346
Private Companies:—Government payments.	... ...	4,430,957		
	Grand Total	357,976,076		

APPENDIX II. (*c.*)

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital Outlay and Net Earnings.

The Mean Capital Outlay in 1918–19 is calculated by adding to the total Capital Outlay up to 31st March, 1918, half the outlay in 1918–19.

—	Mean Capital Outlay 1918–19.	Net Earnings 1918–19 (being gross receipts less working expenses).	Percentage of net Earnings on Mean Capital Outlay.
	£	£	
N.W. Frontier Province:—			
Upper Swat River Canal	1,354,215	1,870	·14
Madras:—			
Godavari Delta System	882,423	242,556	27·49
Kistna Delta System	1,028,066	193,096	18·78
Pennér River Canals System	380,507	37,318	9·81
Periyar Project	686,781	40,710	5·93
Kurnool Cuddapah Canal	1,534,377	4,811	·31
Bombay:—			
Godavari Canal	638,788	1,605	·25
Nira Canal (including Shelphal Tank)	410,950	6,538	1·59
Parvara River Projects	515,459	*— 52*	—
Nira Right Bank Canal	890,522	—	—
Eastern Nara Works	458,951	15,951	3·47
Jamrao Canal	578,679	24,997	4·32
Mutha Canal	433,081	10,364	2·39
Bengal:—			
Midnapur Canal	554,233	4,760	·85
United Provinces:—			
Betwa Canal (including Dukwa Weir)	533,266	11,516	2·16
Ken Canal (including Ganges Dam)	390,486	5,110	1·31
Ganges Canal (including Mat and Hathras Branches) ...	2,481,836	298,449	12·03
Lower Ganges Canal	2,589,234	214,640	8·29
Agra Canal	762,475	28,423	3·73
Eastern Jumna Canal	327,673	92,036	28·08
Punjab:—			
Western Jumna Canal	1,126,131	107,736	9·57
Upper Bari-Doab Canal	1,425,072	258,233	18·12
Lower Bari-Doab Canal	1,472,193	239,725	16·28
Sirhind Canal	1,629,861	117,824	7·23
Upper Chenab Canal	2,318,385	52,465	2·26
Lower Chenab Canal	2,115,209	960,899	45·42
Upper Jhelum Canal	2,941,447	7,700	·26
Lower Jhelum Canal	1,070,052	232,113	21·69
Burma:—			
Mandalay Canal	372,248	24,037	6·46
Shewbo Canal	391,040	36,873	9·43
Mon Canal	366,016	16,932	4·62
Twante Canal	369,217	21,362	5·79
Bihar and Orissa:—			
Tribeni Canal	502,403	*— 9,374*	—
Orissa Canal	1,764,210	13,843	·78
Sone Canal	1,730,672	82,158	4·75
Central Provinces:—			
Tank Projects	670,571	*— 5,488*	—
Other Works	6,516,141	229,079	3·52
Total	44,212,870	3,620,815	8·19

Names in italics are those of Protective Works.

APPENDIX II. (*d.*)

TRADE TABLES.

SEA-BORNE TRADE :—

I.—General Summary.
II.—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.
III.—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.
IV.—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of origin.
V.—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of destination.

I.—*Summary of Sea-borne Trade (excluding Gold and Silver).*

—		1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.
		£	£	£
Imports :—				
Private		100,283,400	112,689,400	138,666,400
Government		9,286,500	13,018,900	9,153,300
Total		109,569,900	125,708,300	147,819,700
Exports :—				
Private	Indian produce.	155,623,300*	159,550,000*	206,166,400
	Re-exports.	6,080,200	9,704,200	11,852,000
		161,703,500	169,254,200	218,018,400
Government		1,559,600	959,300	4,124,400
Total		163,263,100	170,213,500	222,142,800
Excess of Imports over Exports :—				
Private		—	—	—
Government		7,726,900	12,059,600	5,028,900
Excess of Exports over Imports :—				
Private		61,420,100	56,564,800	79,352,000
Government		—	—	—

* Includes the value of wheat, tanned cowhides and other articles of national importance exported on Government account.

II.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.*

	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.
A. *On Private Account.*	£	£	£
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco :—			
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	91,400	101,100	126,800
B. Fruits and Vegetables	687,800	621,100	1,264,000
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour...	51,500	749,000	2,059,400
D. Liquors	1,440,400	1,924,700	1,938,400
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores...	1,182,500	1,292,100	1,939,500
F. Spices	1,267,600	1,606,100	1,510,200
G. Sugar	10,213,200	10,409,100	15,328,500
H. Tea	405,500	592,800	358,300
I. Other Food and Drink	1,550,900	1,600,600	1,548,500
J. Tobacco	1,133,200	1,430,700	1,345,800
Total, Class I	18,024,000	20,327,300	27,419,400

II.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately*—continued.

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£	£	£
II. Raw Materials and Produce and articles mainly unmanufactured :—			
A. Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	49,500	156,900	85,700
B. Gums, Resins, and Lac	194,300	164,000	456,100
C. Hides and Skins, raw	118,300	86,000	133,100
D. Metallic Ores and Scrap Iron or Steel for re-manufacture.	14,700	21,100	55,200
E. Oils	2,585,300	2,479,200	6,291,800
F. Seeds	616,400	836,400	839,900
G. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	72,700	102,900	161,000
H. Textile Materials	1,264,300	1,760,900	1,719,800
I. Wood and Timber	769,400	461,400	835,500
J. Miscellaneous	851,600	557,200	981,200
Total, Class II	6,536,500	6,626,000	11,559,300
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured :—			
A. Apparel	1,053,100	1,436,900	1,310,700
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	192,500	257,000	247,700
C. Carriages and Carts (including Cycles and Motor Cars)	674,000	458,600	3,032,700
D. Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines	2,867,400	2,813,000	2,492,100
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except Machine Tools), and Instruments	3,210,000	3,907,100	4,773,500
F. Dyes and Colours	1,604,400	1,939,400	2,157,200
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and Manufactures of Wood	194,400	297,500	306,300
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,345,600	1,200,600	1,829,800
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	255,400	263,700	358,200
J. Machinery of all kinds, including Belting for Machinery	3,490,000	3,905,600	6,388,800
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	5,160,200	8,281,300	10,858,900
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	1,677,500	2,401,500	4,264,900
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	1,970,600	2,280,200	2,084,700
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	330,900	695,600	3,058,200
O. Yarns and Textile Fabrics...	42,229,000	45,494,700	46,058,300
P. Miscellaneous	7,027,600	6,533,800	7,717,600
Total, Class III	73,282,600	82,166,500	96,939,600
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	2,440,300	3,569,600	2,748,100
Total value of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account	100,283,400	112,689,400	138,666,400
B. *Government Stores*	9,286,500	13,018,900	9,153,300
Grand Total, Imports of Merchandise	109,569,900	125,708,300	147,819,700

III.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately.*

A. *On Private Account.*	1917–18. £	1918–19. £	1919–20. £
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco :—			
A. Fish (excluding Canned Fish)	299,900	294,000	336,800
B. Fruits and Vegetables	350,900	401,400	418,200
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	35,773,500	26,714,200	10,097,200
D. Liquors	100	300	700
E. Provisions and Oilman's Stores...	469,100	412,000	411,600
F. Spices	728,000	728,900	1,047,800
G. Sugar	107,500	323,400	359,500
H. Tea	11,782,100	11,850,500	13,710,000
I. Other Food and Drink	668,600	808,800	1,152,900
J. Tobacco	340,100	642,400	617,500
Total, Class I	50,519,800	42,175,900	28,152,200
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured :			
A. Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	159,300	104,200	551,200
B. Gums, Resins and Lac	2,586,600	2,049,200	4,946,500
C. Hides and Skins, raw	5,356,900	6,228,200	15,604,200
D. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture.	1,395,400	1,704,500	1,019,300
E. Oils	1,373,200	2,342,900	2,148,300
F. Seeds	5,481,300	7,478,900	17,506,100
G. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	57,800	52,000	61,300
H. Textile materials	36,334,700	34,193,300	60,409,300
I. Wood and Timber	268,700	438,200	948,400
J. Miscellaneous	2,291,900	3,077,200	3,516,800
Total, Class II	55,305,800	57,668,600	106,711,400
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured :—			
A. Apparel	72,300	112,000	183,100
B. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	100	100	—
C. Carriages and Carts, including Cycles and Motor Cars.	4,000	3,800	3,400
D. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,485,900	3,076,300	2,023,400
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except Machine Tools) and Instruments.	15,300	21,500	51,100
F. Dyes and Colours	1,487,700	1,373,500	1,774,300
G. Furniture, Cabinetware, and manufactures of wood.	17,800	52,500	78,200
H. Glassware and Earthenware	11,500	5,800	17,300
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	4,183,900	6,466,100	8,476,600
J. Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery.	2,700	8,600	11,200
K. Metals, Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	210,600	87,300	312,100
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof.	355,900	312,400	370,400
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	23,900	25,700	23,800
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	8,800	17,000	19,200
O. Yarns and Textile fabrics	37,590,400	44,691,200	52,126,600
P Miscellaneous	2,012,900	2,078,200	3,359,300
Total, Class III	48,483,700	58,332,000	68,830,000

III.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, showing the principal articles separately*—continued.

	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.
A. *On Private Account*—continued.	£	£	£
IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	1,314,000	1,373,500	2,472,800
Total value of exports of merchandise on private account.	155,623,300*	159,550,000	206,166,400
B. Government Stores, exports	1,478,200	835,300	2,157,900
Total exports of Indian merchandise ...	157,101,500	160,385,300	208,324,300
C. Re-exports—On Private Account	6,080,200	9,704,200	11,852,000
Government Stores	81,400	124,000	1,966,500
Total	6,161,600	9,828,200	13,818,500
Grand Total, exports of merchandise	163,263,100	170,213,500	222,142,800

* Includes the value of wheat, tanned cowhides and other articles of national importance exported on Government account.

IV.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of origin.*

NOTE—The figures in this Table are based on the new system of registration according to country of consignment.

Countries.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.
	£	£	£
British Empire:—			
United Kingdom	54,514,300	51,330,800	69,944,600
Aden and Dependencies	660,800	594,600	681,600
Ceylon	1,604,300	1,953,400	1,712,400
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)...	3,497,800	3,737,800	3,955,800
Hong Kong	899,700	1,188,400	1,834,500
Egypt	691,600	1,090,600	923,800
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles) ...	723,600	1,707,900	856,400
Zanzibar and Pemba	322,100	521,000	539,100
East African Protectorate	282,500	711,200	571,800
Canada	50,400	34,200	31,900
Australia	595,800	1,446,500	2,169,800
Other British possessions	408,400	341,300	417,900
Total—British Empire...	64,251,300	64,657,700	83,639,600
Foreign countries :—			
Russia	87,400	3,200	102,100
Sweden	518,000	342,800	385,200
Norway	433,900	601,600	306,400
Germany	7,200	200	28,200
Holland	410,200	169,000	660,500
Belgium	4,300	4,200	464,800
France	1,086,800	1,231,000	1,178,500
Spain	282,600	205,900	358,600
Switzerland	265,700	305,800	530,500
Italy	1,180,300	611,500	913,500
Austria-Hungary	41,700	0	84,100
Turkey, Asiatic	391,000	300,700	559,400
Arabia	262,700	265,400	361,300
Persia	735,400	745,200	1,535,900
Sumatra, Java, and Borneo	8,052,700	7,751,400	14,361,000
Siam	370,200	235,900	549,100
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	1,382,500	1,647,500	2,543,600
Japan	12,175,300	22,348,500	12,775,700
Portuguese East Africa	39,100	71,800	105,000
Italian East Africa	177,300	160,900	172,900
United States of America	7,875,800	10,765,700	16,853,600
Other Foreign countries	252,000	263,500	187,400
Total—Foreign countries	36,032,100	48,031,700	55,017,300
Grand Total	100,283,400	112,689,400	138,656,900*

* Figures in the form given in this table are available to a later date than those in other tables and are revised figures.

V.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, showing separately the principal countries of destination.*

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are based on the new system of registration according to the country of final destination.

Countries.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.
	£	£	£
British Empire:—			
United Kingdom	40,155,000	46,631,300	61,890,200
Gibraltar	13,000	29,700	23,000
Aden and Dependencies	887,100	1,178,400	1,326,400*
Ceylon	6,438,900	6,741,700	7,246,500
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	4,413,400	4,681,600	4,826,400
Hong-Kong	2,722,200	3,257,000	5,811,500
Egypt	16,267,200	9,831,900	2,509,300
Cape Colony	557,600	705,900	208,900
Natal	1,181,400	1,499,200	652,800
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	861,000	848,700	893,200
Zanzibar and Pemba	257,500	291,500	300,200
East African Protectorate	386,200	458,700	575,300
Canada	1,547,700	1,611,300	1,128,600
British West India Islands	238,100	270,900	64,000
Australia (including New Zealand)	4,167,400	4,855,900	2,657,500
Other British Possessions	1,615,100	1,376,000	1,022,000
Total British Empire	81,708,800	84,269,700	91,135,800
Foreign Countries:—			
Russia	490,800	—	800
Sweden	—	94,200	225,800
Norway	123,300	209,800	161,000
Germany	—	—	923,900
Holland	51,500	61,900	787,100
Belgium	—	7,200	6,309,100
France	5,707,500	5,912,200	10,465,900
Spain	604,400	384,200	1,564,600
Switzerland	249,600	101,700	353,000
Italy	5,684,000	6,354,100	5,150,500
Austria-Hungary	—	98,600	236,000
Turkey, European	—	—	210,300
„ Asiatic	1,735,000	2,666,800	3,479,600
Arabia	1,149,300	1,033,300	898,400
Persia	2,110,800	2,102,500	1,767,500
Sumatra	417,500	230,700	95,800
Borneo and Java	1,800,200	2,313,000	1,309,800
Siam	949,800	715,100	791,800
Indo-China	1,104,200	1,678,400	725,200
China (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao)	2,911,200	1,868,400	7,213,800
Japan	22,732,900	19,428,800	30,817,300
Portuguese East Africa	395,300	806,100	215,300
		38,600	62,000
Other East African Ports	191,800	277,400	133,100
United States of America	20,307,200	22,045,100	32,410,800
West Indies	1,482,000	1,233,700	1,377,500
South America	2,658,600	4,566,200	5,749,200
Oceania	116,900	285,600	282,600
Other Foreign Countries	940,700	766,700	1,119,000
Total Foreign Countries	73,914,500	75,280,300	114,836,700
Grand Total	155,623,300(*a*)	159,550,000	205,972,500*

(*a*) Includes the value of wheat, tanned cowhides and other articles of national importance exported on Government account.
* Figures in the form given in this table are available to a later date than those in other tables and are revised figures.

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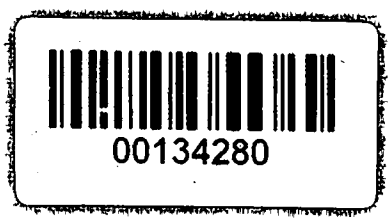

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